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To all and singular unto whom these
Presents shall come Greeting!

Whereas it has seemed good unto my Publishers, whose imprint is on my title-page, in pursuance of many oft-repeated enquiries from divers sources, to such effect and for such a volume, to fall in with certain suggestions which I have laid before them, and to modify, and to accept in such modified form, certain proposals which I have made, for the compilation and publication of the Armorial Insignia appertaining to or used by the various Counties, Cities, Towns, and Boroughs within this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, after the manner and in the form of a Book;—such Book, Work, Volume, or Tome as it may be, is within these covers offered to and for the consideration of my critics; for the pleasure, profit, and information of my readers and fellow-students of the Science, Art, and Craft of Heraldry; for the information and assistance of such designers, engravers, and handicraftsmen as may incline to make reference to my pages; for the purchase of all and sundry who may wish or may be induced to do me such honour; and for the love and for the good of genuine Armory and of true Heraldry, which in these latter times has fallen upon evil days. Whereunto, as Editor, I have set my hand, in this fifty-eighth year of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred Ninety and Four.

Arthur Charles Fox-Davies.

“Surely even those who affect the greatest contempt for Heraldry will admit that if arms are to be borne at all, it should be according to the laws of arms; and that if the display of them be an empty vanity, it is a less creditable vanity to parade as our own those which belong of right to others.”

—Clark’s “Introduction to Heraldry,” edited by Planché, p. 4.

THE BOOK OF
PUBLIC ARMS
A CYCLOPÆDIA

OF THE

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, HERALDIC DEVICES, AND SEALS, AS AUTHORISED
AND AS USED, OF THE COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, AND
UNIVERSITIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Derived from the Official Records

COMPILED AND EDITED BY

ARTHUR CHARLES FOX-DAVIES

Editor of "Fairbairn's Book of Crests" (Revised Edition), &c.

AND

M. E. B. CROOKES



Edinburgh

T. C. & E. C. JACK, GRANGE PUBLISHING WORKS

1894

EDITED BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.

ARMORIAL FAMILIES. One Vol., 700 pp. Text, 500 Engravings. Library Edition, £5, 5s. nett; Edition de Luxe, £10, 10s. nett.

The Publishers believe this will be the first attempt to collect in an available form a compendium of all Armorial Bearings *legitimately in use*, and a complete Index of all people *genuinely entitled* to bear them.

[In preparation.]

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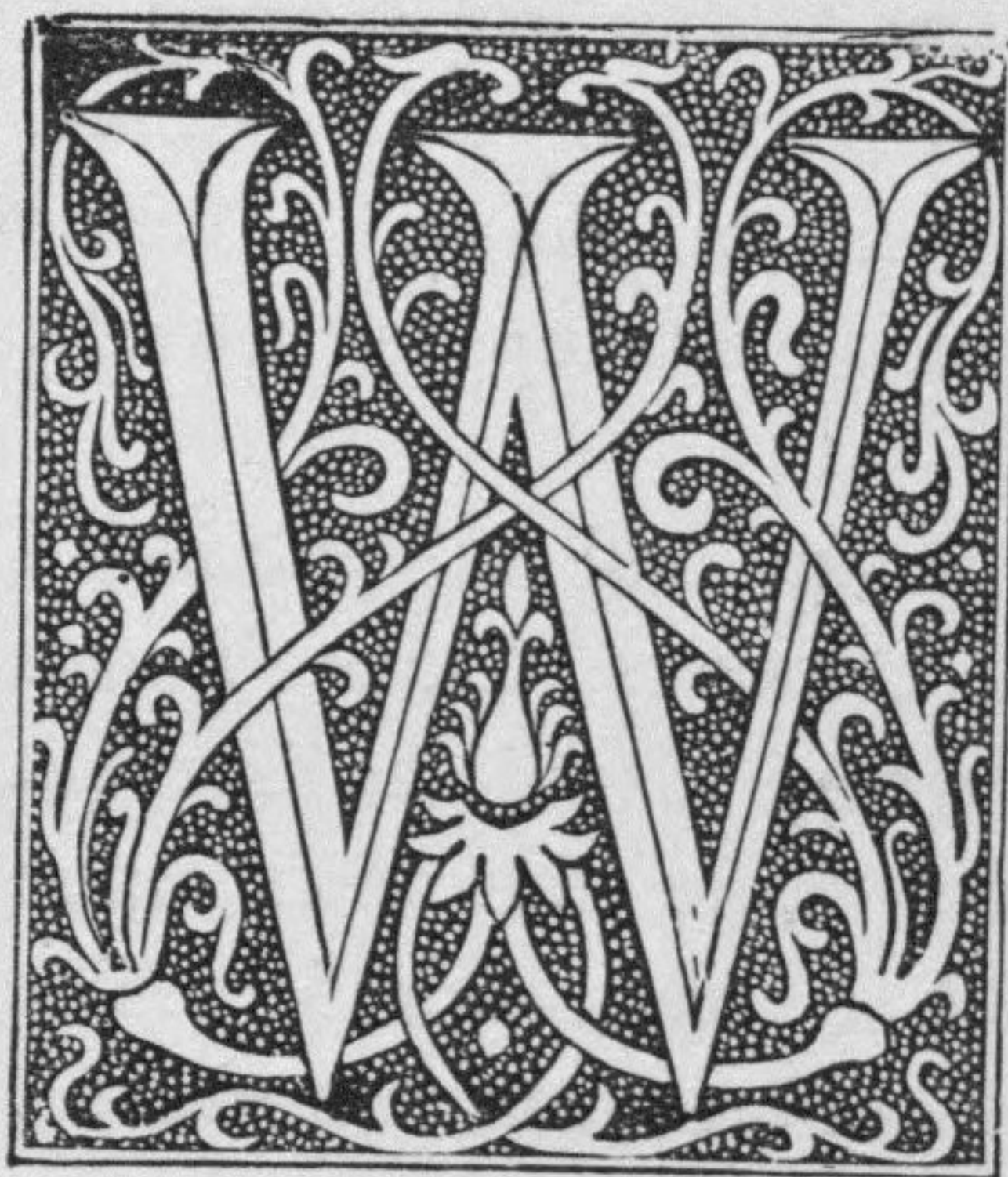
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INTRODUCTION.



WITHOUT further preface I wish to make my acknowledgments of indebtedness in the various quarters in which they are due, for the very material assistance which has been extended to me in the compilation of this Volume. But in so doing I wish to emphatically state that, except in the cases in which I hold formal certificates, no persons hereinafter mentioned by name, are in any way responsible for any statement within these pages, or for any mistakes which may be there. The responsibility for everything herein, both statements and mistakes, is entirely my own. Firstly to J. Balfour Paul, Esquire, F.S.A. (Scot.) Lyon King of Arms, for much encouragement and assistance and for his kindness in allowing me to extract from the records of Lyon Office such details as were necessary for my purpose relating to the Armorial Bearings of the Scottish Towns and Counties which have been Matriculated in the Public Register. I am grateful to him for the assistance and for the courtesy with which it was afforded to me. And I wish to thank James William Mitchell, Esquire, Rothesay Herald and Lyon Clerk likewise, and for placing much information at my disposal which was not contained in the Registers. Without this assistance it would have been nearly impossible to have completed the Scottish portion of my book. In Ireland, I wish to tender my acknowledgments to Arthur Vicars, Esquire, F.S.A., Ulster King of Arms, for his kindness in allowing me to obtain the necessary details of such Irish Arms as are contained in the records in his charge: and for other help which he has given me, and in other than his official capacity. For nearly the whole of such information as I have obtained from the College of Arms in England, I am indebted to Charles Harold Athill, Esquire, F.S.A., Richmond Herald. For this and all his assistance to me, I am exceedingly grateful, as also for his continued and unvarying courtesy and kindness upon all matters and all occasions. But let it be clearly understood that though I wish my book to be considered, and to be authoritative, it is not official; and it is not issued under either the sanction, the authority, or the control of the College of Arms, of Lyon Office, or of Ulster's Office.

Outside the Officers of the Crown, I am greatly indebted to Mr. John Vinycomb, F.S.A., of Holywood, Co. Down, Ireland, for a great mass of information, particularly relating to Irish Arms. He has been for many years collecting the information, and I believe has contemplated the publication of a work on very similar lines to this. But he has most kindly placed his MSS. at my disposal.

My collaborator, whose name appears upon the Title-page, and who has been responsible for the illustrations in the Volume has also assisted me in no small degree, on other points connected with the book, and in matters which should have fallen entirely upon my own shoulders: and for this, I wish to tender my acknowledgments.

I also wish to offer my thanks to the very many Town-Clerks who have so kindly complied with my requests for impressions of seals and for information as to the Arms in use. Some have gone to much trouble and a few to some little expense on my behalf, and though it may perhaps seem slightly invidious to single out particular individuals, I feel that the Town-Clerks of RICHMOND (YORKS.), PEEBLES, FORTROSE, NOTTINGHAM, CONGLETON, HEDON, and HASTINGS have placed me under obligations calling for more than a general acknowledgment. And may I repeat to all Town-Clerks who have taken the trouble to acknowledge or reply to my applications that I am greatly obliged by their courtesy.

Some Town-Clerks I have been unable to beguile into even a reply; and in some cases a personal introduction from their own relatives has absolutely failed to bring me even that small return. This has to some extent hampered me in my work, and in many cases the lack of an illustration is so accounted for. Many seals have been point blank refused to me. One can understand such a course, though it must of necessity be a matter of regret and frequently a hindrance. As an absolute question of fact it has, however, usually turned out that the greatest difficulty has been with the very smallest towns. To find the reason might be an interesting problem to some student of human nature. Perhaps now that the book is published, and thus affords standing evidence of the *bona-fides* of my request, I may again plead for impressions of those seals, of illustrations of which this Volume is still short. The question of a Revised Edition of the Book depends, of course, upon its sale: but my Publishers *have* in contemplation, and will probably carry out, a scheme of periodical Supplements, to keep the Book "up to date," with the new Boroughs, and Cities, and Counties which are created or obtain grants of Arms. Impressions in wax I prefer; they are always so much clearer than wafers. If the Seal be a lever stamp one, not available for wax impressions, I prefer them in *paper*. Wafers are very unsatisfactory, and I have no objection to the impressions being cancelled if they are thereby not defaced. This of course only applies to those on paper.

And now in explanation of my book itself. I have endeavoured to obtain and to publish a perfect and a complete collection of the Arms, whether good or bogus, of all Counties, Cities, Towns and Boroughs in the United Kingdom, and where there are no Arms, and where a seal (as is often the case) does duty for, and instead of, a coat-of-arms, to give that. Such were the lines upon which my Publishers agreed to produce the Book, and the limits within which I have worked. The requirements of artificers were largely considered, and bogus coats-of-arms have therefore been introduced, but I have clearly stated in each such case that the Arms were used without authority. And to draw a further distinction I have employed two kinds of type. For every coat which is without doubt genuine and of lawful authority and duly and properly recorded in the College of Arms, in Lyon Office, or in Ulster's Office, is printed in ordinary type, (the actual blazons being in small capitals) and I think I am correct in saying that *every* genuine coat-of-arms is duly included. The remainder of the book, for the accuracy or the validity of which naturally I cannot hold myself responsible in any way, I give *for what it is worth*, and I think in most cases I quote the source whence it has been obtained. And in so quoting I have frequently made reference to and pointed out mistakes in other books. Believe me, I have done it in no spirit of rivalry or of antagonism, but simply where they have been my only authority or where I have made certain that error exists; and, perhaps, particularly in the case of my frequent mention of Burke's 'General Armory.' The book which in many ways is a standing marvel I believe was not compiled upon such strict lines of demarcation between the "authoritative" and the "bogus" as I have laid down for myself, and I trust properly carried out, in these pages. But the 'General Armory' has acquired a world-wide reputation which other books might envy: and it is so frequently accepted as an authority that I have thought it desirable (in the few cases where I have found errors to have crept in) in the interests of accuracy to draw attention thereto and prevent the perpetuation of mistakes. But I have been the less inclined to do so owing to the death of Sir Bernard Burke; and as it may seem but a sorry proceeding to cavil at his own work in return for the great assistance which he rendered to me in the recent revision of Fairbairn's 'Book of Crests.' But it must stand to reason that dealing with a work of the size of his 'Armory,' it was a sheer impossibility to submit every coat-of-arms to the rigid scrutiny to which the comparatively few comprising this book have been subjected.

I have also, in one or two places throughout my book, inserted old legends attached to or explaining the Arms which I describe simply as "newspaper cuttings." The old proverb requires you to "give every man his due," and I suppose, to evade the strict spirit of the law of piracy, I should acknowledge the writer I am quoting. I do not know. They are taken from an article which I cut out years ago which is unsigned.

Let no one run away with the idea that this is a collection of the *seals* of the Corporate Towns. It most decidedly is *not*. Where a town has or uses Arms, whether good or bad, I have not taken any account of its seal (except in one or two exceptional cases which will readily explain themselves), I have simply inserted the seal where it has seemed to me that it did duty for Armorial Insignia. I have

adhered to no set rule as to the most ancient or most modern seal, but have used my own discretion and considered each case upon its own merits.

It is the right and proper thing, and I cannot urge it too strongly, for a body of persons when erected into a Corporation having the power to use a Common Seal, to petition the Officers of Arms under whose jurisdiction they may be for a grant of Armorial Bearings. It is far better to do it at once and "start fair" than (as was the case of BIRMINGHAM), to start with bogus arms and then, when matters have been put right, to have to either alter the coat upon everything or let it remain a standing reminder of the ignorance or the folly of a former-day Corporation.

As I say, it is the right and proper thing for a Corporation to *obtain a grant of Arms* at an early opportunity of its existence, for as it is a pretty sure thing that it cannot *inherit* such insignia it has *no other way* in which to obtain them. And in all seriousness may I offer one word of advice to Corporations (or those acting for them) when obtaining arms? It is this,—Leave the designing of the Arms and Crest *entirely* to the Officers of Arms. The Officers usually try to introduce in the Arms, charges that are wished, and represent trades which have developed the town, but don't hamper them by asking, as sometimes seems to be the case, that the trade or employment of every Alderman of the Town for the time being shall be introduced. There are laws of the College and laws of Arms which must be complied with, which an ordinary outsider does not understand: and if the Officers are hampered there is but one result, and that is a complicated and intricate coat: which is an example of a school of heraldry to be deprecated. Many tattlers say that all modern coats are very complicated, but in contradiction I should like to refer to the arms of TUNBRIDGE WELLS, THORNABY-ON-TEES, NELSON, and DARWEN.

But there is no law, and I think more is the pity, which requires any Corporation to obtain a grant of Arms: there is no law, and I will go further and say there is no *custom*, which requires a Corporation to *use* Arms: consequently there is no excuse for a coat-of-arms being invented by a seal engraver, there is no excuse for the smallest display of a *bogus* escutcheon, and as emphatically as I am able I must protest against the unauthorised manufacture of bogus Arms. A Town Hall, though it may not look so well, need not of necessity have its façade adorned with Armorial Insignia; a policeman's helmet and buttons, though they may not look so well, answer their purpose just as effectively without a coat-of-arms thereupon; the seal of the corporation, though it may not look so well, will render a document every whit as valid whether the impression it makes be of heraldic design or not, the *Mênu* of the Annual Corporation Dinner, or the Programme of the Municipal Fancy Dress Ball, though they will not look so well, will serve their end no less properly without a coat-of-arms; and a presentation casket, though it will not look so well will hold its contents as securely without a single coat-of-arms as if the outside boasted fifty escutcheons; so I repeat there is no excuse for a bogus coat. As for the design upon your seal, you can make it after any fashion you please, you may draw and engrave anything you can imagine without breaking any law written or unwritten so long as you refrain from placing your design or any part of it upon an escutcheon, or displaying it as Armorial Insignia. With every other conceivable form of ornament and decoration to choose from, that escutcheon seems to be a standing temptation to which few do not succumb. Was a better argument ever wanted or suggested as to the *decorative* character of Armorial Bearings?

But I have some little remark to make as to the bogus "things" in use at the moment. A very common plan is apparently to take the whole or a portion of the achievement of the local "big-wig." (I have nothing to say against allusion being made in a properly granted coat, to the Arms of the owners past or present of the soil. It is one of the most commendable practices in existence, but there must be no chance of the Arms of the Town being confused with the Arms of the person.) I may mention as instances ALTRINCHAM, NEWTON, LONGTON, WOLVERHAMPTON (one of its three escutcheons), GLOSSOP, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, and STOCKPORT. WOLVERHAMPTON states that it supports its own so called coat with an escutcheon of the Leveson-Gower Arms surmounted by a ducal coronet "by his Grace's permission." Is it not known that *no* person can give, sell, or bequeath his coat-of-arms to another person? It is not his absolute property. He is simply supposed to have the preferential right to these Arms, which right is vested in his descendants or in those whom the Patent may recite. And to go outside the limits of that Patent a fresh grant is required to which the sign-manual of the Sovereign is frequently necessary. Then how can

any man give a Corporation a right to take and use his Arms or a part of them as their own? And to take them without permission,—has nobody ever read Exodus xx. 15?

I should very much like to know, and I daresay others would, who was responsible for the landscape painting and the designing upon the escutcheons of CREWE, BLACKPOOL, and SOUTHEND-ON-SEA. I am indebted to the wit of a lady for the apt description of them which I have affixed to their several detailed accounts, to which I would refer my readers—namely, “Illustrated Bits.” I cannot conceive any right-minded person lending their assistance to such an exhibition of bad taste or countenancing such a display of ignorance. Was there *no one* in either CREWE, SOUTHEND, or BLACKPOOL who knew sufficient of Heraldry to object? is there no one sufficiently interested in the matter to bring forward a suggestion that a grant of Arms be obtained in the proper manner, or to propose that the device in use at the moment should be dropped? for Canal Boats, Esplanades and Bathing Machines are *not* heraldic charges. And are MIDDLESBROUGH, SOUTHPORT, WOLVERHAMPTON, TYNEMOUTH, SOUTH SHIELDS, STOKE-ON-TRENT, LONGTON, ALTRINCHAM, NEWTON, GLOSSOP, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, STOCKPORT, DARLINGTON, DUDLEY, CARDIFF, NEWPORT (MON.), CIRENCESTER, CLITHEROE, DEAL, EASTBOURNE, GATESHEAD, HALIFAX, HANLEY, LLANFYLLIN, ROTHERHAM, ST. IVES (HANTS.), SHAFTESBURY, SOUTHWARK, STOCKBRIDGE, SUNDERLAND, SWANSEA, TAVISTOCK, WAKEFIELD, WALSALL, WARRINGTON, WELSHPOOL, and WORTHING, *all* too Radical to obtain a grant of Arms in the usual manner? For they are not too—is the word “snobbish” allowable?—to make use of Arms to which they have no legal right. Truly, they have all fallen victims to the aristocratic escutcheon! And if BATH, NORWICH, ST. ALBANS, and LEEDS “fancy” supporters, they ought to get them from the official sources, not make them up.

In England the fees payable upon a Patent of Arms amount to £76, 10s.

In Scotland there were no Visitations, as there were in England. Consequently some Towns use Arms which are of ancient origin, and which would be perfectly valid had they been matriculated at the proper time. Lyon King of Arms informs me that he “would still allow any of the Old Royal Boroughs not upon record to now register their Arms on payment of the matriculation fees—about £16.” Won’t this induce PEEBLES, KILMARNOCK, FORFAR, AIRDRIE, LANARK, and some of the others to do the correct thing?

“Other Scottish Towns (Lyon adds) would require a new Grant, and might have supporters if they were willing to pay for them. The fees for a new Patent without supporters amount to about £44, with supporters about £64.”

In Ireland it is still more different. Ulster King of Arms is entitled to confirm Arms. Owing to the loss of many early records in Ulster’s Office, Arms are admitted when the proof of their having existed, and been authoritatively borne, can be brought forward. It would be necessary for a Confirmation that it should be shown that certain Arms had been in use for about a century. The fees for a Confirmation amount to £12, and for a Grant £40.

And can’t a few more of the County Councils see their way to obtain legitimate Arms? LONDON, for instance? A coat-of-arms will be wanted to place on the front of this wonderful new County Hall that is to be built. But perhaps they are waiting for the “unification of LONDON,” and hope to get the City Arms along with the City revenues, for which they seem to hanker. But it may be interesting to them to know that, as matters stand, they will not have the slightest right to the Arms unless they become a part of the City Corporation, and one hardly fancies that is what is advocated. Unless I am greatly mistaken, however, the County Council stationery already exhibits *inter alia* the City Arms. It was a very fitting inauguration of “Progressive” policy, the chief article of which seems to be appropriation.

And there is another very objectionable practice which I wish to refer to: and that is the display of bogus private Arms in municipal matters, such as invitation cards, State carriages, and presentation portraits. It seems a very usual practice to introduce into such matters the personal insignia of the Mayor or Aldermen, and it seems to me peculiar, judging by the publicity thereby given to them, that it should be the exception rather than the rule that such personal insignia should be of any authority. I will give one example to illustrate my meaning. At the time of the visit of the German Emperor to England in 1891, as most people will remember, there was a Reception organised by the Corporation of the City of LONDON. One of the invitation cards has come into my hands. Of its general get-up and artistic merits I do not feel competent to express an opinion: and they do not concern my argument. Of the four personal achievements which

appear upon the posters—I mean the invitation cards—one only—that of Sir William Farmer—is correct and genuine. The Arms for the then Lord Mayor certainly belong to a family of his name, but a different, and presumably a new, coat now figures above his pedigree in the Baronetage. The Arms and Crest used by the other Sheriff neither belong to each other nor to him, nor have either one or other ever appertained to anybody bearing either his real or his assumed name : and the Chairman of the Reception Committee, who places a crest (upon a wreath) as a charge upon an escutcheon, frankly owns up that his insignia were invented for the occasion. If Mayors, Lord Mayors, and Aldermen wish their Arms to be *en évidence* may I suggest that they should ascertain whether or not they have a legitimate right to those to which they lay claim. Another practice which is growing rapidly is also objectionable. I refer to the habit of tradesmen (usually the smaller their business the more frequent and flagrant their offence) appropriating for business purposes the Armorial Bearings of the Town in which they reside. Some even have gone the length of registering such Arms as “Trade-marks.” A certain firm in Birmingham make perambulators, and upon each perambulator they send out they paint in its gorgeous colours—I presume as their Trade-mark—the Escutcheon which used to do bogus duty as the Arms of Birmingham. It is really, I believe, the coat of the old Birmingham family, one of whom, Lord Birmingham, was summoned to Parliament 1 Edward III. 1326, though the colours are not uniformly quoted the same. Now, I know of no reason, and can see none, why every proud possessor of such a perambulator could not be mulcted in a heavy fine for using Armorial Bearings without a licence if the Inland Revenue authorities chose to move in the matter. I append the extracts from the Act of Parliament which concern the matter :—

32 & 33 Vict. : Customs and Inland Revenue Duties : Ch. 14, sec. 18. On and after the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy, there shall be granted, charged, levied and paid, for the use of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors in and throughout Great Britain, under and subject to the provisions and regulations in this Act contained, the following duties, that is to say : . . . For Armorial Bearings :—

If such Armorial Bearings shall be painted, marked, or affixed on or to any carriage.	£2	2	0
If such Armorial Bearings shall not be so painted, marked, or affixed, but shall be otherwise worn or used		1	1
		0	0

Ch. 14, sec. 19 (1). It shall not be necessary for any member of the Royal Family to make any declaration or to take out any licence under this Act, nor shall it be necessary for the sheriff of any county, or mayor or other officer in any corporation or royal burgh serving an annual office therein, to take out a licence for any servants, carriages, or horses employed or kept by him for the purposes of his office during his year of service, nor for any person who shall by right of office wear or use any of the Arms or Insignia of any member of the Royal Family, or of any corporation or royal burgh, to take out a licence in respect of the use of such Arms or Insignia.

Ch. 14, sec. 19 (13). “Armorial Bearings” means and includes any Armorial Bearing, Crest, or Ensign, by whatever name the same shall be called, and whether such Armorial Bearing, Crest, or Ensign shall be registered in the College of Arms or not.

Ch. 14, sec. 19 (14). Any person who shall keep any carriage, whether owned or hired by him, shall be deemed to wear and use any Armorial Bearings painted or marked thereon or affixed thereto.

Ch. 14, sec. 19 (15). It shall not be necessary for a licence to be taken out by any person duly licensed by proper authority to keep or use any public stage or hackney-carriage for any Armorial Bearings painted or marked on such stage or hackney-carriage.

But apart from all this, unless a tradesman’s establishment is under the actual control (the patronage won’t do) and a constituent part of the Corporation, he ought not to display their insignia. Municipal Arms exist and are granted *not* to adorn Mrs. Smith’s perambulator, *nor* to decorate Mr. Brown’s sugar-bags, but, “to be borne and used for ever hereafter by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the said Town of....., and their successors in office in their corporate capacity, on Shields, Banners, Seals, or

otherwise according to the laws of Arms, without the let or interruption of any person or persons whatsoever."

And every tradesman who puts the Royal Arms (perhaps only known to him as "the Lion and the Unicorn") upon his invoices and paper-bags is liable to a fine* if he possesses no Warrant of appointment. Is this generally known? And, moreover, can nothing be done to limit this prostitution of the Royal Arms by the wholesale manner they are made use of for trading purposes. The only tradespeople entitled to make any display of them are those holding Royal Warrants of appointment, and the list of these, as recently published in the *London Gazette*, is contained in two or three pages—and yet the firms who abuse the Royal Arms can be numbered by the thousand—and one almost wishes for the drastic measures employed by the Court of Berlin to put an end to a very similar grievance. So frequently are they wanted, that most printers keep a supply of blocks of the Royal Coat ready for use at any moment. I have several times even been assured that every Patentee has a right to use them. It is, of course, quite wrong, but the majority do this. Half the entertainments given in London find some opportunity of breaking the eighth commandment over the matter. Has Mr. Augustin Daly, for instance, any authority for heading his Theatre Bills with the Royal Achievement? *Beyond* the fact of its juxtaposition one cares nothing about the screeching American fowl he places beneath—for *that* picture belongs to nobody—but, as to the former, does he think the Royal Arms of Her Majesty are raffled for every week?

And has some hansom cab proprietor registered the Prince of Wales' badge as a trademark, that we see it in the streets alternating in almost mechanical regularity with the coronet of My Lord of Shrewsbury, Waterford, and Talbot? And of all the Clubs which display travesties, more or less inaccurate, of the three ostrich feathers of His Royal Highness, has any single one of them ever received the vestige of a sanction for such a presumption? Can the larger half of the shopkeepers whose invoices and shop-fronts degrade this ancient symbol show any Royal Warrant of appointment? for one might well fancy that anybody who has ever had the good fortune to sell anything to any one from Marlborough House considers himself entitled to say "I serve" in the German tongue. Verily this badge of the "three ostrich feathers argent, encircled by the coronet composed of crosses patée and fleurs-de-lis or," has fallen upon evil days; and now its motto seems but to be translated, "I serve—anybody's purpose: across anybody's counter."

And to which shareholder in the "Gordon Hotels Company, Limited," belongs "the lion rampant, holding between its paws an Imperial Crown," which decorates the plate and the stationery of the Hôtel Métropole in Northumberland Avenue?

Municipal achievements in appearance differ not at all from personal Arms, consisting of one or more of the following, a coat-of-arms (upon the shield), crest, supporters, and motto: the first being essential, the others not. The possession of a crest in the case of a Town or City depends to a certain extent on its antiquity, or in the case of more modern Arms upon the option of those instrumental in obtaining the grant. Nowadays a grant usually includes the full achievement, but such is not always so—for example, CHORLEY, which has no crest.

In England no county has a crest—though in Scotland it is not so—*e.g.*, PERTH and RENFREW. To me, a crest for a municipality seems an anomaly. Many of the older Towns and Cities have no crest, and those which have one can usually show that the coat-of-arms is a good deal more ancient. Mottoes in Scotland and Ireland are mentioned in the grants and are unchangeable. It is not so always in England, but it is questionable if the *English* law of Arms, which allowed a man to change his motto at his pleasure, would hold valid in relation to a municipal coat. Some of the Scottish mottoes are *stated* to be borne over the Arms, some *vice versa*; but the usual Scottish practice is to place them above. In England and Ireland they are usually placed below.

As to Supporters, in Scotland any Town which cares to pay for them may have them. In Ireland,

* 46 & 47 Vict. (Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883), Ch. 57, sec. 106. Any person who, without the authority of Her Majesty or any of the Royal Family, or of any Government Department, assumes or uses in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession, the Royal Arms, or Arms so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, in such a manner as to be calculated to lead other persons to believe that he is carrying on his trade, business, calling, or profession by or under such authority as aforesaid, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

Ulster writes me, "he reserves the right of refusing to grant them as it may seem advisable." In England it is otherwise. Here the rule at present is that Supporters can only be granted to Cities; ordinary Towns not being entitled to bear them. How long this rule has been in force I do not know, but that it is a modern regulation is evident from the case of LIVERPOOL, which had a grant of Supporters in 1797 and was not created a City until the year 1880: though this may have been an exceptional case.

As to the right of Counties to bear Arms, though it is a popular belief to the contrary, until the passing of the County Council Acts no Counties in England had the right to possess or did possess Arms. Some few have always been so credited in the popular imagination, and moreover have been quoted in works of authority as having them. Berry mentions Arms, which however are all bogus, for Derbyshire, Kent, Middlesex, Rutland, and Staffordshire, and adds a plaintive note, "It seems that no Armorial Bearings have yet been assigned to the other counties of England, the Arms of the principal city, county, town, or borough have been generally used as the county-seal." Yet some one had the ignorance or the audacity a short time ago to publish a coloured lithographic sheet, headed "The Arms of the Counties of England and Wales." I *was* informed who was responsible for its production; but I have forgotten the name. I am sorry, as I should have much liked to give him a gratuitous advertisement; for, apart from the fact that no Counties had a right to Arms, and for the moment only taking the foregoing extract from Berry as a sufficient warrant for assuming the Arms of the County Town to be the Arms of the County, I believe I am correct in saying that there was but one single coat upon the sheet without some mistake.

In Scotland the regulations have been different. In 1800 a grant of Arms was made to the "County of Perth," and a Record of a prior date exists for the County of Roxburgh, and later grants have since been issued to the Commissioners of Supply for the County of Renfrew, &c. Personally I know of no Irish Counties either possessing arms or having such in any way assigned to them with the exception of County Down, and the coat in this case is quite bogus.

As to helmets, I preface my remarks by saying that a *bogus* coat may be found surmounted by anything; but an English Grant at the present day in the case of a County I believe has no helmet, and in the case of a Town or City shows an Esquire's helmet. London, for some reason best known to itself, always uses a Peer's helmet, but this, which seems to be quite exceptional, I have discussed more fully under the heading of London. In Scotland the rule at present is, that a City or Town shall have a Knight's helmet, and a County an Esquire's. How long this rule has been in force I cannot say. The original grant to Perth which I have seen has no helmet at all, the wreath (which by the way is only painted with five coils) being placed to rest upon the Escutcheon. In Ireland I do not know what the rule has been. Neither Belfast nor Queenstown (the only two recent Grants of the kind) had any helmet painted upon them, and the latter had no crest. The present Ulster King would not give a helmet at all to a Corporate body. Consequently, as there is no uniformity, I have omitted the helmets and the mantlings in all cases.

One other failing of municipal designers I wish to record my protest against: though in doing so I am aware that I am quarrelling with my good friend Mr. John Vinycomb. I protest against a mural or any other coronet being placed "in the manner and after the fashion" of a coronet of rank and degree over Municipal Insignia. The London County Council [on their policemen's (!) helmets], WALSALL, CREWE, and WOLVERHAMPTON, to my knowledge, are all offenders in this respect.

I wish to acknowledge the extracts I have taken from, and the use I have made of, the following Books—namely, Burke's 'General Armory,' Berry's 'Encyclopædia Heraldica,' Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary,' 'The Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland,' Debrett's 'House of Commons,' 'The Catalogue of the Heraldic Exhibition in Edinburgh,' and several small pamphlets mentioned under the headings where extracts taken from them have been quoted.

The Illustrations in nearly every case where they are of authoritative Arms are taken from the original records, and in the cases of the Irish and Scottish towns from actual tracings taken therefrom. In the earlier Scottish matriculations no paintings are inserted, and consequently there were none to trace: but the deficiency is partly supplied by an unofficial collection of drawings of these Arms, sketched from seals and various sources under the supervision of the late Dr. Burnett, Lyon King of Arms, and which are now in the possession of J. W. Mitchell, Esquire, Lyon Clerk. The bogus coats have been taken from such sources as have been available. I give no list of contractions, for the simple reason that I personally have used none; I object to them as a fruitful source of confusion and error. I give no general treatise herewith

on Heraldry as a science, I give no glossary of heraldic terms, and I would refer inquirers on general heraldic matters to a recognised Hand-book on Heraldry. 'Berry' is my favourite, or Planché's 'Pursuivant of Arms,' or his Edition of 'Clarke's Heraldry.'

In accordance with a good old custom I conclude my Introduction with my apologies. They shall be brief. I am responsible for the whole of this book from its title-page to its end. Faithfully and honestly, to the best of the knowledge I possess, and to the extent of my ability, and of the information I could get hold of, I have compiled, written, and edited its pages; my first endeavour, almost my sole object, has been to produce a book absolutely, scrupulously accurate in all the garrulous minuteness which my subject requires. That my book, the result of human labour, should pass through all its stages of compilation and printing without error, and that no mistake should have crept in, in all the various copyings and transcribings which its production has necessitated, is too perfect a result to hope for, and such an end can hardly be realised. Mistakes somewhere are almost bound to have slipped in. For these, whatever they may prove to be, I plead no excuse, I ask no indulgence. I have not been particularly lenient with the inaccuracies of others, and I have remembered "For with what judgment ye judge ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again." So all I ask is that everybody who may detect the slightest mistake in my volume will at once make it public, for far and away beyond any personal feelings I may have in the matter, any *amour propre* of mine that may be wounded, far beyond any reputation I may have to make or to lose, is the necessity and the importance of a book of this character being in all particulars essentially and absolutely accurate. In an old book I remember the following words—I quote them from memory—"And as to such errors as may be found, will my reader mark them with his pen?" Just so; will my readers do likewise, and moreover will they please advise me of the mistake as well?

ARTHUR CHARLES FOX-DAVIES.

GRANVILLE HOUSE,
ARUNDEL STREET, LONDON, W.C.
March 1894.

THE BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS.

ABE

AND

ERRATUM.

Plate 49. For "SHEFFIELD" read "BRISTOL."
 „ "BRISTOL" „ "SHEFFIELD."

*granted as a recompense for the loyalty of the citizens of
 Aberdeen, in their services against the English."* 38

ABERDEEN—University of. See University of Aberdeen.

ABERSYCHAN (Monmouthshire)—Has no Armorial Bear-
 ings; and to its credit has not invented any, though the
 accessories of its landscape design "sail rather near the
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ABERYSTWITH (Cardiganshire)—Has no Arms. The Seal
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 with." Another Seal represents ".....a lion rampant
 regardant.....," and by some this is stated to be the Arms
 of the Town. 101

ABINGDON (Berkshire)—VERT, A CROSS PATONCE OR,
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 the Borough at the Visitation of the County in the year 1623.
 16

ACCRINGTON (Lancashire)—GULES, ON A FESSE ARGENT,
 A SHUTTLE FESSEWISE PROPER, IN BASE TWO PRINTING
 CYLINDERS, ISSUANT THEREFROM A PIECE OF CALICO
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OR; and for the **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE
 AN OAK BRANCH BENT FROM THE SINISTER
 WISE, SPROUTING AND LEAVED PROPER, FRUCTED
 he **Motto**, INDUSTRY AND PRUDENCE CONQUER.
 August 26, 1879, by Sir Albert William Woods,
 incipal King of Arms, Robert Laurie, Clarenceux
 arms, and Walter Aston Blount, Norroy King of
 36

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 Those used are for ARMS, Argent, an eagle dis-
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 , Vigilantibus. 88

C. See St. Albans.

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—Refer to Channel Islands.

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 clechée instead of the ordinary cross similar to that of St.
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ALTRINCHAM (or Altringham, Cheshire)—Has no Armorial
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MOTTO, Pax et abundantia. 91

ANDOVER (Hampshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Its
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 that appears to be claimed for the said town in Debrett's
 'House of Commons,' but Burke's 'General Armory' quotes
 it as a Coat-of-Arms, namely, "Ar. on a mount vert a lion
 statant guard. gu. against a tree ppr." 69

ANDREWS, ST. See St. Andrews.

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GRANVILLE HOUSE,
ARUNDEL STREET, LONDON, W.1
March 1894.

THE BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS.

ABE

AND

ABERAVON (Glamorganshire)—Has no Arms. ".....four lions rampant two and two....." have been attributed to the Town, but the Editor is not aware of the least authority for them, and does not know from what source they have been derived. 39

ABERDEEN—The Council of the County of, — has for **Ensigns Armorial** the following, vizt., QUARTERLY FIRST AZURE, THREE GARBS OR, FOR BUCHAN; SECOND AZURE, A BEND BETWEEN SIX CROSS CROSSLETS FITCHÉE OR, FOR MAR; THIRD OR, A FESS CHEQUY ARGENT AND AZURE BETWEEN THREE OPEN CROWNS GULES, FOR GARIOCH; FOURTH AZURE, THREE BOARS' HEADS COUPED OR, FOR GORDON. Matriculated in Lyon Office the 11th day of July 1890. 46

ABERDEEN—The City of. The entry in Lyon Register is as follows:—"The Royall Burgh of Aberdein gives for his **Ensignes Armoriall** GULES, THREE TOWERS, TRIPLE-TOWERED WITHIN A DOUBLE TRESSURE COUNTERFLOWERED ARGENT SUPPORTED BY TWO LEOPARDS PROPER. The **Motto** in ane escroll BON-ACCORD. And upon the reverse of ye Seall of ye said Burgh is insculped In a field azur a Temple argent St. Michael standing in ye porch mytred & Vested proper with his dexter hand lifted up to heaven praying over three Children in a boiyling caldron of the first and holding in ye sinister a Crosier Or."

(A pencil note in the margin says, "St. Nicholas: v. original patent by Sir C. Erskine, Lyon, in possession of the Corporation of A.") Burke in his 'General Armory' adds, "The honourable augmentation of the double tressure was granted as a recompense for the loyalty of the citizens of Aberdeen, in their services against the English." 38

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ABERSYCHAN (Monmouthshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings; and to its credit has not invented any, though the accessories of its landscape design "sail rather near the wind."

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CURRENT OR; and for the **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, AN OAK BRANCH BENT FROM THE SINISTER CHEVRONWISE, SPROUTING AND LEAVED PROPER, FRUCTED OR; with the **Motto**, INDUSTRY AND PRUDENCE CONQUER. Granted August 26, 1879, by Sir Albert William Woods, Garter Principal King of Arms, Robert Laurie, Clarenceux King of Arms, and Walter Aston Blount, Norroy King of Arms. 36

AIRDRIE (Lanarkshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. Those used are for ARMS, Argent, an eagle displayed with two heads....., in chief a crescent..... between two mullets pierced. **CREST**, A cock..... **MOTTO**, Vigilantibus. 88

ALBANS, ST. See St. Albans.

ALDEBURGH (Suffolk)—Has no Armorial Bearings; but William Hervey, Clarenceux King of Arms, granted October 20, 1561, to the Corporation for a Seal the following, namely, A ship of three masts in full sail on the waves of the sea, the mainsail charged with a lion rampant. 110

ALDERNEY—Refer to Channel Islands.

ALDERSHOT (Hampshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Arms attributed to it are, Azure, an alder-tree eradicated proper, on a chief gules, three heaps of shot. It is a bogus coat, and very bad heraldry, but a very good pun.

ALLOA (Clackmannanshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

ALNWICK (Northumberland)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the County Council of Northumberland (118) displays as the Arms of Alnwick St. Michael overcoming the Dragon. The shield of St. Michael is charged with a cross clechée instead of the ordinary cross similar to that of St. George.

ALTRINCHAM (or Altringham, Cheshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those used are, Quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a lion passant argent. The Editor suggests that these are the Arms of the Cheshire family of Massy. **MOTTO**, Pax et abundantia. 91

ANDOVER (Hampshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Its Seal, recorded in the College of Arms, represents upon a mount a lion statant guardant, in front of a tree. The legend is "Sigill. commune ville de Andever," and this is all that appears to be claimed for the said town in Debrett's 'House of Commons,' but Burke's 'General Armory' quotes it as a Coat-of-Arms, namely, "Ar. on a mount vert a lion statant guard. gu. against a tree ppr." 69

ANDREWS, ST. See St. Andrews.

ANDREWS, ST.—University of. See University of St. Andrews.

ANGLESEY—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings, but the Seal of the County Council exhibits the following:—Gules, a chevron between three lions rampant or. MOTTO, *Mon mam Cymru*. The Arms are quoted in Burke's 'General Armory' as those of Awfa ap Cynnddelw, Founder of the I Noble Tribe. The legend upon the Seal is "Cyngbor Sirol Môn, 1889." 33

ANNAN (County of Dumfries)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal, of which an illustration is given, shows an escutcheon charged with a saltire within a bordure. These Arms are described in the Catalogue of the Heraldic Exhibition in Edinburgh as the Arms of Annandale. The Arms of Annand, Lord of Annandale, are quoted in Burke's 'General Armory,' "Ar. a saltire and a chief gu.," but the Arms of Johnstone, Marquess of Annandale, a title dormant since 1792, and now claimed by Sir F. J. W. Johnstone, Baronet, of Westerhall, are quoted, "Ar. a saltire sa. on a chief gu. three cushions or." The Seal shows no tinctures, so it appears to be doubtful what they actually are. 119

ANSTRUTHER-EASTER (Fifeshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents an anchor with the legend "Virtute resparve crescent Anstruther Easter." 127

ANSTRUTHER-WESTER (Fifeshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents three fishes interlaced in a triangle with the legend "Anstruther Vaster." 100

ANTRIM—County of. Has no Arms.

APPLEBY (Westmorland) — Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the Corporation at present in use, copied from the obverse of the ancient Seal, represents an apple-tree over-spreading the field and surmounted by an escutcheon, thereon three lions passant guardant in pale, with the legend "Sigillum communitatis burgii de Appilbi," and a representation of this is all that is given in Debrett's 'House of Commons.' Burke's 'General Armory' quotes "Az. three lions pass. guard. in pale or, ducally crowned of the last." But as they are supplied to me by the Town-Clerk of the Borough, and as they are used, the ARMS appear to be Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or, crowned with ducal coronets of the last. CREST, On a ducal coronet, a salamander in flames of fire all proper. SUPPORTERS on either side, a dragon with wings inverted gules. MOTTO, *Nec ferro nec igni*.

Dugdale's Visitation in 1665 simply gives drawings of the Seals, and does not credit the town with any Arms.

Berry, who simply gives as Arms, "Azure three lions passant guardant in pale or, crowned with ducal coronets of the last," gives the following note:—"These Arms are engraved on the Corporation Seal, round which is this legend, 'Sigillum communitatis burgii de Appilbi.' On the reverse is the figure of St. Laurence laid on a gridiron, placed over a fire, and at each end thereof are figures not to be perfectly defined; above them, near to the dexter side, is a banner with the Arms of the borough, and below them three estoiles; and near to the sinister is an angel, holding a cope to receive the soul of the saint. Round the reverse is this legend, 'Hic jacet Laurentius in craticula positus.' This identical Seal was given to the burghers of Appleby by King John, whose original charter is still preserved in the town chest. The parochial church is dedicated to St. Laurence, and a fair is annually kept within the borough on St. Laurence's Day. A tradition prevails in the borough that the lions in the Arms were crowned with ducal coronets in memory of some signal service performed by the burghers against the Scots." 27

ARBROATH (Forfarshire, anciently called Aberbrothock or Aberbrothock)—Has not matriculated any Arms. The Seal represents an escutcheon within two branches of laurel. It is surmounted by a helmet in profile, and is charged with a portcullis, chains pendent. Burke's 'General Armory' quotes "Ar. a portcullis gu. chains az." The legend upon the Seal is "Sigillum Aberbrothici." 102

ARGYLL—County of. Has no Arms.

ARMAGH—County of. Has no Arms.

ARMAGH—City of. Has no Arms. Debrett's 'House of Commons' gives an illustration of a Seal showing a harp or on a field azure, with the legend "The Seal of the burgh of Armagh." On a sheet of Irish Armorial Bearings published by Marcus Ward & Co., Arms are given, namely, "Azure, a harp or." [For an illustration of this Coat refer to the Arms of Ireland.]

ARUNDEL (Sussex)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a swallow volant. (Evidently a pun upon the word "hirondelle, Anglice, swallow.") Legend, "Sigillum burginsim de Arundel." Burke's 'General Armory' gives this as a Coat-of-Arms, namely, "Ar. a swallow volant in bena sinister sable." 101

ASAPH, ST. See Asaph.

ASHBURTON (Devonshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents upon a mount a chapel with a spire between a branch of teasle on the dexter side, and a saltire couped on the sinister side, in the dexter chief a sun in splendour, and in the sinister chief a crescent; with the legend "Sigillum Burgi de Aysheberton." This has been quoted to the Editor as a Coat-of-Arms, the following colours being assigned:—The field azure, the mount vert, the chapel, sun, crescent, and saltire argent, the teasle proper, with the motto "Fides probata coronat." The saltire is allusive of St. Andrew, the patron Saint of the Parish Church. The sun and moon are supposed to be old Phœnician symbols, and are therefore used to indicate the Stannary rights; the teasle calls attention to the woollen industry, and the chapel represents that of St. Lawrence, which was the Guild Chantry, built by Bishop Stapeldon, 1314, and given to the Portreeve and Burgesses. 123

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Lancashire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those used are taken from the family of Ashton or Assheton, and are Argent a mullet pierced sable, in the dexter chief a crescent gules. CREST, On a mural coronet proper, a griffin's head erased gules gorged with a ducal coronet or. MOTTO, *Labor omnia vincit*. 88

ATHENRY (Co. Galway) — Has no Armorial Bearings. Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary' represents upon an escutcheon an embattled gateway and from the battlements rising three towers domed. This design is presumably taken from the Seal. 76

ATHERTON (Lancashire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those attributed to it are the Arms of the family of Powys, namely, Or, a lion's gamb erased in bend dexter between two cross crosslets fichée gules; and upon an escutcheon of pretence the Arms of the family of Atherton of Atherton, namely, Gules, three sparrow-hawks argent, beaked, belled, and jessed or. CRESTS.—1. A lion's gamb erased and erect gules, holding a sceptre in bend sinister, headed with a fleur-de-lis or (for Powys). 2. A swan azure, ducally gorged and tined, or. The Right Hon. Thomas Powys, 2nd Baron Lilford, married, Dec. 5, 1797, Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Atherton, Esquire, of Atherton Hall, in the county of Cumberland. 57

ATHLONE (Cos. Westmeath and Roscommon) — Has no Armorial Bearings recorded in Ulster's Office, but the following are used:—Gules, a lion passant guardant or, on a chief of the last two roses of the field slipped and leaved vert. MOTTO, *Urbes stant legibus*. These duly appear upon the Seal of the Town, but without the tinctures, which are conjectural. The legend upon the Seal is "Sigillum oppidi Aloniensis, 1663." 76

ATHY (Co. Kildare)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary' gives upon an escutcheon a bridge of three arches over water, from the centre of the bridge rising a tower between two escutcheons, each surmounted by a coronet, that on the dexter side charged with a saltire, that on the sinister charged with a fesse and thereon three. 26

AUCHTERMUCHTY (Fifeshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a man scattering seed and has the motto "Dum sero spero," with the legend "Sig. Auchtermuchty." 122

AXBRIDGE (Somersetshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seals each represent a Paschal Lamb, one within the legend "*Sigillum communitalis burgi Axbridg.*" 101

AYLESBURY (Buckinghamshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

AYR—The County Council for the County of. OR, A SALTIRE GULES, ON A CHIEF OF THE SECOND A HOLY LAMB, CROSS, STAFF, AND BANNER OF ST. ANDREW PROPER BETWEEN TWO LYRES OF THE FIRST, STRINGED ARGENT. Matriculated in Lyon Office 8th day of July 1890. 78

AYR—The Town of. The entry in Lyon Register is as follows:—"The Royall Burgh of Ayr bears GULES A CASTLE TRIPLE-TOWERED ARGENT BETWIXT A HOLY LAMB, CROSS, STAFF, AND BANNER OF ST. ANDREW ON THE DEXTER, AND ON THE SINISTER THE HEAD OF JOHN THE BAPTIST IN A CHARGER PROPER, IN THE BASE THE SEA AZUR." 5th Sep. 1673. 44

The Arms as usually used are the same as shown in the illustration, and this form appears upon the Seal at present in use, but upon another Seal the lamb is placed in the centre chief point above the middle tower, and a St. John the Baptist's head in a charger is placed on both sides of the castle. The blazon by a distorted reading could be made to describe such a representation of the Arms.

BACUP (Lancashire)—AZURE ON A FESSE BETWEEN TWO BALES OF COTTON IN CHIEF OR, AND A BLOCK OF STONE WITH LEWIS ATTACHED IN BASE PROPER, A FLEECE SABLE BETWEEN TWO BEES VOLANT OF THE THIRD, IN THE CENTRE CHIEF POINT A SQUIRREL SEJANT OF THE SECOND. **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, IN FRONT OF A BALE OF COTTON OR, A STAG GORGED WITH A COLLAR VAIR, AND RESTING THE DEXTER FOREFOOT ON A TREFOIL SLIPPED GOLD. **Motto**, HONOR ET INDUSTRIA. Granted March 13, 1883 by Sir Albert William Woods, Garter Principal King of Arms, Walter Aston Blount, Clarenceux King of Arms, and George E. Cockayne, Norroy King of Arms. [The above is the official blazon, which omits the tincture of the stag. Burke gives it "proper" in the 'Armory,' which the Editor fancies is correct.] 74

BALLYMENA (Co. Antrim)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those in use are, Azure a representation of the Castle of Ballymenagh within an orle of six towers all proper. **MOTTO**, "*Post praelia praemia*" (spelled so upon the Town Seal). The foregoing Arms are taken from a sculptured stone over the gateway of Lord Waveney's Castle, Ballymena, and are there shown upon an escutcheon within the legend "*Ballymenagh of the Seven Towers.*" 18

BANBRIDGE (Co. Down)—Has no Armorial Bearings, but makes use of the following, namely, Party per fesse the chief per pale or and purpure, and the base azure, on a fesse argent between in chief on the dexter side a pearl, on the sinister side a garb, and in base a spinning-wheel, a shuttle fessewise all proper. **MOTTO**, "*Per Deum et industriam.*" 18

BANBURY (Oxfordshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal which was recorded at the Visitation of the County of Oxford represents the branch of a tree with flowers and fruit and underneath the letters B A. The present Seal represents upon an escutcheon a sun in splendour. This design is now used as the Arms of the borough, the field being quoted as azure and the sun or. The **MOTTO** is "*Dominus nobis sol & scutum.*" 18

BANDON (Co. Cork)—Has no Armorial Bearings recorded in Ulster's Office. Upon a sheet of Irish Arms published by Messrs. Marcus Ward & Company, Ltd., it is credited with the following (taken from the Seal), namely, Azure, over water in base proper, a bridge of seven arches, thereon at either end an embattled gateway domed, argent, in the centre chief point an escutcheon parted per bend embattled of the last and gules, surmounted by an Earl's coronet proper. (The Arms of Boyle, Earls of Cork and Orrery.)

BANFF—County of. Has no Arms.

BANFF (Banffshire)—Town of. The entry in Lyon Register is as follows:—"The Royall Burgh of Banff gives for

Ensignes Armoriall GULES THE VIRGINE-MARY WITH HER BABE IN HER ARMES OR. 68

BANGOR (Carnarvonshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Burke's 'General Armory' quotes the Arms as the same as those of the See of Bangor, which are "Gules, a bend or, guttée-de-poix between two mullets pierced argent." The Seal of the Corporation, however, has an escutcheon Gules, on a bend or, guttée-de-poix, a bend wavy azure, thereon a representation of a mace all between two mullets argent. **CREST**, A griffin couchant. The Corporation note-paper shows (presumably) a copy of the Seal minus its legend, but the colours of the escutcheon are there changed; but as they become "metal upon metal," and this is therefore a breach of heraldic law, little attention need be paid to it. 65

BARNESLEY (Yorkshire)—ARGENT, ON A CHEVRON GULES BETWEEN TWO SHUTTLES FESSEWISE IN CHIEF, AND IN BASE AS MANY PICKAXES IN SALTIRE PROPER, A FALCON WINGS ELEVATED AND HOLDING IN THE DEXTER CLAW A PADLOCK OR BETWEEN TWO BOARS' HEADS COUPED OF THE LAST, EACH HOLDING IN THE MOUTH A CROSS PATTÉE FITCHÉE IN PALE OF THE FIRST, A CHIEF SABLE, THEREON A CROSS PATTÉE BETWEEN TWO COVERED CUPS ALSO OR. **Crest**, A GRYPHON ARGENT, WINGS ELEVATED SABLE, RESTING THE DEXTER CLAW ON AN ESCOCHEON ALSO ARGENT CHARGED WITH A SHUTTLE PALEWISE ALSO SABLE. **Motto**, SPECTEMUR AGENDO. Granted by Sir Albert William Woods, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, Robert Laurie, Clarenceux King of Arms, Walter Aston Blount, Norroy King of Arms, November 12, 1869. 32

BARNSTAPLE (Devonshire)—GULES, A CASTLE ARGENT. Recorded in the College of Arms. 32

BARROW-IN-FURNESS (Lancashire)—GULES ON A BEND BETWEEN A SERPENT NOWED IN CHIEF AND A STAG TRIPPANT IN BASE OR, AN ARROW POINTING UPWARDS TO A BEE VOLANT PROPER, UPON A CHIEF ARGENT ON WAVES OF THE SEA A PADDLE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP UNDER STEAM AND CANVAS ALSO PROPER. **Crest**, OUT OF THE BATTLEMENTS OF A TOWER A RAM'S HEAD PROPER, ARMED AND COLLARED OR. **Motto**, SEMPER SURSUM. Granted by Sir Charles George Young, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, Robert Laurie, Clarenceux King of Arms, Walter Aston Blount, Norroy King of Arms, December 13, 1867. The ram's head is an allusion to the fact of Sir James Ramsden (of Furness Abbey) being the principal landowner in the district. 46

BASINGSTOKE (Hampshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents the Archangel Michael holding in his dexter hand a sword and in his sinister a spear and standing upon the body of a dragon lying upon its back, the spear thrust through the neck of the dragon. The legend is "*Sigillum comune ville de Basingstoke com Southton.*" 115

BATH, City of (Somersetshire)—PARTY PER FESSE EMBATTLED AZURE AND ARGENT, THE BASE MASONED IN CHIEF TWO BARS WAVY OF THE SECOND, OVER ALL A SWORD IN PALE GU., HILT AND POMMEL OR. Recorded in the College of Arms. The Arms are blazoned in Burke, however, as Party per fesse embattled azure and gules, the base masoned sable and charged with two crosses bottonnée of the last as fortifications; in chief two bars wavy argent, over all a sword in pale of the last, hilt and pommel or, on the blade a key.

The Corporation have assumed and use as SUPPORTERS on the dexter side a lion and on the sinister a bear, but these are of absolutely no authority. Berry adds a note in a manuscript in the British Museum, No. 1445, the Arms of Bath are thus blazoned, viz., per fesse embattled, gu. and water ppr., viz., the base, water ppr. the chief masoned, sa. over all, a sword in pale, ar. hilt and pommel or. And the like Arms are painted on the roof of the Abbey Church at Bath. 46

BATLEY (Yorkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal displays an escutcheon party per chevron azure and argent, on a chevron gules between in chief a fleece on the dexter side and a garb on the sinister side (? both or), and in base a cross patonce lozenge pierced sable, three mullets of six points..... **CREST**, A dove (?) holding in its beak a branch. **MOTTO**, Floreat industria. 80

BEAUMARIS (Anglesea)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents an ancient ship with one mast and sail furled. At the masthead is flying a doubly-forked pennon, and just below the pennon and above the sail is fixed to the dexter side of the mast a tower. Below on the dexter side of the mast is an escutcheon charged with three lions passant guardant, and on the sinister side a castle with four towers. The legend is "*Sl. commune communitatis ville de Beaumaris.*" Berry adds a note, the Corporation used for Arms, gu. three lions passant guardant, or. 106

BECCLES (Suffolk)—Has no Arms. The Seal represents a minster or church with the legend "*Sigillum concilii municip. Becclesie.*" 126

BEDFORD—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings. Upon a coloured sheet of the 'Arms of the Counties of England and Wales' which has been published a kind of travesty upon the Seal of the town of Bedford is given, namely, Argent an eagle displayed with wings inverted and surmounted upon the breast with a quadrangular castle gules. It is of course of no authority. The Seal of the County Council, however, shows the following Arms, apparently invented therefor, namely, Argent, on a mount, a tree, in base water all proper, on a chief azure, a plough of the second, between on the dexter side a garb or, and on the sinister a pair of cloth shears also proper. 50

BEDFORD (Bedfordshire)—ARGENT, AN EAGLE DISPLAYED, AND WITH WINGS INVERTED LOOKING TOWARDS THE SINISTER SABLE, DUCALLY CROWNED OR, AND SURMOUNTED UPON ITS BREAST BY A CASTLE OF THREE DEGREES OR. Confirmed to the Mayor, Bayliffes, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Bedford by William Hervey, Clarenceux King of Arms, June 7, 1566. Prior to this in the records of the College of Arms is an entry also signed by William Hervey, Clarenceux, of the Coat "per pale argent and gules, a fess azure," with the note, "These Arms are of Aunceentie belonging and apperteyning to ye Towne and Borough of Bedford tyme out of mynd." [Burke blazons the eagle as gules.] 22

BEDWIN, GREAT. See Great Bedwin.

BELFAST (Co. Antrim)—PARTY PER FESSE ARGENT AND AZURE, IN CHIEF A PILE VAIR, AND ON A CANTON GULES A BELL ARGENT; IN BASE, A SHIP WITH SAILS SET ARGENT, ON WAVES OF THE SEA PROPER. **Supporters**, DEXTER, A WOLF PROPER, DUCALLY GORGED AND CHAINED OR; SINISTER, A SEA-HORSE GORGED WITH A MURAL CROWN PROPER. **Crest**, A SEA-HORSE GORGED WITH A MURAL CROWN PROPER. **Motto**, PRO TANTO QUID RETRIBUAMUS. Granted by Sir John Bernard Burke, C.B., Ulster King of Arms, June 30, 1890. Upon a Seal referred to in the will of Henry Le Squire, dated 1643, and which is still in existence, the Arms exactly as granted are engraved, with the solitary exception that the two sea-horses are without mural coronets, and that they are surmounted by an Esquire's helmet and mantling. "Master Le Squire" above mentioned was sovereign of the town 1635-36 and '39. He was then agent and seneschal to the Lord Edward Chichester. The dexter supporter and the pile vair are of course derived from the Chichester achievement. 41

In Burke's 'General Armory' the Arms are wrongly blazoned as per fess ar. and az. in chief, a pile vair, in base a ship with sails set, of the field on a canton of the second, a tower of the first. **CREST**, A sea-horse ppr. **SUPPORTERS**, Dexter a wolf, sinister a sea-horse, both proper. The grant is certainly dated later than the last edition of the 'Armory,' but the arms, so far as the Editor is able to ascertain, have never been so used. This description of them appears to have been taken from a note in the handwriting of Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms. For some reason the sea-horses have been frequently wrongly credited with wings. An interesting pamphlet to which I am indebted has been published entitled 'An Enquiry into the History and Authenticity of the Belfast Arms,' and is by John Vinycomb, F.S.A.

BELTURBET (Co. Cavan)—OR, A TOWER WITH DOME AND PENNON GULES, IN BASE WAVES OF THE SEA PROPER; ON A CHIEF AZURE, A HARP OF THE FIELD BETWEEN, ON THE

DEXTER SIDE A ROSE ARGENT, AND ON THE SINISTER A THISTLE, ALSO PROPER. Granted by Molyneux, Ulster King of Arms. There is no official record of the Grant, but a very rough pen and ink sketch with the following note is amongst other papers [bound up in Ulster's Office and labelled "Draft Grants"]. The "waves of the sea" in the sketch are represented in the old heraldic way as barry wavy azure and argent.

"The Armes of the Toune or Borogh of Beoltirbert in the County of Cavan, set forth at the request of Stephen Butler als Botterler Eqr. first Provost of that Borogh and at the request of the free burgesses of the same for Confirmation whereof I have heere onto set my hand and Seale this 21th of June, Ano. Dni. 1613, the eleventh yeere of the raigne of the most high and mightie Prince James by the grace of God King of greate Britaine France & Ireland, defender of the fayth &c." 68

BERKHAMPSTEAD (Hertfordshire)—OR, A CASTLE EMBATTLED TRIPLE-TOWERED AND DOMED AZURE, ON EACH OF THE OUTER DOMES A BANNER ARGENT, CHARGED WITH A CROSS GULES, ALL WITHIN A BORDURE SABLE, BEZANTÉE. Recorded in the College of Arms. 51

BERKSHIRE—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings. Upon a coloured sheet of the 'Arms of the Counties of England and Wales,' which has been published, it is credited with "Gules five heads affrontée in saltire argent coupé in some peculiar manner below the shoulders vested azure and crowned (with most peculiar coronets) or." This is evidently a perversion of the Seal and Arms of Reading.

BERVIE (Kincardineshire)—Has not matriculated any Arms. The Seal shows "an heraldic rose;" and "Gules, a rose argent," have been quoted as the Arms; but the official note-paper of the town is stamped with a rose stalked and leaved, the stalk upwards, within the legend "Bervie Town Arms"! [A little heraldic knowledge might not be amiss in Bervie.] 128

BERWICK, NORTH. See North Berwick.

BERWICK—Council of the County of. ARGENT ON A MOUNT VERT A BEAR SABLE COLLARED AND CHAINED OR, STANDING IN FRONT OF A TREE PROPER. Matriculated in Lyon Office, the 10th day of October 1890. 78

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED (Northumberland) — Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a bear standing upon a mount and against a tree all between two escutcheons each charged with France and England quarterly, above is placed under a Gothic canopy the figure of a king seated. The legend is "*Sigilii maiorum villa Berwici super Twedam.*" In Burke's 'General Armory' this is blazoned as a Coat-of-Arms in the following words:—"Ar. or a mount a bear standing against a tree, all ppr., the bear collared and chained or, in fesse two escutcheons, on each the Arms of France and England quarterly, on a chief of the first (sic) a king crowned and habited of the second, holding in his dexter paw (sic) a mount and in the sinister a sceptre, both gold." Save for the anatomical error, and that the chief is depicted as "azure," Debrett's 'House of Commons' follows Burke, but adds the MOTTO, "Victoria gloria merces." Upon the Seal of the County Council of Northumberland the Arms of the County of Berwick are taken and used as the Arms of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and in a description of the Seal in an article on County Council Seals the tree is called a "Wych-elm." 116

BEVERLEY (Yorkshire)—ARGENT, THREE BARS WAVY AZURE ON A CHIEF OF THE LAST A CASTOR BEAVER, ITS HEAD TURNED BITING OFF THE CASTOR, (i.e. the fur) OR

These are the Arms at present made use of, but in the Visitation books, drawings of three distinct Seals are shown, each plainly bearing a Coat-of-Arms, but in none of these are the tinctures marked. The first shows a Coat.....three bars wavy.....and in chief a castor-beaver, its head turned and biting off the castor. This has the legend "Beverlay." The second, which is the largest, shows a Coat.....three bars wavy.....on a chief.....a castor-beaver, its head turned biting off the castor..... This has the legend "Sigil. 'Maior. Gubernat et Burgeus Villæ de Beverla.'" The third Seal, which in size is between the two, shows a

coat quarterly 1 and 4 an eagle displayed, ducally crowned 2 and 3 three bars wavy and in chief a castor-beaver with its head turned biting off the castor 9

Burke and Berry give a coat which agrees with none of the foregoing, namely, Quarterly 1 and 4 or, an eagle displayed azure, 2 and 3 argent, three bars wavy azure, on a chief of the last a castor-beaver with his head turned biting off the castor, ali or.

BEWDLEY (Worcestershire)—ARGENT, AN ANCHOR IN PALE AZURE, THE ANCHOR SURMOUNTED WITH A FETTERLOCK OR, ON THE DEXTER SIDE OF THE ANCHOR A SWORD ERECT OF THE SECOND, HILT AND POMMEL ALSO OR, ON THE SINISTER SIDE OF THE ANCHOR, A ROSE GULES. Recorded in the College of Arms. 61

BIDEFORD (Devonshire)—*Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a bridge consisting of one arch and two demi-arches over a river. On the river is a single-masted vessel, one half of which appears to have passed through the bridge, but with the mast and round top on the other side.* 100

BIRKENHEAD (Cheshire)—QUARTERLY OR AND ARGENT ON A CROSS GULES BETWEEN A LION PASSANT OF THE LAST IN THE FIRST QUARTER, AN OAK TREE ISSUANT FROM A MOUNT PROPER IN THE SECOND, AN ESTOILE AZURE IN THE THIRD, AND TWO LIONS PASSANT OF THE THIRD IN THE FOURTH, A CROSIER IN PALE OF THE FIRST, AND TWO CRESCENTS IN FESSE OF THE SECOND. **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, UPON A ROCK PROPER IN FRONT OF A CROSIER ERECT OR, A LION AZURE RESTING THE DEXTER PAW ON AN ANCHOR ALSO OR. **Motto**, UBI FIDES IBI LUX ET ROBUR. 77

The Arms used prior to the date of the above grant were quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a lion passant, in pale a pastoral staff. [Probably of the same origin as Altrincham, to which refer.]

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire)—QUARTERLY FIRST AND FOURTH AZURE A BEND OF FIVE LOZENGES OR, SECOND AND THIRD PER PALE INDENTED OF THE LAST AND GULES. OVER ALL A FESSE ERMINE, THEREON A MURAL CROWN OF THE SECOND, AND FOR THE **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS A MURAL CROWN ISSUANT THEREFROM A DEXTER ARM EMBOWED, THE HAND HOLDING A HAMMER ALL PROPER, together with the **Motto** FORWARD. **Supporters**, ON THE DEXTER SIDE A MAN HABITED AS A SMITH (REPRESENTING INDUSTRY) HOLDING IN THE DEXTER HAND A HAMMER RESTING ON AN ANVIL ALL PROPER, AND ON THE SINISTER SIDE A FEMALE FIGURE (REPRESENTING ART) PROPER VESTED ARGENT, WREATHED ROUND THE TEMPLES WITH LAUREL VERT, TIED BY A RIBAND GULES HOLDING IN THE DEXTER HAND RESTING ON THE SHIELD A BOOK BOUND, ALSO GULES, AND IN THE SINISTER A PAINTER'S PALLETTE OR, WITH TWO BRUSHES PROPER. The Arms were granted April 3, 1889, and the Supporters April 4, 1889. 38

Prior to the grant in 1889, Arms without crest or supporters were used, and these were as quoted above, but without the fesse. They were really the Arms, I believe, of the old family of Bermingham. [See Introduction.]

BISHOPS CASTLE (Shropshire)—*Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a domed castle with the letters I.R. (James Rex) in chief, and in base the date 1609.* 121

BLACKBURN (Lancashire)—ARGENT A FESSE WAVY SABLE BETWEEN THREE BEES VOLANT PROPER ON A CHIEF VERT A BUGLE STRINGED ARGENT BETWEEN TWO FUSILS OR. **Crest**, A SHUTTLE OR, THEREON A DOVE WINGS ELEVATED ARGENT AND HOLDING IN ITS BEAK THE THREAD OF THE SHUTTLE REFLEXED OVER THE BACK AND AN OLIVE BRANCH PROPER. **Motto**, ARTE ET LABORE. Granted by Sir Charles George Young, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, J. Pulman, Clarenceux King of Arms, Robert Laurie, Norroy King of Arms, February 14, 1852. 12

BLACKPOOL (Lancashire)—*It is difficult to know whether to be amused at the ludicrous idiotcy of the "design" which has been assumed, or amazed at the ignorance which has allowed such an abortion to be put into currency. The design is*

placed upon an escutcheon, but after saying it is quarterly, all further attempt at heraldic blazon must perforce be dropped. Each quarter contains a separate landscape, each viewed from a different angle, each with a different high-water mark. The first quarter shows a view of (presumably) the esplanade and pier, in the possession of which Blackpool rejoices, a yacht appears in the distance, and the sea is just rippled. The second quarter shows a sea very nearly calm and thereon a boat, all the occupants of which are rowing upon the same side of the boat. (Is this how they manage at Blackpool?) The third quarter has the sea at a dead calm, and upon the beach in the foreground is above all other things a BATHING MACHINE!!! (not quite large enough, however, for the Beecham's Pills advertisement to be decipherable). The fourth quarter shows upon a choppy sea a three-masted ship going along before a clipping breeze. Hanging over the escutcheon in mid-space is a swallow in full flight, which the Editor fancies may be intended for a crest. Below in an escrol is inscribed the word "Progress" in the place of a motto. Had the ribbon been made use of to label the foregoing concoction as "A present from Blackpool," it would have been a fitting sequence to the rest of the absurdity. 86

BLANDFORD (Dorsetshire)—*Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which is remarkably well cut, shows an escutcheon of England, viz. (gules) three lions passant guardant in pale (or), a label of three points throughout ermine; on either side of the escutcheon and entwined with the scroll-work of its design is an ostrich feather erect, and all between the letters D.L. The legend runs, "Sigillum Bergentium Villae de Blanford Forum."* 106

BODMIN (Cornwall)—*Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a King crowned and holding in his dexter hand a sceptre and seated under a canopy. The legend is "Sigill. comune burgensium Bodminie."* 129

BOLTON (Lancashire)—GULES, TWO BENDLETS OR, A SHUTTLE WITH WEFT PENDENT BETWEEN AN ARROW POINT UPWARDS AND A MULE SPINNING SPINDLE IN CHIEF PALEWISE ALL OF THE LAST, AND AN ESCOCHEON IN BASE OF THE SECOND, THEREON A ROSE OF THE FIRST, BARBED AND SEEDED PROPER. **Crest**, UPON A ROCKY MOOR, AN ELEPHANT STATANT PROPER, ON ITS BACK A CASTLE OR, AND THEREON A ROSE, AS IN THE ARMS, THE TRAPPING PER PALE GULES AND VERT AND CHARGED WITH A MITRE ALSO OR. **Motto**, SUPERA MORAS. Granted by Sir Albert William Woods, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, Walter Aston Blount, Clarenceux King of Arms, George E. Cokayne, Norroy King of Arms, June 5, 1890. 64

The Arms as used prior to the date of the grant, and as quoted in the 'General Armory,' but which were of no authority, were "Gu. two bendlets or. Crest, An elephant pass. ppr., on his back a tower or, trappings gu. and gold."

BOMBAY—AZURE THREE SHIPS UNDER SAIL LATEEN RIGGED PROPER, A CHIEF OR THEREON A LION PASSANT GUARDANT, GULES BETWEEN TWO PALLETS SABLE EACH CHARGED WITH AN OSTRICH FEATHER ERECT ARGENT. And for a **Crest**, UPON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, A LION PASSANT GUARDANT GULES, CROWNED WITH AN EASTERN CROWN GOLD, SUPPORTING WITH THE DEXTER FOREPAW AN ESCUTCHEON OR, CHARGED WITH A SPRIG OF THE COTTON-TREE SLIPPED AND FRUCTED PROPER. And for **Supporters**, ON THE DEXTER SIDE A LION OR AND ON THE SINISTER SIDE A LEOPARD PROPER, EACH GORGED WITH AN EASTERN CROWN AND PENDENT THEREFROM AN ESCUTCHEON AZURE, CHARGED WITH A MULLET ARGENT. **Motto**, URBS PRIMA IN INDIS. Arms and Crest granted Sept. 20, 1877, and Supporters, Oct. 2, 1877. 41

The Editor trusts that no apology is needed for introducing this Coat among other British Arms.

BOOTLE-CUM-LINACRE (Lancashire)—ARGENT ON A CHEVRON BETWEEN THREE FLEURS-DE-LIS AZURE AS MANY STAGS' HEADS CABOSHED OR ON A CHIEF SABLE THREE MURAL CROWNS OF THE FIELD. **Crest**, UPON A ROCK A LIGHTHOUSE PROPER. **Motto**, RESPICE ASPICE PROSPICE. Granted by Sir Albert William Woods, Knt.,

Garter Principal King of Arms, Robert Laurie, Clarenceux King of Arms, Walter Aston Blount, Norroy King of Arms, November 4, 1869. 77

BOSNEY (Cornwall).—Burke in his 'General Armory' says, "The Seal represents a castle with three towers embattled and domed and joined to each other by a circular wall, all on a mount; in the base, water."

BOSTON (Lincolnshire).—SABLE, THREE CORONETS COMPOSED OF CROSSES PATTÉE AND FLEURS-DE-LIS IN PALE OR. **Crest**, A WOOLPACK CHARGED WITH A RAM COUCHANT ALL PROPER. **Supporters**, ON EITHER SIDE A MERMAID PROPER, DUCALLY CROWNED AZURE. The Arms, Crest, and Supporters were allowed and confirmed December 1, 1568, by Robert Cook, Clarenceux King of Arms. For some unaccountable reason both Burke and Berry blazon the Supporters as part of the Crest, and quote the coronets upon the escutcheon as ducal. Debrett makes this latter mistake, and in addition puts the ram to sit upon the woolpack. 17

BOURNEMOUTH (Hants).—QUARTERLY OR AND AZURE A CROSS FLORY BETWEEN A LION RAMPANT, HOLDING BETWEEN THE PAWS A ROSE IN THE FIRST AND FOURTH QUARTERS, SIX MARTLETS TWO TWO AND TWO IN THE SECOND, AND FOUR SALMONS NAIAINT AND IN PALE IN THE THIRD, ALL COUNTERCHANGED. **Crest**, UPON A MOUNT VERT A PINE TREE PROPER, IN FRONT FOUR ROSES FESSEWISE OR. **Motto**, PULCHRITUDO ET SALUBRITAS. Granted by Sir Albert William Woods, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, Walter Aston Bount, Clarenceux King of Arms, George E. Cokayne, Norroy King of Arms, March 24, 1891. 82

BRACKLEY (Northamptonshire).—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Arms of Egerton and Stanley have, however, been appropriated, and are borne quarterly, namely, 1 and 4 argent, a lion rampant gules between three pheons sable (for Egerton), 2 and 3, argent on a bend azure three stags' heads cabossed or (for Stanley). **CRESTS**—1. A lion rampant gules, supporting an arrow proper, barbed and plumed argent (for Egerton). 2. On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, an eagle with wings endorsed or, standing on a child proper, swaddled gules, banded argent (for Stanley). The Arms are so given in Burke's 'General Armory,' and appear upon the Seal, and the Seal is duly recorded in the Visitation Books, but with the note added thereto—"This Seal was presented to the Corporation by John, Earl of Bridgwater, Lord of the Manor, soon after the Restoration." The above Arms were of course his own, but I doubt if the entering of them as upon the Seal at the Visitation, particularly as the note above quoted was added, conferred them upon the Corporation. 57

BRADFORD (Yorkshire).—PER PALE GULES AND AZURE ON A CHEVRON ENGRAILED BETWEEN THREE BUGLE-HORNS STRINGED OR, A WELL SABLE. **Crest**, A BOAR'S HEAD ERASED OR IN FRONT OF THE TRUNK OF A TREE SPROUTING PROPER. **Motto**, LABOR OMNIA VINCIT. Granted by Sir Charles George Young, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, Francis Martin, Clarenceux King of Arms, J. Pulman, Norroy King of Arms, October 18, 1847. 50

The following description of the Common Seal has been kindly supplied to the Editor:—The Seal consists of an ornamental quarterfoil within a circular legend, the four triangular compartments, between the quarterfoil and the legend, being ornamented with repetitions of the Union Badge, viz., The Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, issuing from the same stem. In the centre the arms and crest, as above. Below the shield and within the lower compartment of the quarterfoil is the motto, also as above, upon an escrol entwined with a branch of Palm, and another of Olive, and pendent therefrom a Golden Fleece. In the upper compartment, and over the Crest, a representation of Bishop Blaize holding in his right hand a wool comb, and in the left his crozier, beneath his feet the Cornucopia, or Horn of Plenty. In the compartment on the left of the shield, a representation of Justice, with scales and sword, and seated upon a wool-pack, and at her feet an Alpaca. In the background a mill. In the compartment to the right of the shield, a representation of Mercury, the Patron of Commerce, holding the Caduceus, and seated upon a bale of

goods, and at his feet a Ram. In the distance, a ship upon the sea. The whole encircled by the legend "The Seal of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Bradford, 1847."

BRECHIN (Forfarshire).—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a Saint seated beneath a canopy and supporting in his lap with his sinister hand a crucifix, and with the right raised in the act of benediction. Below is an escutcheon charged with the Arms of Wishart of Brechin, namely, Argent, three piles gules. The legend is "Sig. civitatis de Brechin." This is sometimes quoted as a Coat-of-Arms namely, Azure, in the porch of a Gothic church, its lower extremities terminating in the nombril point argent, a Saint sitting proper, habited of the field, in base an escutcheon of the second charged with three piles issuing from the chief and meeting in the base point gules. 122

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—Has no Armorial Bearings, but the following are used and appear on the seal of the County Council, namely, Quarterly 1 and 4 sable a fesse or, between two swords, that in chief point upwards, and that in base point downwards proper; 2 and 3 or, three eagles displayed [In an article on the County Council Seals in the 'County and Local Government Magazine' by Allan Wyon, these are termed *rere-mice* (bats)]. **MOTTO**, "Undeb hedh llwyddiant" (Unity, peace, prosperity). 15

BRECON (Brecknockshire).—Has no Armorial Bearings. A kind of badge is used, namely, A mantle or parliament robe of estate azure, lined ermine, the collar tied with a string and tassels attached or. In the examples which the Editor has no escutcheon is used, nor does Burke in his 'General Armory' quote it as a Coat.

BRENTFORD (Middlesex).—Has not yet obtained Arms.

BRIDGNORTH (Shropshire).—Has no Armorial Bearings. Two Seals are recorded in the Visitation Books of the College of Arms, one showing simply issuing from battlements an embattled gateway with portcullis surmounted by three towers, the centre one taller than the others and triple-towered, all within the legend "Sigill. communitatis de Bruges." The other Seal shows upon a mount (or this may be intended to represent waves) an embattled gateway with portcullis, and rising in the centre from the battlements a tower pyramidically domed on the dexter side of the tower an Escutcheon of St. George and on the sinister side an Escutcheon of France and England quarterly: all within the legend "Sigillum officij ballivor libertatis ville de bruges." The device upon this last Seal, though in this case the castle is plainly on a mount, is usually used as the Arms of the Town with the **MOTTO** "Fidelitas urbis salus Regis," which of course refers to the part played by the town in the Civil Wars. Burke and Berry, whilst both giving a note saying that the Seal [evidently referring to the former of the two] shows a castle only, quote a Coat, "Azure, a castle argent, a canton of the last." How this originated one is at a loss to understand, and the Editor can answer from considerable personal knowledge of the town that such a Coat is never made use of. 100

In the Visitation Books rather an interesting note is added to the drawings of the Seals, as follows:—"These are the seales now used by towne of Bruges in the countie of Salop aunciently so called, but of late times corruptly nominated Bruge-north or Brugge-north, when indeed that attribute of North ought to be Morfe, as standing upon the side of the forest of Morfe in the said countie."

BRIDGWATER (Somersetshire).—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a castle upon a bridge, within the legend "Sigillum Maioris et ballorum burgi ac ville de Bridgwater." 99

Burke in his 'General Armory,' however, ascribes Arms to the town as follows:—

"Bridgewater, Town of, (Somersetshire).—Gu. a castle with three towers ar., the dexter and sinister tower domed, the castle standing on a bridge in base over a river, all ppr., on the dexter side of the centre tower an estoile, and on the sinister a fleur-de-lis, both or. The Corporation Seal is very ancient, and represents a castle surmounted by two others placed pyramidically and embattled. The castle stands on a bridge of Gothic

work, with water underneath; on each side of the first castle a domed tower surmounted with a ball, the grand entrance portcullised at the top, and against the door a man's head couped close in chief, on the dexter side an estoile, on the sinister a fleur-de-lis.

"Bridgwater, Town of (Somerset).—Ar. an arch of a bridge, extended and triple-towered gu. in base water with three ships therein, all ppr."

Debrett gives Burke's first selection.

BRIDPORT (Dorsetshire)—GULES, A CASTLE WITH TWO TOWERS ARGENT, OVER EACH A FLEUR-DE-LIS OR, IN CHIEF A LION PASSANT GUARDANT CROWNED OF THE LAST, THE BASE BARRY WAVY OF EIGHT OF THE SECOND AND AZURE: IN THE PORTWAY THREE.....Recorded in the College of Arms. 69

BRIGHOUSE (Yorkshire)—OR, ON A PALE SABLE, BETWEEN IN CHIEF TWO ROSES GULES, BARBED AND SEEDED PROPER, AND IN BASE TWO CRESCENTS OF THE SECOND, A LION RAMPANT OF THE FIELD. And for the **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, UPON THE BATTLEMENTS OF A TOWER ARGENT, CHARGED WITH TWO CRESCENTS FESSEWISE SABLE, A LEOPARD'S FACE OF THE FIRST, BETWEEN TWO ROSES GULES, BARBED, SLIPPED AND SEEDED PROPER. **Motto**, LABORE ET PRUDENTIA. Granted 1894. 73

BRIGHTON (Sussex)—Has no Armorial Bearings, but the following are used as such upon the Town-Clerk's notepaper, namely, Argent, two dolphins naiant in pale proper. The escutcheon is surmounted by a Royal (!!) helmet (i.e., affrontée and with grills), and thereupon, though without wreath or lambrequin, is placed for crest a seven-pointed mullet argent; with the motto "In Deo fidemus." The Seal shows the same escutcheon, but without helmet, crest, or motto, and is surmounted by the letters "Svx." The legend is "In sigillum de Brighthelmston." 86

BRISTOL (Gloucestershire)—GULES, ON THE SINISTER SIDE A CASTLE WITH TWO TOWERS DOMED ALL ARGENT, ON EACH DOME A BANNER CHARGED WITH THE CROSS OF ST. GEORGE, THE CASTLE ON A MOUNT VERT, THE DEXTER BASE WATER PROPER, THEREON A SHIP OF THREE MASTS OR, SAILING FROM A PORT IN THE DEXTER TOWER, HER FORE AND MAIN MASTS BEING VISIBLE SABLE, THE RIGGING OF THE LAST, AND ON EACH A ROUND-TOP OF THE FIFTH, ON THE FORE-MAST A SAIL SET, AND ON THE MAIN-MAST A SAIL FURLED OF THE SECOND. And for a **Crest**, UPON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, TWO ARMS EMBOWED AND INTERLACED IN SALTIRE, ISSUING FROM CLOUDS, THE DEXTER HAND HOLDING A SNAKE ALL PROPER, AND THE SINISTER HOLDING A PAIR OF SCALES OR. **Supporters** on either side, ON A MOUNT VERT, A UNICORN SEJANT OR, ARMED MANED AND UNGULED SABLE. **Motto**, VIRTUTE ET INDUSTRIA. 49

Berry and Burke blazon the arms, Gules on the sinister side, a castle with two towers domed, on each a pennon all argent, the castle on a mount in the sinister base vert, the dexter base barry wavy of six argent and azure, thereon a ship with three masts, sailing from behind the castle or, the fore and main masts in sight sable on each two sails of the second. **CREST**, On a wreath two arms embowed and interlaced in saltire issuing from clouds all proper, in the dexter a snake vert, in the sinister a pair of scales or balance or. **SUPPORTERS**, Two unicorns sejant or, on a mount vert, maned and armed sable. **MOTTO**, Virtute et industria.

But Berry gives a note:—"The above blazon is taken from a drawing sent by the Corporation. This drawing differs in the following particulars from that of the Arms, Supporters, etc., of the city of Bristol as entered in the Visitation of the County of Gloucester, taken in 1623, viz.—In the Visitation Book, the dexter base is water ppr., in the tower near the centre is a large port, from whence the ship is sailing, and on each tower is a banner ar. charged with a Cross of St. George gu."

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. But upon a coloured sheet of the Armorial Bearings of the Counties of England and Wales it is credited with something or other suggested by the Arms of the town of Buckingham, which appear to be generally used, and to which refer.

BUCKINGHAM (Buckinghamshire)—PARTY PER PALE SABLE AND GULES, A SWAN WITH WINGS EXPANDED AND INVERTED ARGENT, DUCALLY GORGED OR. 24 (No. 5).

The swan is almost universally quoted as chained, but it does not so appear in the Visitation Books, though Vincent gives it with the chain. Moreover, the colours are usually quoted gules and sable, and the swan is shown with the wings endorsed. As 24 (No. 4).

BURFORD (Oxfordshire)—A drawing appears in the Visitation Books at the College of Arms of a lion rampant guardant, but it is difficult to say whether it be a Seal or a Coat-of-Arms. It has no tinctures, but likewise no legend. 128

BURNLEY (Lancashire)—OR, A CHEVRON ENGRAILED GULES BETWEEN IN CHIEF TWO FUSILS AND IN BASE A LION RAMPANT SABLE, A CHIEF WAVY OF THE LAST, THEREON A DEXTER HAND ERECT COUPED AT THE WRIST ARGENT, BETWEEN TWO BEES VOLANT OF THE FIRST. **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, ON A MOUNT VERT, A STORK ARGENT BEAKED AND MEMBERED GULES, HOLDING IN THE DEXTER FOOT A STONE, AND IN THE BEAK A COTTON-FLOWER SLIPPED BOTH PROPER. **Motto**, PRETIUMQUE ET CAUSA LABORIS. 72

The engraving in Debrett's 'House of Commons' can only be described as "fearful and wonderful."

BURNTISLAND (Fifeshire)—Has not matriculated any Arms. The Seal at present in use represents a three-masted ship with sails furled upon waves of the sea. The legend is "Sigillum burgi de Burntisland." This is sometimes quoted as a Coat-of-Arms, with the field azure and the ship argent. Another Seal represents a fish within the legend "Success to the Herring Fishing." 103

BURSLEM (Staffordshire)—QUARTERLY OR AND GULES, A CROSS PARTED AND FRETTY COUNTERCHANGED BETWEEN A PORTLAND VASE PROPER IN THE FIRST AND FOURTH QUARTERS, A SCYTHE THE HANDLE OF THE FIRST, THE BLADE PROPER IN THE SECOND, AND A FRET COUPED ARGENT IN THE THIRD. And for a **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS IN FRONT OF A GARB OR, A FLEUR-DE-LIS GULES BETWEEN TWO BRANCHES OF LAUREL IN ORLE PROPER. **Motto**, READY. Granted by Sir Albert William Woods Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, Robert Laurie, Esquire, Clarenceux King of Arms, Walter Aston Blount, Norroy King of Arms, October 8, 1878. 48

BURTON-UPON-TRENT (Staffordshire)—Has no Arms. Those claimed for the Town and given in Burke's 'General Armory' and in Debrett's 'House of Commons' are "Barry wavy of six argent and azure, on a chief gules an eagle displayed between two fleurs-de-lis or." Upon the Corporation notepaper a motto is added, namely, "Honor alit artes," but the Arms are there engraved "Azure three bars wavy argent, on a chief gules, &c., &c." This of course is colour upon colour and a breach of heraldic law. The escutcheon is also surmounted by a mural coronet, borne after the manner of a coronet of rank. This is a piece of absurdity which cannot be too highly deprecated. In some MS. collections in the College of Arms, which not being Records, are not considered authoritative, a Coat is given for Burton, namely, "Barry wavy of eight argent and azure, on a chief gules a peacock in his pride proper, between two fleurs-de-lis or," but this, which is almost identical with the Coat of Newark, has never been officially recognised as of any authority. The Town-Clerk, writing to the Editor, adds, "The Seal does not represent the Arms of the Borough, as the Town Council did not care to go to the expense of taking them out." Apparently Burton does not rise to the occasion. Can't somebody get up a subscription? 15

BURY (Lancashire)—QUARTERLY ARGENT AND AZURE A CROSS PARTY AND FRETTY COUNTERCHANGED BETWEEN AN ANVIL SABLE IN THE FIRST QUARTER, A FLEECE OR IN THE SECOND, TWO SHUTTLES IN SALTIRE THREADS PENDENT PROPER IN THE THIRD, AND THREE CULMS OF THE PAPYRUS PLANT ISSUING FROM A MOUNT ALSO PROPER IN THE FOURTH. **Crest**, UPON A MOUNT A BEE VOLANT, BETWEEN TWO FLOWERS OF THE COTTON-TREE SLIPPED ALL PROPER. **Motto**, VINCIT OMNIA INDUSTRIA.

Granted by Sir Albert William Woods, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, Robert Laurie, Clarenceux King of Arms, Walter Aston Blount, Norroy King of Arms, February 28, 1877. 9

BURY-ST-EDMUNDS (Suffolk)—AZURE, THREE PAIRS OF ARROWS IN SALTIRE OR, EACH PAIR ENFILED WITH A DUCAL CORONET OF THE LAST. **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, A WOLF SEJANT PROPER, AND RESTING UPON THE WREATH BETWEEN ITS PAWS THE HEAD OF A MAN, COUPED AT THE NECK OF THE LAST, DUCALLY CROWNED OR. Recorded in the College of Arms. **Motto**, SACRARIUM REGIS CUNABULA LEGIS. The Seal simply shows the Crest, but the wolf is there placed in a peculiar position, neither sejant nor couchant, and holding the head in the dexter forepaw apparently by the hair, as in the additional illustration. 28

BUTESHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those which have been invented and are used by the County are very similar to the Arms used by the Town of Rothesay, and are party per pale, the dexter side party per fesse gules and argent in chief three cinquefoils two and one and in base a lymphad; the sinister side or, a fesse chequy azure and argent. 11

CAITHNESS—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the County Council exhibits the Crest (a cock proper) and the Motto ("Commit thy work to God") of the Earl of Caithness. The Arms of the old Earldom of Caithness, which form a part of Lord Caithness's achievement, are "Azure a ship under sail or." 113

CALNE (or Cawne, Wiltshire)—(SABLE), A TOWER TOWERED AND DOMED (ARGENT), BETWEEN TWO FEATHERS (OF THE LAST) EACH FEATHER IN AN ESCROL (OR), AND A LIKE FEATHER IN THE GATEWAY OF THE TOWER. Recorded at the Visitation, but the entry in the books thereof at the College shows no tinctures. 29

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings, but those of the Town of Cambridge sometimes appear to be made use of.

CAMBRIDGE (Cambridgeshire)—GULES, A BRIDGE THROUGHOUT FESSEWAYS SURMOUNTED BY THREE TOWERS IN CHIEF A FLEUR-DE-LIS OR, BETWEEN TWO ROSES ARGENT, THE BASE BARRY WAVY ARGENT AND AZURE, THEREON THREE SHIPS EACH WITH ONE MAST AND YARDARM AND SAIL FURLED SABLE. **Crest**, ON A MOUNT VERT, A BRIDGE (?) ARGENT. **Supporters**, ON EITHER SIDE A SEA-HORSE, THE UPPER PART GULES, THE LOWER PART PROPER, FINNED OR. In the Visitation of the County in the year 1684 it is stated that the Arms, Crest, and Supporters were granted by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux King of Arms, June 7, 1575. The record retained in the College of Arms of the said grant starts "A creast with Supporters confirmed to the auncient armes of the Towne & broughe of Cambridge," blazons the achievement as follows, "Gules a bridge in chief a flower de luce gold between two roses silver on a poynt wave three botes sables the creast on a mount verte a bridge silver. The Supporters two neptunes horses, the upper part gules, the nether part proper fynyed gold." 79

The drawing of the Crest, of which the illustration is an exact representation, is not very like a bridge. Burke in his 'General Armory' makes several mistakes in blazoning the Arms.

CAMBRIDGE—University of. See University of Cambridge.

CAMELFORD (Cornwall)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Berry gives, Argent a camel passing through a ford of water all proper. 76

CAMPBELTOWN (Argyllshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal shows an escutcheon quarterly of four. In the first quarter is a tower on a mount, the second is gyronny of eight or and sable, in the third quarter is a lymphad, and in the fourth a fret. (The second and third quarter are evidently taken from the arms of Campbell, Dukes of Argyll.) The Motto surrounding the escutcheon is "Ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat," and the Legend, "Sigillum comune burghi de Campbeltn." 130

CANTERBURY (Kent)—ARGENT THREE CORNISH CHOUGHS TWO AND ONE SABLE, BEAKED AND LEGGED GULES, ON A CHIEF OF THE LAST A LION PASSANT GUARDANT OR. Recorded in the College of Arms. 42

For some reason, Debrett's 'House of Commons' makes the lion re-guardant.

CARDIFF (Glamorganshire)—The Armorial Bearings of Cardiff, as quoted in Burke's 'General Armory,' are:—"Gu. three chev. or." On some of the Corporation notepaper the tinctures are reversed, and the coat appears "Or, three chevrons gules," which appear to be the more usual version. The Editor has seen the arms used with the addition of two dragons as supporters and a leek as a crest, but it was only a Cardiff tradesman's usage, and was probably the outcome of his imagination rather than of any more authentic source. 11

The portrait of the Most Honourable the Marquess of Bute, painted as Mayor of the Town, and exhibited in last year's (1893) Academy, displays a Mayoral Badge of no mean proportions showing the aforesaid bogus coat. It would be interesting to know if his Lordship was aware of its character when he thus became a consenting party to perpetuating the unauthorised concoction which does duty in Cardiff.

CARDIGANSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the County Council represents a view of the University College, Aberystwith, with the Motto "Goreu arf, arf dysc." This, the Editor is informed, is the Welsh for "The best weapon is the weapon of knowledge," another rendering, perhaps, of the ancient proverb "Knowledge is power." 125

CARDIGAN (Cardiganshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal is described in Burke's 'General Armory' as representing an antique castle triple-towered and embattled, and on the reverse a ship under sail. The Seal in use at present, according to an impression which has been forwarded to me, is divided into two compartments, that on the dexter side having a castle therein, and a ship occupying the sinister division. The Seal has the motto, "Anchora spei ceretice est in te Domine." The legend is "Sigillum commune burgen-sium de Cardigan." But the Mayor's notepaper represents an escutcheon party per pale, on the dexter side a triangular castle, and on the sinister side a ship at sea in full sail. 115

CARLINGFORD (Co. Louth)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. Those attributed to the Corporation in Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary' are decidedly unique. They represent a man armed cap-a-piè brandishing in his dexter hand a sword, and between in chief an eagle rising from a demi-globe and in base a tower, on the dexter side are three birds, two and one, and on the sinister side a ship of three masts. 67

CARLISLE (Cumberland)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Corporation Seal represents a peculiar kind of cross couped (differing greatly from the form now made use of), closely resembling a cross potent, charged in the centre with a rose, and between four others. Burke, in his 'General Armory,' quotes the Arms—"Vert the base wavy of six (sic) ar. and az., thereon a castle between two roses or, on a chief gu. a lion pass. guard. of the fourth." Two escutcheons are now, however, invariably made use of. The dexter one, the tinctures of which are unknown, shows a cross patée (?) charged in the centre with a rose and between four others. The sinister one is "vert the base barry wavy of six argent and azure, and issuing therefrom a castle between two roses or, on a chief gules (this is palpably bad heraldry) a lion passant guardant of the fourth," with the motto, "Be just and fear not." 92

CARLOW—County. Has no Armorial Bearings.

CARLOW—Town of (County Carlow)—Has no Armorial Bearings, but Burke's 'General Armory' quotes the following:—"Ar. a castle triple-towered ppr., on the centre tower a staff, thereon a flag per pale or and vert, charged with a lion rampant gules." 72

CARMARTHENSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings.

CARMARTHEN (Carmarthenshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal displays the following ARMS, Gules, a castle triple-towered, between two ostrich feathers erect argent,

on each of the outer towers a Cornish chough respecting the centre tower, and in base a lion passant guardant or. MOTTO, "Rhydd did hedd a Llwyddiant." Sometimes the lion is depicted regardant, sometimes couchant, and sometimes in the portway of the castle.

CARRAIL. See Crail.

CARNARVONSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings, but a design as shown in the illustration is sent by the Clerk to the County Council "of what generally heads papers, &c." 120

CARNARVON (Carnarvonshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Burke gives "Three eagles displayed in fesse," and Debrett illustrates Arms as "Vert three eagles displayed in fesse or," but in his 'House of Commons,' for some reason best known to himself, he prints the eagles upside down. The Arms are of course those of Owen Gwynedd, King of North Wales. 67

CARRICKFERGUS (Co. Antrim)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the Port and Customs of Carrickfergus shows an escutcheon charged with three harps, two and one. But the Seal of the Town represents upon water a castle triple-towered, the port open, in chief two birds, and on either side of the castle foliage. The Legend is "Sigillum comune de Cragferg." The Editor is indebted to a pamphlet published by Mr. John Vinycomb for the foregoing information. 120

CARRICK-ON-SUIR (Co. Tipperary)—Has no Armorial Bearings, and the Seal simply exhibits the Legend "Carrick-on-Suir Town Commissioners."

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON (Co. Leitrim)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

CASHEL (Co. Tipperary) — Has no Armorial Bearings. Burke's 'General Armory' quotes, however, "Vert a castle triple-towered ar. on the centre tower a double-tongued pennant on a staff or." 54

CASTLE MARTYR (Co. Cork)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

CASTLEBAR (Co. Mayo)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

CASTLE-RISING (Norfolk)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a castle with three towers domed, on each a pennon, in the centre over the gateway a latticed window.

CASTLETOWN (Isle of Man)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

CAVAN—County. Has no Armorial Bearings.

CAVAN—Town of (Co. Cavan). Has no Armorial Bearings.

CAWNE. See Calne.

CHANNEL ISLANDS — GULES, THREE LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT IN PALE OR. 2

The Channel Islands, the sole remaining portion of the Dukedom of Normandy still appertaining to the English Crown, are not a portion of the United Kingdom, of which they are simply a dependency, and consequently, upon the coinage and elsewhere, the Arms of Scotland and Ireland are not introduced. One instance has come under the Editor's notice in which the charges are distinctly leopards. Whether such a practice is strictly legal is certainly open to question. Refer to "Great Britain."

CHARD (Somerset)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which is of a pointed oval shape, represents two peacocks (?) of most wonderful and amazing construction, one on either side of a centre floriated ornament adorned with two acorns. The legend is "Sigillum burgi de Chard, 1570." 129

CHARLEMONT (Co. Armagh)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The device of a Royal Crown within rays of the sun is sometimes attributed to the Town. 47

CHARLEVILLE (Co. Cork)—Has no Armorial Bearings. "The Seal of the Mayoralty of the Staple of Borough of Charleville" exhibits an embattled gateway. This placed upon an escutcheon appears to do duty for the Town. 67

CHATHAM (Kent)—ARGENT, A FESSE CHEQUY GULES AND OR, BETWEEN IN CHIEF TWO ANCIENT SHIPS WITH THREE MASTS AND SAILS PROPER, COLOURS FLYING OF THE SECOND, AND IN BASE A SWORD OF THE FOURTH,

POMMEL AND HILT OF THE THIRD SURMOUNTED BY A TRIDENT IN SALTIRE AND ENTWINED WITH A WREATH OF LAUREL ALSO PROPER. **Crest**, OUT OF A NAVAL CROWN OR, A TRIDENT ERECT, ENFILED WITH A WREATH OF LAUREL PROPER. **Motto**, LOYAL AND TRUE. Granted August 1, 1891. 39

CHELMSFORD (Essex)—ARGENT, A BRIDGE OF THREE ARCHES PROPER, IN CHIEF TWO CROZIER IN SALTIRE BETWEEN AS MANY LIONS RAMPANT AZURE, IN BASE TWO BARS WAVY OF THE LAST. **Crest**, UPON A ROCK PROPER, A CROZIER IN PALE OR, SURMOUNTED BY TWO SWORDS IN SALTIRE POINTS UPWARDS PROPER, POMMELS AND HILTS OR, INTERLACED BY A WREATH OF OAK VERT. **Motto**, MANY MINDS ONE HEART. Granted February 6, 1889. 54

CHELTENHAM (Gloucestershire)—OR, A CHEVRON ENGRAILED GULES BETWEEN TWO PIGEONS IN CHIEF AND AN OAK TREE ERADICATED IN BASE PROPER, ON A CHIEF AZURE A CROSS FLORY ARGENT BETWEEN TWO OPEN BOOKS ALSO PROPER, BINDING AND CLASPS OF THE FIRST. And for the **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, UPON A MOUNT BETWEEN TWO BRANCHES OF OAK A FOUNTAIN, THEREON A PIGEON ALL PROPER. **Motto**, SALUBRITAS ET ERUDITIO. Granted February 26, 1887. 68

CHESTER—County Palatine of. Has no Armorial Bearings, but the following appear to be in general use, namely, Azure, three garbs, two and one or (being the Arms of the old Earls of Chester and the Arms of the Earldom of Chester), within a garter, and surmounted by an Earl's coronet. **SUPPORTERS**, Two dragons sejant addorsed gules (i.e., with their backs to the escutcheon), each holding in its exterior claw an ostrich feather argent affixed to a scroll. **MOTTO**, "Antiqui colant antiquum dierum." The garter, coronet, dragons, and ostrich feathers, of course, have palpable reference to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales being Earl of Chester. The Arms of the Earldom of Chester appear upon the second great seal of Henry IV.; and upon the Seal of the County Council of Cheshire the same Arms appear, though in this case flanked on either side by an ostrich feather and surmounted by an open coronet composed of crosses pattée and fleurs-de-lis. 20

CHESTER—City of. GULES, THREE LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT IN PALE OR, being the Arms of England, DIMIDIATED WITH those of Randolph de Meschines, Earl of Chester—namely, AZURE THREE GARBS TWO AND ONE OR. **Crest**, A SWORD IN PALE, SHEATHED, ENCIRCLED BY A FILLET ADORNED THROUGHOUT WITH GOLD. **Supporters**, On the dexter side A LION PROPER GORGED WITH A DUCAL CORONET ARGENT, and on the sinister side A WOLF ARGENT, DUCALLY GORGED OR. **Motto**, ANTIQUI COLANT ANTIQUUM DIERUM. Wreath or, gules, and azure. Mantling "partly red and partly azure, on the inside lined with silver." The helmet, which appears always to be used with the Arms of Chester, is affrontée but with the visor closed. The following extract from a translation of the original grant, which is dated September 3, 1580, is worthy of quotation. 87

Therefore I the aforesaid Norrey King of Arms not only having performed that which belongs to my office in the reformation of errors of former times have restored to the said City fully and entirely by (these) presents the ancient arms or insignia distinguished by red and azure or blue of which the first part (which can be truly stiled Royal) displays as splendidly as possible three dimidiated lions passant and regardant or, but the other part borrowed from Earls palatine themselves bears one entire garb and another dimidiated garb or, before it—And moreover having been earnestly entreated that I would not fail the aforesaid City on this part, but that rather so far as in me lies I should gratify a city and society so illustrious and so well deserving of our prince and country, for the greater and more ample dignity of the said City I have assigned for crest over the helmet an upright sword sheathed, the emblem of Majesty and Justice, encircled by a fillet adorned throughout with gold situated over a collar distinguished by gold, red, and azure colours, together with mantlings and appendages folded partly red and partly azure, on the inside lined with silver. And furthermore I have appointed for the support of the buckler or shield on the dexter a Lion crowned about the neck with a silver crown, and on the sinister a Wolf argent in like manner girt about the neck with a golden crown, even as for the more full and clear understanding of these I have caused them to be illuminated, delineated, and painted more to life in their proper metals and colours in the margin of these presents. The which ancient insignia of the shield, together with the apex or crest of a helmet placed upon it, and also the aforesaid collateral

animals sustaining and supporting the said shield. I the before named Norrey King of Arms by virtue and authority of my function and office granted to me by the Queens Majesty in this behalf that I might willingly give honour to the Honourable the said Mayor and citizens of the aforesaid City of Chester and to their successors to the greater increase of honour and dignity and perpetual ornament of the said City have given delivered and by these presents have confirmed in perpetuity.

CHESTERFIELD (Derbyshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

The late Seal showed an escutcheon charged with a fesse and thereon a lozenge. No tinctures were shown, but upon the Corporation notepaper the fesse was engraved "or." The field and lozenge being left argent, this, of course, was bad heraldry. The legend is "Burg de Chesterfield." 47

But the Town-Clerk has been good enough to forward me a printed notice (as under) relating to a Resolution of the Council. Only the device upon the Seal is officially made use of, but the subjoined notice seems to contemplate armorial usage; and therefore it cannot be too widely known that as Arms the design is bogus and not of the least authority. It is a pity that when the matter was under consideration and a change contemplated, a proper and formal Grant of Arms was not obtained. The notice runs:—

"The Arms on the small silver Seal of seventeenth century date, enlarged about 1818 for the Seal lately in use, are, as often has been pointed out, bad heraldry, namely, metal on metal—a mistake that probably arose through the blunder of an uneducated engraver.

"The seventeenth century Arms, according to the College of Arms, were those lately used, but tintured 'gules on a jesse or a lozenge azure.'

"These Arms were never formally granted. There is no explanation forthcoming why they were ever adopted and used, and they are certainly no older than the seventeenth century. There was no reason why they should not be discarded. On the contrary, there is abundant proof of the old Arms (or badge) on the Corporate Seal of the Borough, which were in use for some centuries before the seventeenth century Arms were used, and there was every reason to assume the old, or proper, Arms without alteration, particularly as they are unique and highly interesting.

"From the nature of the art shown in the impression of the old Borough Seal attached to the Charter of Elizabethan date, and from the style of lettering, it is certain that the Seal from which this impression was taken was of thirteenth century date, and hence, in all probability, was the first Seal designed after the granting to the Borough of Henry III.'s Charter. Heraldically the Arms of the Elizabethan Seal may be described as a Pomegranate Tree, eradicated and fructed. By 'eradicated' is meant showing its roots; by 'fructed,' in a state of fruition. Then as to colours, this can only be surmised; but if used as Arms as well as a Seal, they will be needed. Dr. Cox suggests that the field should be 'gules' or red, and the tree 'proper,' that is, according to nature. The description would then read, 'Gules a pomegranate tree eradicated and fructed proper.' 'Proper' would give the colours of the tree dark-green; of the roots brown; of the fruit yellow. The fruit is intended to be represented 'seeded,' that is, burst in the centre and showing the seeds, which was usual in the heraldic Pomegranates; the seeds would be 'gules' or red.

"It may be added that the town of Tregony, Cornwall, has for its Arms a single Pomegranate; so too has the Kingdom of Granada—but Chesterfield is the only instance in heraldry, private or corporate, of a Pomegranate Tree, though other trees occur rarely as Arms. The emblematic meaning of Pomegranate is 'good.'

"The Council, on the 13th June 1893, unanimously resolved 'that the Arms of the Borough be resumed and used, and a Seal engraved with a Pomegranate tree eradicated and fructed be, and the same was adopted as and for the Corporate Common Seal of the Borough, and that the Arms and Seal of the Borough then in use be disavouched, and the Seal destroyed in the presence of the Mayor and Town-Clerk.'

"Herewith is sent a wax impression of the new Corporate Seal referred to in the resolution." 108

CHICHESTER (Sussex)—ARGENT, GUTTÉE-DE-POIX, ON A CHIEF INDENTED GULES, A LION PASSANT GUARDANT OR. Recorded in the College of Arms. 52

A manuscript in Ulster's Office shows the Arms as per fesse argent and chequy or and gules, in chief a tower triple-

towered azure. It would be interesting to know the origin of this.

CHIPPENHAM (Wiltshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal recorded in the Visitations of the County represents a tree, and suspended therefrom two escutcheons. Burke, in his 'General Armory,' blazons the whole as a Coat-of-Arms as follows:—"Argent, a tree of three large branches vert, between two escutcheons—viz., that on the dexter azure ten billets argent, in chief a label of five points of the last, the sinister escutcheon or, three legs in armour proper, garnished or, couped at the middle of the thigh two and one, on each a spur of the last. Motto, 'Unity and loyalty.'" 126

CHIPPING NORTON (Oxfordshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents upon a mount a castle, the two towers each surmounted by a cupola and flag, and above the centre battlements the letters I.R. The legend is "Sigil. Burg. de Chippingnorton. Feby. 1606." 126

CHIPPING SODBURY (Gloucestershire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal recorded in the Visitation Books shows an escutcheon without tinctures charged with three lions passant guardant in pale. This is probably simply the Royal Coat. The legend is "The Burough of Chipping Sodbury, 1680." 112

CHIPPING-WYCOMBE (Buckinghamshire). See Wycombe.

CHORLEY (Lancashire)—OR, ON A CHEVRON GULES THREE ESCOCHEONS ARGENT, EACH CHARGED WITH A BLUE-BOTTLE SLIPPED AND LEAVED PROPER, ON A CHIEF OF THE SECOND A CROWN VALLARY OF THE FIRST. Motto, BEWARE. Granted July 3, 1882. 25

CHRISTCHURCH (Hants)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a saint seated beneath a canopy. The legend is "Sj comune ville xpi ecclie de Twinham." 109

CIRENCESTER (Gloucestershire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The arms used and mentioned by Berry as erroneous are Argent (?) a phoenix in flames proper. Debrett's 'House of Commons' gives them. 43

CLACKMANNANSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings: nor are any claimed. The Seal of the County Council represents the old Tower on Clackmannan Hill, Clackmannan being the County Town. The Legend is "Seal of the County Council of Clackmannan." 113

CLARE—County. Has no Armorial Bearings.

CLITHEROE (Lancashire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Burke's 'General Armory' quotes "Az. on a mount vert a castle embattled, with three towers domed, on each a pennon all or." 72

CLONMEL (Co. Tipperary)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. Those used are as follows—namely, "Argent over water, therein three fishes naiant, two and one, a bridge of five arches and thereon a stag in full course pursued by a greyhound all proper. CREST, A raven proper. SUPPORTERS, On either side a greyhound proper, gorged with a collar..... MOTTO, "Fidelis in æternum." The Common Seal of the Town of Clonmel represents upon a wreath a sword erect point upwards, the blade enfiled by two branches (? of laurel) in saltire, with the motto "Hæc inde." The Mayor's Seal represents a figure of Justice which is sometimes quoted as the Arms. Is it simply a coincidence that the dexter supporter of Lord Clonmel's achievement is also a figure of Justice? 62

COATBRIDGE (Lanarkshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Common Seal defies a concise verbal description. Refer to illustration. 102

COCKERMOUTH (Cumberland)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

COLCHESTER (Essex)—GULES, TWO STAVES RAGULY AND COUPED ARGENT, ONE IN PALE, SURMOUNTED BY ANOTHER IN FESSE BETWEEN TWO DUCAL CORONETS IN CHIEF OR, THE BOTTOM PART OF THE STAFF ENFILED WITH A DUCAL CORONET OF THE LAST. Recorded in the College of Arms. 72

Is it simply a coincidence that these Arms are identical with those of the Town of Nottingham (except that in the latter case the staves are vert), or is there some connection? The arms of Colchester are frequently quoted wrongly as "gules two staves raguly and couped

argent one in pale surmounted by another in fesse between four ducal coronets or."—The following newspaper cutting records a legend which has evidently been accepted in the designing of the present Seal of the Corporation. I give it for what it is worth:—

"Colchester offers us a remarkable escutcheon; no less remarkable is the story attaching to it. We shall at once recognise the cross with branches or enragled, as heralds term it [they don't; they call it 'raguled' or 'raguly'—Ed.] with four crowns in the angles. This is a token of the discovery of the true cross by the Empress Helena, who was a native of Britain, and is said to have been the daughter of Coel, a British chieftain whose territory was adjacent to Colchester. St. Helena married Constantius, and was the mother of the great Christian Emperor Constantine, who caused her to be proclaimed Empress. She was not converted to the Christian faith till she was about sixty years old. At this age she undertook a journey to the Holy Land, and on her arrival at Jerusalem she was seized with the desire of finding the true cross. She was informed that she would be able to do this if she could discover the holy sepulchre where Christ had been laid, as the Jews were accustomed to bury the instruments of punishment near the grave of the person who had suffered. Now the heathens had, out of aversion to the Christian religion, raised a mound over the place of our Saviour's entombment, and had built a temple to Venus upon it, so that those who visited the holy places out of devotion to Christ might appear to be paying homage to a pagan deity. The Empress, however, ordered excavations, and the result was that three crosses were found. It was, however, quite uncertain still which cross was the one upon which the Saviour had been crucified. An ancient legend tells how this was determined. There happened to be at the time in Jerusalem a lady who was lying dangerously ill. It was decided to ask a sign from heaven by which the true cross of Christ might be recognised, and all the Christian community of Jerusalem joined in prayer for this object. One of the crosses was allowed to touch the sick lady. Nothing, however, ensued. Another cross was applied to her with a similar result. At last the remaining cross was brought to her bedside, and the invalid had scarcely touched it ere she was completely restored to health and strength. The last cross was therefore immediately recognised as the real cross, and was by the Empress's order enclosed in a case of silver and preserved in a magnificent church built to receive it."

COLERAINE (Co. Antrim)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. Those represented upon the Seal which appear to be in general use are "Argent a cross gules, in the first quarter a sword erect of the last, in the second quarter a fish naiant proper." [Probably founded upon the Arms of the City of London.] 67

CONGLETON (Cheshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following are, however, claimed and used:—"Sable, a chevron between three tuns argent." **CREST**, Upon water proper and between two lucies or (?) conger-eels haurient and issuant therefrom a tun floating proper, thereon a lion statant guardant gules. **MOTTO**, "Sit tibi sancta cohors comitum." The colours of the shield are also quoted vice versa (85). The Crest is the design taken bodily from the older Seal belonging to the Borough. The Seal itself is of brass, and is supposed to date from the thirteenth century. The Town-Clerk, in a most courteous letter, informs me that an impression of the Seal is attached to the first charter (circa 1286) by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Chester, as Commissary of K. Henry III. Another Seal of a later date (1624) shows a rose surmounted by a Royal Crown between the letters I.R. This is of silver. 107

CONNAUGHT—Province of (Ireland)—PER PALE ARGENT AND AZURE ON THE DEXTER A DIMIDIATED EAGLE DISPLAYED SABLE, AND ON THE SINISTER CONJOINED THEREWITH AT THE SHOULDER A SINISTER ARM EMBOWED PROPER; SLEEVED OF THE FIRST, HOLDING A SWORD ERECT ALSO PROPER. Recorded in Ulster's Office. Refer to illustration of arms of the University of Ireland.

CONWAY (Carnarvonshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a castle triple-towered issuing from water. The Legend is "Sij. Provestri e de Conewey." 115

CORBRIDGE (Northumberland)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Upon the Seal of the County Council of Northumberland (118) the following are displayed as those appertaining to Corbridge a cross flory between four human heads couped at the neck and facing each other.

CORK—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings.

CORK, City of (Co. Cork)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. Those attributed to the City and generally used are—Or, on waves of the sea a ship of three masts in full sail ppr., between two towers gules, upon rocks, also proper. **MOTTO**, "Statio bene fide carinis." Burke, in his 'General Armory,' blazons the coat "Or, an ancient ship between two castles in fesse gules." 30

CORFE CASTLE (Dorsetshire)—Berry says:—"Hath not any armorial ensign. The Seal, which is very ancient, is on a ground diapered with martlets and fleurs-de-lis, a castle with two towers, surmounted with a tower in the centre, over each tower an ostrich feather."

CORNWALL—SABLE, FIFTEEN BEZANTS, FIVE, FOUR, THREE, TWO, AND ONE. **MOTTO**, ONE AND ALL. These Arms are recorded in the Heralds' College as the Arms of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Seal of the County Council also displays them. Many derivations and meanings have been hung on the foregoing, and Planché (in his 'Pursuivant of Arms'), who was seldom at fault, gives the following explanation. 11

"But to begin with the Golden Roundel, which is called a Bezant, from a coin of Byzantium or Constantinople, whence the popular conclusion that this charge was introduced into Armory during the Crusades, although its being called after something it resembled, does not quite prove the source of its adoption, as it was sometimes called a Talent, from the coin of that name. Upton blazons the arms of the Duke of Cornwall with a 'bordure de sable Talente.' The border Bezantee or Talente of Richard King of the Romans also is no representation of coins, but of Peas (Poix), being the arms of Poitiers or Poitou (Menestrier, Orig. p. 147), of which he was Earl, and not of his other Earldom of Cornwall, as imagined by Sandford and others. The adoption of the Bezants as the arms of Cornwall, and by so many Cornish families on that account, are all subsequent assumptions, derived from the arms of Earl Richard aforesaid, the Peas having been promoted into Bezants by being gilt, and become identified with the Cornish Escutcheon, as the Garbs of Blundeville are with that of Chester, or the coat of Cantelupe with that of the See of Hereford. It has been pointed out to me that the arms of Poitiers given by Menestrier refer to the family of that name, and not to the city or the province of Poitou. This was not apparent in the edition I possess. But, conceding this point, I still adhere to my poix, as, with the exception of Edmond, son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who bore the whole arms of his father, I do not find the Earls of Cornwall, who were not Earls of Poitou, bearing bezants in any way. John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, as the son of Edward II., might prefer to bear England with a border of France; but the arrogant favourite Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, who we might naturally suppose would have gloried in the display of the ancient coat of his earldom, presents us only with three or six eagles. The fact of roundlets being borne by the family of Poitiers is still valuable as collateral evidence, if, on the other side, we are to attach any importance to the bearing of bezants by Cornish families, the family of Cornwall continue to bear the arms of the Earl of Poitou, from whom they are illegitimately descended; and therefore that coat cannot be brought in support of one opinion more than the other. Otho, Earl of Poitou, it is said, has only a lion on his shield; but, then, Otho was the son of Henry the Lion, of Brunswick, and that was his paternal coat. We have no proof that he bore it as the arms of his earldom."

COUPAR. See Cupar.

COVENTRY (Warwickshire)—PARTY PER PALE GULES AND VERT, AN ELEPHANT STATANT AND ON HIS BACK A CASTLE TRIPLE-TOWERED AND DOMED BOTH OR. **Crest**, A LEOPARD (or is it a cat?) STATANT GUARDANT PROPER. Recorded in the College of Arms. A **Motto** is sometimes used—namely, "CAMERA PRINCIPIS." For some reason this Coat seems always to be drawn, and frequently to be quoted, with the elephant standing on a mount proper. 89

COWBRIDGE (Glamorganshire)—PARTY PER CHEVRON GULES AND ARGENT, IN CHIEF SEMÉE OF CROSS CROSSETS AND TWO LIONS RAMPANT OF THE LAST, AND IN BASE OVER WATER A BRIDGE OF THREE ARCHES, THEREON A COW PASSANT ALL PROPER. **Crest**, A COW PROPER, HOLDING IN THE MOUTH AN EAR OF WHEAT LEAVED AND SLIPPED GOLD, AND SUPPORTING WITH THE DEXTER FOREFOOT AN ESCOCHEON OR, CHARGED WITH THREE CHEVRONELS INVECTED GULES. **Motto**, AWR RHAGOM. Granted April 7, 1888. 88

COWDENBEATH (Fifeshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents the buildings at the mouth of a pit, and has the legend "The Seal of the Burgh of Cowdenbeath." 109

CRAIL (Fifeshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents upon waves of the sea an ancient vessel of one mast, the sail furled, and in chief stars and a crescent. The legend is "Sigillum commune burghi de Karale." 123

CREWE (Cheshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The "picture" in use is another of these "Illustrated Bits," absurdities which pass the wit of man to understand. Whoever was responsible for its concoction and conception has raised up a lasting memorial to his own ignorance, to put it mildly; and that any Corporation composed of a Mayor, Aldermen,

and Councillors should contain no one with sufficient heraldic knowledge (and very little would have sufficed), or even artistic taste, which is a much more general commodity, to have objected when such a design was submitted, is difficult to believe. The said design consists of an escutcheon quarterly of four. As the Town-Clerk, in writing, guilelessly puts it, the design of Crewe "represents the present and past means of locomotion, one panel (!) representing the stage-coach, another the canal boat, another the pack-horse, and the last the pillion; and a locomotive steam-engine at the head." The illustration is a very accurate representation, and to sum it up, I should like to say the shield contains seven horses, ten men, one woman, a stage-coach, and a canal-boat, a canal, a towing-path, a road, two ranges of mountains, four trees, and incidental surroundings. A few of the people are omitted on the notepaper, presumably for the sake of convenience. Above the shield is placed a mural coronet in the position of a coronet of rank (!!!) [I have taken upon myself to omit the coronet.—ED.] And above this is placed upon a wreath showing nine twists a locomotive engine and tender! (Upon the notepaper a line of rails is placed, which causes the absence of a signal-post to be noticed.) The MOTTO is "Never behind." This, as a delightful piece of sarcasm, will doubtless be appreciated by any one constantly using Crewe Railway Station.

82

CRIEFF (Perthshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. I quote the following description of the Seal from a newspaper cutting. The Seal is supposed to be emblematic of historic scenes in the district. In pre-historic times the Earls of Strathearn—scions of the Royal Family—had their stronghold or castle situated on Tomachastel, a conical hill some three miles west of Crieff, and on which now stands Sir David Baird's monument, a conspicuous object in the valley of the Earn. Singularly enough, too, the title is still held by one of the Royal Family of Great Britain, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn. The Earls of Strathearn, who flourished in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, were succeeded by the Stewards of Strathearn, and they held courts in a field about a mile south from the town, now part of the estate of Broich. Down till the beginning of the present century the "stayt" or "skeat" where the Court was held was about twelve yards in diameter, with the centre raised, on which the Earls or Chief Judges sat. In 1850 the then Laird of Broich demolished the "stayt." The Seal represents the Earl sitting on the mound dispensing justice. On his left is the Cross of Crieff, also a pre-historic relic. In the foreground are the Crieff iron stocks or pillory, which are still seen at the door of the Court-House.

110

CROMARTYSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. Refer to Ross and Cromarty.

CROMARTY (Cromartyshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings.

CROYDON (Surrey)—QUARTERLY ARGENT AND OR A CROSS PARTED AND FRETTED GULES BETWEEN THREE CORNISH CHOUGHS PROPER IN THE FIRST QUARTER, AS MANY CROSSES PATÉE FITCHÉE SABLE IN THE SECOND, A CROSS FLORY AZURE CHARGED WITH THREE BEZANTS FESSEWISE IN THE THIRD AND A FESSE EMBATTLED OF THE THIRD IN THE FOURTH. And for the **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOUR UPON A MOUNT VERT A CROSIER FESSEWISE OR, THEREON A FOUNTAIN IN FRONT OF A TILTING-SPEAR IN BEND, SURMOUNTING A SWORD IN BEND SINISTER, THE WHOLE BETWEEN TWO TUFTS OF RYE-GRASS PROPER, BANDED GOLD. **Motto**, SANITATE CRESCAMUS. Granted August 10, 1886.

29

CULLEN (Banffshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents the Virgin standing on a kind of throne and holding the infant Jesus; and below is a dog. The legend is "Sigillum urbis de Cullen." Many Corporate Seals exhibit a great crudeness in the design and in the engraving, but in the opinion of the Editor the Seal of Cullen is far and away the most lamentable.

126

CULROSS (Perthshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a church (Cat. of Her. Exn. says that of St. Serf), in the doorway of which is standing a

figure with hands clasped in prayer: above the doorway upon an escrol being the inscription "S. Servanus." The legend is "Sigillum commune burgi de Culros."

125

CUMBERLAND—Has no Armorial Bearings. Some design suggested by the supposed arms of Carlisle is usually made use of.

CUPAR or CUPAR-FIFE (Fifeshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. Three Seals all bearing slightly different achievements have come under the Editor's notice. As to the Arms, it is an open question whether the field be gules or whether it be or. The charges seem to be always shown as three wreaths of laurel, but one Seal adds a double tressure flory and counterflory. There does not appear to be any variation as to the Crest, "a lion rampant," or as to the Motto, "Unitas," but one of the Seals shows as Supporters on either side of the escutcheon an angel, the two interior wings being crossed in saltire above the escutcheon, and each holding in their exterior hands a palm-branch.

10

DALKEITH (Edinburghshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Editor believes arms of some kind are made use of, but has been unable to obtain any information regarding them.

DARLINGTON (Durham)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Debreit's 'House of Commons' gives Argent on a chevron gules between a representation of the "Rocket" locomotive attached to a tender and railway waggon in chief and a bull's head cabossed in base, three bales of cotton (?). **CREST**, A dexter hand couped below the wrist holding a pickaxe in bend sinister. **MOTTO**, "Floreat industria."

89

DARTMOUTH (Devonshire)—(Gules), THE BASE BARRY WAVY (argent and azure), THEREON THE HULK OF A SHIP, IN THE CENTRE OF WHICH IS A KING ROBED AND CROWNED AND HOLDING IN HIS SINISTER HAND A SCEPTRE, AT EACH END OF THE SHIP A LION SEJANT GUARDANT (all or). 32. The Entry made at the Visitation and retained in the College shows no tinctures, but the foregoing are believed to be correct. The design upon the present Seal is somewhat different and more in accordance with the Arms as quoted in Burke's 'General Armory'—namely, Gu. the base wavy of six ar. and az. thereon the hulk of a ship, in the centre of which sits a man representing a king in the robes of majesty, crowned with an open coronet, in his dexter hand a sceptre, in his sinister a mound, on each side a lion ramp. guard. resting their forefeet on the shoulders of the king, all or. Berry adds this Note:—"This seems to be the fancy of some painter, formed on an inspection of the Corporation Seal, wh. is very ancient, and represents the hulk of a ship on waves; in the centre of the vessel a bust of a man, vested over the shoulder, and crowned with an antique coronet; on the dexter side in chief a crescent, on the sinister a mullet of six points; on each side the bust of a demi-lion issuing from the dexter and sinister sides of the seal, and resting his forelegs on the vessel. The legend round the Seal, Sigillum Commune de Cliftone Dartemuthe."

98

DARWEN, OVER (Lancashire)—OR, A FESSE WAVY WITH COTTICES ALSO WAVY AZURE BETWEEN THREE SPRIGS OF THE COTTON-TREE SLIPPED AND FRUCTED PROPER. And for the **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS IN FRONT OF A DEMI-MINER HABITED PROPER HOLDING OVER HIS SHOULDER A PICK OR, A SHUTTLE FESSEWISE OF THE LAST, THREAD PENDENT PROPER. **Motto**, ABSQUE LABORE NIHIL. Granted August 7, 1878.

63

DAVENTRY (Northamptonshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a man standing upon a mount between the figures 15 and 95, holding over his dexter shoulder an axe, and in his sinister hand one of the branches of a tree growing out of the mound. The legend upon the Seal which has been sent to me is "Sigillum comune burgi de Danetre. N.S." Burke and Berry quote spellings of the legend both differing from the foregoing and from each other.

98

DAVID'S, ST. See St. David's.

DEAL (Kent)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents party per pale, three demi-lions passant guardant in pale conjoined to as many hulks of ships. On the Corporation notepaper there is the same achievement used as a Coat-of-Arms, with the colours shown as follows:—Per pale gules and azure three demi-lions passant guardant in pale conjoined to as many hulks of ships argent. The Corporation also use as a CREST two towers placed immediately upon or issuing from the top of the shield. The Editor would suggest that if the said towers were placed upon a wreath (see Illustration) it would be more in accord with the laws of heraldry, and if the Corporation would obtain a Grant of Arms in the proper manner it would be better still. 60

DENBIGHSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the County Council shows a lion rampant within the legend "Seal of the Denbighshire County Council. Duw a digon." 111

DENBIGH (Denbighshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents upon a mount a castle of three tiers, the two towers upon each of the lower tiers being each surmounted by a spire and fane, and in the gateway of the castle being a leopard's face jessant-de-lis. Upon a smaller mount in front of that upon which is the castle is a greyhound couchant, and upon either side of the castle is an escutcheon each surmounted by a plume of three ostrich feathers issuing from a ducal coronet, that on the dexter bearing the arms of France and England quarterly, and that on the sinister being charged with a lion rampant. The legend is "Sigillum communitatis burghi de Denbigh." 117

DERBYSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those in use for a long time have been "Argent a rose (? gules) regally crowned (? or)," and these (with lettering enough to stock a type-founder) now appear upon the Seal of the County Council. Berry quoted them in his 'Dictionary of Heraldry,' but as "Argent, a treble rose regally crowned between the letters A and R." Occasionally the arms attributed to the town of Derby (Argent, on a mount vert, a stag lodged within park-pales and gate, all proper) have been used for the County. 58

DERBY (Derbyshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those usually quoted and in general use are "Argent, on a mount vert, a stag lodged all within park-pales and a gate, all proper." The Seal, which is very ancient, simply represents the stag as lodged in a wood. 78

DERRY. See Londonderry.

DEVIZES (Wiltshire)—PARTY PER PALE GULES AND AZURE, A CASTLE IN PERSPECTIVE, THE WHOLE FORMING A HEXAGON, THE FRONT TRIPLE-TOWERED, AND THE TWO OUTER TOWERS DOMED ALL OR, EACH DOME SURMOUNTED BY AN ESTOILE SABLE. Recorded in the Visitation Books at the College of Arms. 36

DEVONPORT (Devonshire)—PER FESSE AZURE AND ARGENT IN CHIEF A NAVAL CROWN ENCIRCLED BY TWO BRANCHES OF OAK IN SALTIRE SLIPPED OR, AND IN BASE A SHIP IN FRAME PROPER, and for the **Crest**, ON A NAVAL CROWN OR, AN ANCHOR BETWEEN TWO DOLPHINS HAURIENT HEADS DOWNWARDS AND RESPECTING EACH OTHER PROPER. **Motto**, PRORSUM SEMPER HONESTE. Granted November 6, 1876. 77

DEVONSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those of the City of Exeter have been usually pressed into the service. The Seal of the County Council of Devon shows three escutcheons: I. of Exeter, namely, Party per pale gules and sable, a triangular castle or; II. of Lord Clinton, Lord Lieutenant of the County and Chairman of the County Council, namely, Quarterly 1 and 4 argent a chevron between three spindles sable (for Trefusis); 2 azure, three bears' heads couped close argent, muzzled gules, and in chief a cross pattée (for Forbes); 3 or, a bend gules, surmounted of a fesse chequy azure and argent, in chief a crescent of the third, a canton ermine (for Stuart); III. of the Earl of Morley, Vice-Chairman of the County Council, namely, Sable, a stag's head caboshed within two flaunches argent. The legend is "The Common Seal of the County Council of Devon, 1889." 109

DEWSBURY (Yorkshire)—CHEQUY OR AND AZURE, ON A CHIEF ENGRAILED SABLE, A CROSS PATONCE OF THE FIRST, BETWEEN TWO OWLS ARGENT. **Crest**, IN FRONT OF A CROSS PATONCE FITCHÉE AZURE, AN OWL ARGENT. **Motto**, DEUS NOSTER REFUGIUM ET VIRTUS. Granted February 24, 1893. The chequy field is derived from the arms of the ancient Earls of Warren, and the owls from the achievement of the Savile family. 56

Prior to the date of the above grant the following design was made use of, namely, "Chequy or and azure, the original Saxon wheel-cross as planted by Saint Paulinus, and inscribed with the legend 'Paulinus hic prædicavit et celebravit, A.D. 627.' CREST, Pendent from a cloud proper, a fleece argent, charged with the cross patonce azure of St. Edward the Confessor. MOTTO as above."

DINGWALL (Ross-shire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which is of the rudest workmanship, is difficult to describe, and reference should be made to the illustration. 110

DONEGAL—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings.

DONEGAL (Co. Donegal)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

DONCASTER (Yorkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following are in general use, however, and are given in Burke's 'General Armory'—Gules, a castle with loophole, gateway and portcullis, each tower surmounted by a cupola, and thereon a pennon waving argent, in chief a royal crown or. CREST (which is the design upon the Corporation Seal), upon a cushion ermine, a lion sejant erect or, supporting between his forepaws a staff argent, thereon a banner azure, fringed and tasselled also or, charged with a castle as in the Arms, skirted by a river proper, and thereon in capital letters the word DON. MOTTO, Confort et liesse. (Burke quotes it "Son confort et liesse.") 73

DORCHESTER (Dorset)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal at present in use represents a castle triple-towered upon a mount, and in front of the castle an escutcheon quarterly 1 and 4 France and England quarterly, 2 Scotland, 3 Ireland. The legend is "The Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Dorchester, Dorset, 1836." Burke, in his 'General Armory,' quotes this as a Coat-of-Arms, making the field gules and the castle argent, masoned sable upon a rock proper. 108

DORNOCH (Sutherlandshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. Those occasionally quoted are "Argent a horse-shoe azure," but a copy of the Seal is more generally made use of. The Seal, which has for legend simply the word "Dornoch," represents an escutcheon, and thereon within a horse-shoe the Arms, Crest, and Motto of the family of Sutherland—namely, Gules three mullets or. CREST, A mountain cat sejant guardant. MOTTO, "Sans peur." The following extract is taken from the 'Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland':—"Close outside the town, says Worsaae, there stands the Earl's Cross, a stone pillar in an open field, which is simply the remains of one of those market crosses so often erected in pre-Reformation times. As a matter of course, the arms of the Earls of Sutherland are carved on one side of the stone, and on the other are the arms of the town—a horse-shoe. Tradition, however, will have it that the pillar was reared in memory of a battle fought towards the middle of the thirteenth century by an Earl of Sutherland against the Danes. In the heat of the fray, while the Earl was engaged in hand-to-hand combat with the Danish chief, his sword broke; but in this desperate strait, he was lucky enough to lay hold of a horse-shoe (the whole leg of a horse, say some) that accidentally lay near him, with which he succeeded in killing his antagonist. The horse-shoe is said to have been adopted in the arms of the town in memory of the feat; and the name Dornoch is popularly derived from the Gaelic dorn-eich, a horse's hoof, though dor-n-ach, 'field between two waters,' is a far more probable etymon." 130

DORSET—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings. It is usually credited with some design taken with varying accuracy from the Seal of Dorchester, but the Seal of the County Council exhibits (without tinctures) three lions passant guardant in pale. These are probably suggested by the old Seal of Melcome Regis. 114

DOUGLAS (Isle of Man)—Has no Armorial Bearings. A view of the Tower of Refuge in Douglas Bay frequently does duty.

DOVER (Kent)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Burke, in his 'General Armory,' however, quotes "Sable, a cross argent, between four leopards' heads or." 35

DOWN, COUNTY—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following, however, have been lately invented for, and in the neighbourhood, namely, "Per fesse vert and azure, on a fesse between two spinning-wheels in chief or, and a ship of three masts in full sail upon the sea, in base a garb between two weaver's shuttles fesseways proper." MOTTO, "Industria." 18

DOWNPATRICK (Co. Down)—Has no Armorial Bearings, but occasionally makes use of those quoted for Co. Down. They are placed over the Record Court in the County Court-House at Downpatrick.

DROGHEDA CO. See Louth and Drogheda.

DROGHEDA (Co. Louth)—Has no Armorial Bearings. In Burke's 'General Armory' the following are quoted:—"Az. per pale dimidiated, on the dexter side three lions pass. guard. in pale or, on the sinister as many hulls of ships in pale of the last, surmounted by a castle with two towers triple-towered ar. N.B.—The small seal of Drogheda exhibits on the shield az. three crescents issuant therefrom as many estoiles all ar." But the Armorial Bearings as they appear to be used and as they are quoted in the 'Dublin Penny Magazine,' May 4, 1833, are Azure (upon a mount) an embattled gateway of two towers argent, portcullis sable, surmounted by pennons gules, on the dexter three lions of England issuant or, on the sinister appearing to sail behind the gate, a ship having St. George's ensign displayed over her stern. CREST, On a wreath a star within the horns of a crescent argent. MOTTO, Deus præsidium mercatura decus. 82

DROITWICH (Worcestershire)—GULES, A SWORD OF STATE PALEWAYS POINT DOWNWARDS PROPER, HILT AND POMMEL OR, SURMOUNTED OF TWO LIONS PASSANT OF THE LAST, IMPALING QUARTERLY 1 AND 4 CHEQUY ARGENT AND SABLE 2 AND 3 GULES TWO (Berry and Burke both blazon them barrows) IN PALE ARGENT. Recorded in the College of Arms. Berry adds a note that originally the Arms of the town were the two last Coats quarterly. 16

DUBLIN—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings.

DUBLIN, City of (Co. Dublin)—AZURE, THREE CASTLES ARGENT, FLAMMANT PROPER. MOTTO, OBEDIENTIA CIVIUM URBIS FELICITAS. Recorded in Ulster's Office in the Visitation of Dublin. The Arms are almost invariably surmounted by the fur cap of office (worn by the sword-bearer), and behind the shield are usually placed in saltire representations of the sword and mace of the Corporation.

The Town-Clerk forwards a drawing of the Arms supported on either side by a female figure vested, each holding in their interior hands a branch of olive, that on the dexter side representing "Law," and holding in her dexter hand a sword erect; that on the sinister side representing "Justice," and holding in her sinister hand a pair of scales. The Editor believes that no very extensive use is made of the Supporters, which, so far as he can ascertain, are of no authority. 18

DUBLIN—University of. See University of Dublin.

DUDLEY (Worcestershire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Debre'tt's 'House of Commons' gives an illustration of the following, which appear upon the Seal:—"Gules on a fesse engrailed argent between in chief a representation of Dudley Castle, and in base a salamander in flames, a basket of coals (? a lump of iron ore) between, on the dexter side an anchor, and on the sinister side a miner's safety lamp." CREST, A lion's head. 60

DUMBARTONSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The elephant from the Arms of the Town of Dumbarton appears, however, to have been placed upon a wreath and used as a CREST below the Town motto.

DUMBARTON (Dumbartonshire)—The entry in Lyon Register is as follows:—"The Royall Burgh of Dumbritaine gives for **Ensignes Armoriall** AZUR ANE ELIPHANT PASSANT ARGENT TUSKED OR, BEARING ON HIS BACK A TOWER PROPER. The **Motto** in ane Escroll is FORTITUDO ET FIDELITAS." 37

DUMFRIESSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the County Council exhibits two escutcheons—1. Gules an orle argent (being the Arms attributed to John Balioll); and 2. Argent, a saltire and a chief gules (being those intended for Robert Bruce)—above is an open crown and below is a heart gules. 96

DUMFRIES (Dumfriesshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents the figure of a saint mitred, a wing attached to his dexter shoulder and holding in his sinister hand a crosier with the legend "Sigillum burgi de Dumfreis."

The following blazon has, however, been supplied to the Editor as the Arms of Dumfries:—"Argent, the Archangel Michael proper, vested in long garments azure, in his dexter hand a crosier, on his head a mitre, below his feet a serpent nowed both proper." No illustration of this has been available, and as the Editor is not familiar with St. Michael in this disguise he must be excused from any emblazonment thereof. The 'Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland' simply gives the seal. 121

DUNBAR (Haddingtonshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a castle triple-towered. But a rather different design from this is made use of. 95

Burke, in his 'General Armory,' blazons this as a Coat-of-Arms as follows:—"Az. a castle ar. masoned sa., windows and portcullis closed gu."

DUNBLANE (Perthshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The design upon the Burgh Seal is suggested by an old Ecclesiastical Seal. On the dexter side is St. Laurence, and on the sinister side is a bishop (? St. Blane), mitred and robed, his dexter hand raised in the action of benediction, and his sinister holding his crosier. 109

DUNDALK (Co. Louth)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. Upon a sheet of Irish Arms published by Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co., Ltd., it is credited with the following:—"Azure, three falcons belled or." 32

DUNDEE (Forfarshire)—The entry in Lyon Register is as follows:—"The Royall Burgh of Dundie gives for **Ensignes Armoriall** AZURE A POTT OF GROWING LILLIES ARGENT. The escutcheon being supported by TWO DRAGONS THEIR TAILS NOWED TOGETHER UNDERNEATH VERT, WITH THIS WORD IN ANE ESCROLL ABOVE A LILLIE GROWING OUT OF THE TOP OF THE SHIELD AS THE FORMER. DEI DONUM." Confirmed to the Royal Burgh of Dundee by Sir Charles Araskine of Cambo, Lyon King of Arms, July 30, 1673. The deed of confirmation is still in the possession of the Corporation, but this has no painting upon it. 20

The blazon as in the Lyon Register shows several discrepancies. In the first place, the supporters are termed dragons, whereas they are always represented as wyverns, and secondly the motto also is quoted "Dei Donum," whilst there can be little doubt that it is intended for Dei Donum, and as no official painting accompanies the blazon in the records, it is doubtful in what manner the Crest is intended to be used. The usual method of depicting it is issuing from a wreath in the ordinary manner as shown in the plate.

A second motto, "Prudentia et candore," appears to be frequently made use of below the Arms, but, so far as the Editor is aware, without any authority.

DUNFERMLINE (Fifeshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents upon four grieces or steps a tower surmounted by a cupola and supported by two lions rampant. The motto is "Esto rupes inaccessa," and the legend "Sigillum civitatis Fermiloduni." The Catalogue of the Heraldic Exhibition in Edinburgh mentions another Seal representing a full-length figure of St. Margaret. 102

DUNGANNON (Co. Tyrone)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a castle, and rising from the battlements thereof another. Below is the date of 1760.

DUNGARVAN (Co. Waterford)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. The "Common Seal of the advisers of Dungarvan" represents a number of figures, five of whom are crowned, around a table upon which are a number of maps, within an Irish motto (see illustration of the Arms) the literal translation of which is "Not a mariner until a helmsman." The Arms in use at the present time are, however, "Argent, on waves of the sea a two-masted ship sailing to the sinister between on either side on rocks a square tower all proper." CREST, An anchor sans beam, entwined by a dolphin haurient head downwards, all proper. SUP-PORTERS, On the dexter side a warrior vested in a cloak and kilt, in his belt a sword, in his dexter hand a lance, and in his sinister a bow unstrung. On the sinister side a warrior habited in knee-breeches and a short cloak, his dexter hand supporting a battle-axe head downwards, and on his sinister arm a shield. MOTTO, in ancient Irish characters, for which see illustration. The Town-Clerk, in a very courteous letter, informs me that the Arms were designed (!!!) about 30 years ago after a very exhaustive search had failed to discover the least trace of any insignia which had belonged to or been used by the ancient and extinct Corporation of Dungarvan. 62

DUNHEVED. See Launceston.

DUNSTABLE (Bedfordshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those at present in use upon the Seal and elsewhere are "Argent a..... within a bordure engrailed sable." MOTTO, "Justitia omnibus fiet." 8

DUNWICH (Suffolk)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a ship of three masts upon the waves, the mainmast ensigned with a flag of St. George, the sails furled, the other two masts broken off at the round top, on the water four fish swimming to the dexter.

DURHAM—County Palatine of. Has no Armorial Bearings. Versions and perversions of the Arms of the City or of the See of Durham have been variously made use of. The Seal of the County Council has favoured and displays the latter, namely, "Azure, a cross between four lions rampant or." 16

DURHAM—City of (Durham)—SABLE, A CROSS GULES FIMBRIATED ARGENT. Recorded in the College of Arms. 32

DURHAM—University of. See University of Durham.

DYSART (Fifeshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal, the workmanship of which is wretched, represents a tree eradicated, within the legend "Sigil. de Dysert." The 'General Armory,' however, blazons this as a Coat-of-Arms, with the field argent and the tree proper. 112

ËALING (Middlesex)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

EARLSFERRY (Fifeshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents an ancient one-masted ship in full sail upon the sea within the legend "Sig. comune burghi de Earles Ferri." 128

EAST GRINSTEAD (Sussex)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a double rose imperially crowned, on the dexter side "Sus," and on the sinister "Sex."

EAST LOOE (Cornwall)—Burke says, "Has no Armorial Ensign. The Seal represents an antique one-mast vessel, in it a man and a boy, against the side of the hulk three escutcheons each charged with three bends."

EAST RETFORD (Nottinghamshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which is very ancient and of very crude workmanship, represents, to quote Berry and Burke, two eagles with wings inverted and endorsed, the inner feet conjoined, with the legend "Sigillu de Este Retfurthe istut." Berry adds a note—"It is not unlikely that the charges thereon were originally assigned to the Corporation as Arms . . . the colours are unknown." Burke adds a note—"A rose with a lion of England upon a chief is engraved as the Arms of this town upon some of the oldest plate belonging to the Corporation." 114

EAST RIDING of the County of Yorkshire. See Yorkshire.

EAST SUFFOLK. See Suffolk.

EAST SUSSEX. See Sussex.

EASTBOURNE (Sussex)—Has no Armorial Bearings. On the Corporation Seal is a representation of a bogus Coat-of-Arms, which also appears on the notepaper as follows:—"Argent on a fesse between four bars gules, a rose between two stags' heads caboshed" (evidently taken from the Cavendish Arms). For a CREST, appears a sea-horse presumably proper, though the Corporation of Eastbourne evidently consider that a wreath to support the crest is a bygone and undesirable appendage. MOTTO, "Meliora sequimur." 86

ECCLES (Lancashire)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

EDINBURGH—The entry in Lyon Register is as follows:—"The Royall Burgh of Edinburgh bears ARGENT A CASTLE TRIPLE-TOWERED AND EMBATTLED, SABLE MASONED OF THE FIRST AND TOPPED WITH THREE FANS GULES, WINDOWS AND PORTCULLIS SHUT OF THE LAST, SITUATE ON A ROCK PROPER. And on a wreath of the colours is set for Crest, AN ANCHOR WREATHED ABOUT WITH A CABLE ALL PROPER. Motto, in an escrol above, NISI DOMINUS FRUSTRA. Supported on the dexter by A MAID RICHLY ATTIR'D WITH HER HAIR HANGING DOWN OVER HER SHOULDERS, and on the sinister by A DOE PROPER." The patent granting these Arms, which was presented for registration on the 23rd day of November 1774, is dated the 21st day of April 1732, and signed ALEX. BRODIE LYON. 6

No painting of the Arms exists in the Lyon Register. The patent mentioned cannot be found, and as a "maid richly attir'd with her hair hanging down over her shoulders" is slightly indefinite, it is with no great sense of security that the accompanying illustration is put forward. The varying styles of "fashion, form, and feature" suggested to answer the requirements of the blazon are many and wonderful. The following legend, which the Editor takes from a newspaper cutting, may or may not have reference to the Arms of the town:—

"The historians of that city cannot be accused of indifference to the antiquity of their town, for some of them maintain that its foundation dates as far back as 989 B.C., when, according to these fabulous accounts, Ebranke was King of Britain, as well as of Albanie or Scotland. Now King Ebranke seems to have been a thoroughgoing Bluebeard, having as many as twenty-one wives and half a hundred children. For his twenty-five daughters he built the Castle of Maydens, which is Edinburgh Castle, and which appears on the Arms of the town. Here he kept them until they were grown up, when he packed them all off to Italy to be married. Whether they all lived happy ever afterwards we cannot say. As to the Castle, we know that the early history of Edinburgh is chiefly confined to accounts of that stronghold. King David I. seems the first of the real kings who made it his residence. There is a picturesque story about his having gone out to hunt deer, and how he became separated from the rest of the party, and thrown from his horse near the castle gate. Here a white hart was rushing upon him to gore him, when a cross marvellously slipped into his hand, and the hart being frightened at seeing this, turned away and left him unharmed. The words of the motto are from Psalm cxxvii. and imply the vanity of human effort unless blessed by Heaven."

EDINBURGH—University of. See University of Edinburgh.

ELGIN or MORAY—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings.

ELGIN (Elginshire)—The entry in Lyon Register is as follows:—"The Royall Burgh of Elgine bears ARGENT, SANCTUS ÆGIDIUS HABITED IN HIS ROBES AND MYTRED, HOLDING IN HIS DEXTER HAND A PASTORAL STAFF, AND IN HIS LEFT HAND A CLASPED BOOK, ALL PROPER. Supported by TWO ANGELS PROPER, WINGED OR VOLANT UPWARDS, and the Motto, 'SIC ITUR AD ASTRA' UPON ANE COMPARTMENT SUITABILL TO A BURGH ROYAL, and for their colours red and white. Recorded in terms of an Interlocutor of Lyon King of Arms of 28th November 1888, and agreeably to the blazon of James Skeen, Lyon Depute, of date 9th October 1678.—(Signed) J. LORIMER, Lyon Clerk." 71

ELY (Cambridgeshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Berry adds a note:—"This city is not a corporation, and therefore hath not any Arms." Those of the Deanery, viz., "gu. three ducal coronets, two and one or," are by many persons, although erroneously, said to be the Arms of the city. 36

ENGLAND—GULES, THREE LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT IN PALE OR. Refer to Great Britain and Ireland. 2

ENNIS (Co. Clare)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office.

ENNISCORTHY (Co. Wexford)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. Upon a sheet of Irish Arms published by Marcus Ward & Co., Ltd., the following are given:—"Azure, on a mount vert, a castle or, and from the battlements an eagle issuant argent."

ENNISKILLEN (Co. Fermanagh)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. The Seal represents a castle triple-towered, each tower domed and flagged.

EREMUE, alias **YARMOUTH** (Isle of Wight). See Yarmouth.

ESSEX—Has no Armorial Bearings. Gules, three seaxes fesseways proper (identically as claimed by Middlesex) are sometimes quoted as the Arms.

EVESHAM (Worcestershire)—AZURE, A PRINCE'S CORONET (that is, composed of crosses patée and fleurs-de-lis) OR, BETWEEN TWO OSTRICH FEATHERS IN CHIEF ARGENT, THE QUILLS BEZANTÉE, AND A GARB IN BASE OF THE SECOND, ALL WITHIN A BORDURE SABLE, ALSO BEZANTÉE. Recorded in the College of Arms. Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I., obtained for Evesham its Charter of Incorporation, hence the coronet and ostrich feathers of the Prince of Wales, the garb of the Earl of Chester, and the bordure sable bezantée of the Duke of Cornwall. 7

EXETER (Devonshire)—PARTY PER PALE GULES AND SABLE A TRIANGULAR CASTLE WITH THREE TOWERS OR. **Crest**, ON A WREATH OR AND SABLE, A DEMI-LION RAMPANT GULES, CROWNED OR, HOLDING BETWEEN THE PAWS A MOUND OF THE LAST BANDED AZURE AND SURMOUNTED WITH A CROSS BOTONNÉE GOLD. **Supporters**, ON EITHER SIDE A PEGASUS WITH WINGS INVERTED ARGENT, MANED AND UNGULED OR, CHARGED ON THE WING WITH THREE BARS WAVY AZURE. **Motto**, SEMPER FIDELIS. The coat-of-arms was ratified and confirmed, and the crest and supporters were granted, August 6, 1564, by Harvey, Clarenceux King of Arms, at the Visitation of Devonshire. The helmet is stated to be "manteled azur, dubbed argent." 53

EYE (Suffolk)—AZURE, A CROSS PATONCE BETWEEN FOUR MARTLETS OR, IN CHIEF TWO BRANCHES OF IN SALTIRE VERT, FLOWERED ARGENT, THEREON AN EAGLE PERCHED WITH WINGS EXPANDED OF THE LAST, DUCALLY CROWNED OF THE SECOND. And for the **Crest**, UPON THE ROYAL CROWN OR, THE CAP GULES, AN ESTOILE IRRADIATED AND CHARGED WITH A HUMAN EYE OF THE FIRST. Recorded in the College of Arms. **Motto**, OCULUS IN COELUM (sic). 64

The Seal represents the word Eye surmounted by an antique ducal coronet, with the legend, "Sigillum Comune Burgi de Eye." (97)

FALKIRK (Stirlingshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal (a representation of which usually answers the purpose of heraldic insignia) represents a Highlander fully equipped with sword and target, and above is the Motto "Touch ane touch a." But an engraving purporting to be of the Arms of Falkirk has been forwarded to the Editor, and is as follows:—Quarterly of four: 1. The Royal Arms of Scotland, being or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory and counterflory gules. 2. Argent a Highlander fully equipped with sword and target proper. 3. Argent a soldier holding in his dexter hand a spear, and on his sinister arm a target. 4. Argent three swords in pile, points downwards proper. **CREST**, A demi-bird erased, with wings endorsed. **SUPPORTERS**, Two youths vested (presumably "bairns o' Fa'kirk"), each holding in his exterior hand, and in a decidedly threatening attitude, a club all proper. **MOTTOES**, over the crest, "Tancite unum tancite omnes;" under the arms, "Better middle wi' the deil than the bairns o' Fa'kirk." 103

FALKLAND (Fifeshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which is of very rude workmanship, represents upon a mount, and in front of a tree growing therefrom, a stag lodged regardant. The legend is "Discite justitiam moniti temnere Christum." 123

FALMOUTH (Cornwall)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents an eagle displayed with two heads charged on the breast and on each wing with a tower.

FAVERSHAM (Kent)—Has no Armorial Bearings. But Burke's 'General Armory' quotes "Gu. three lions pass. guard. in pale per pale or and ar.," and these Arms appear upon the Seal. 42

FENTON (Staffordshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings, and, moreover, not yet having risen above the dignity of a Local Board, is not entitled to bear them. Still the following have very extensive use:—Argent, a cross diapered (of a lozenge pattern), between, in the first quarter, a vase (or soup-tureen); in the second, upon a mount two pottery kilns; in the third, upon a mount a representation of a pit-mouth (?); in the fourth, upon a mount a garb in front of a plough, presumably all proper. **CREST**, A goat's head erased proper. **MOTTO**, "Onward and upward." The goat's head is said to be the crest of a family named Baker, who have for a long time resided in Fenton. It would be interesting to know if they had established any right to it themselves before passing it on to the Fenton Local Board, who assuredly can have none. 44

FERMANAGH, County—Has no Armorial Bearings.

FETHARD (Co. Tipperary)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal, an impression of which has come under the Editor's notice, is quadrilateral in shape, simply showing upon a mount a stag trippant within the legend "The Corporation of Fethard Seal." But Burke in his 'General Armory' says, "The Seal is a stag standing before a tree ppr.," and quotes as the Armorial Bearings of the Town, "Gu. Mars with a plume on his head, in his dexter hand a sword mounted above his shoulder, in his sinister hand a shield, thereon the cross of St. George, all ppr. standing between two lions pass. guard. or." **MOTTO**, "Fidelis ad fidem" (sic). 129

FEVERSHAM. See Faversham.

FIFESHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents the crest of His Grace the Duke of Fife. 112

FLINTSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings.

FLINT (Flintshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents water in base, and thereon on the sinister side a three-masted ship partly under sail. Rising from the water on the dexter side is a rock, and thereupon a castle. 115

FOLKESTONE (Kent)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents upon waves of the sea an antique ship of one mast, the sail furled, towered at each end, a man's head appearing above the battlements of each, and at the masthead a turret, and a man in the body of the boat, and another in the stern turret.

FORFARSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings.

FORFAR (Forfarshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. Those used are as according to the annexed blazon, which is quoted as it has been supplied to the Editor, though it exhibits several heraldic errors:—ARMS, Azure a square castle embattled above the gate and on the top of the walls. Triple towered, the centre one largest, all pyramidically roofed argent, masoned sable, the portcullis and windows gules. The middle tower ensigned with a staff and banner charged with the Royal Arms of Scotland. On a chief wavy or, a fir-tree proper, between a bull's head and stag's head, both caboshed, argent. **CREST**, On a wreath, a lion rampant azure. **SUPPORTERS**, Two warriors in Roman costume. The one on the dexter having a bow in his right hand with a quiver of arrows strung on his shoulder. The one on the sinister having a target (charged with a thistle) on his left arm, and a sword or sabre hung by a belt at his side, proper. **MOTTO**, "Ut quocunque paratus." 13

FORDWICH (Kent)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

FORRES (Elginshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which is of remarkably fine workmanship, represents the figure of St. Laurence crowned with a nimbus, holding a book (sic. in the Cat. of Her. Exn., but query a casket) in his right hand, his left resting on a grid-iron. In the field are a crescent, a star of six points, and two branches of foliage. Legend, "Sigillam commune burgi de Fores." 121

FORTROSE (Ross-shire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal at present in use, which is circular, represents the figures of St. Peter and St. Boniface, to whom the Cathedral Church is dedicated. St. Peter on the dexter side has a halo, and is holding his keys over his dexter shoulder. St. Boniface on the sinister side is wearing a mitre and holding a crosier in his sinister hand. A more ancient Seal, which is oval in shape, represents St. Peter only, though this time in a mitre. 118

FRANVILLE (Hants). See Newtown, Hants.

FOWEY (Cornwall)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Berry in his 'Dictionary of Heraldry' says, "The Seal seems to be originally intended for an armorial ensign, viz., on a shield a ship of three masts on the sea, her topsail furled. The legend round it, 'Sigillum oppidi de Fowy, Anno Dom. 1702.'" 1702."

GALASHIELS (Selkirkshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents upon a mount a vine-tree fructed proper and seated upon either side a fox gazing at the fruit, all within the legend, "The Corporation of the Burgh of Galashiels." [Does the fruit typify a Coat of Arms which the Borough can't afford?] 93

GALLOWAY. See New Galloway.

GALWAY—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings.

GALWAY (Co. Galway)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the Town Commissioners represents upon waves of the sea an ancient ship of one mast, in front thereof an escutcheon of France and England quarterly, the field of the Seal semée of five-pointed mullets pierced, all within the legend, "S:comunitatis:wille:de:Galve:in:Conaicia:de." For some reason the Seal credits France with five fleurs-de-lis in the first quarter. Burke in his 'General Armory' blazons the Seal as a Coat-of-Arms as follows: "Ar. waves of the sea, in base ppr., thereon a galley or ancient warship charged on the rigging with two mullets all sa., on an escutcheon of pretence the Royal Arms, as borne by the later Plantagenet and the Tudor sovereigns, viz., quarterly 1st and 4th, France, az. three fleurs-de-lis or, 2nd and 3rd, England, gu. three lions pass. guard. in pale or. 105

GATESHEAD (Durham)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those used, and which appear upon the Corporation Seal, are as follows, namely, Argent on a mount an embattled gateway all proper, and for a CREST, A goat's head erased. 70

GATTON (Surrey)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

GERMAINS, ST. See St. Germain's.

GLAMORGANSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Clerk of the County Council informs me that "the Seal adopts the Arms of De Clare, who were (sic) Lords of Glamorgan." These are, of course, the Arms Cardiff has assumed. It's a pity they couldn't find a better example to copy.

GLASGOW, PORT. See Port Glasgow.

GLASGOW—ARGENT, ON A MOUNT IN BASE VERT AN OAK-TREE PROPER, THE STEM AT THE BASE THEREOF SURMOUNTED BY A SALMON ON ITS BACK ALSO PROPER, WITH A SIGNET-RING IN ITS MOUTH OR, ON THE TOP OF THE TREE A REDBREAST, AND IN THE SINISTER FESS POINT AN ANCIENT HAND-BELL, BOTH ALSO PROPER. Above the shield is placed a suitable helmet with a mantling gules doubled argent, and issuing from a wreath of the proper liveries is set for **Crest**, THE HALF-LENGTH FIGURE OF SAINT KENTIGERN AFFRONTÉ, VESTED AND MITRED, HIS RIGHT HAND RAISED IN THE ACT OF BENEDICTION, AND HAVING IN HIS LEFT HAND A CROZIER, ALL PROPER. On a compartment below the shield are placed for **Supporters**, TWO SALMON PROPER, EACH HOLDING IN ITS MOUTH A SIGNET-RING OR, and in an escroll entwined with the compartment this **Motto**, "LET GLASGOW FLOURISH." Matriculated the 25th day of October 1866. 6

The following legends, taken from a newspaper cutting, are quoted for what they may be worth:—

The armorial insignia of Glasgow are richly storied, the different emblems referring to several legends in the life of St. Kentigern, otherwise called Mungo, who was the first Bishop of Glasgow, and

died about A.D. 602. The tree represents the bough which, according to an old story, St. Kentigern kindled by his word into a blaze in order to relight the church lights, which some of his enemies had put out. The bird perched upon the tree is a robin, the pet of St. Serf, which St. Kentigern restored to life, as the tradition goes. The bell which hangs from the tree signifies the Church and See of Glasgow, founded by St. Kentigern.

[Another account gives a more probable explanation as follows: "The bell is the consecrated one that was brought from Rome by St. Mungo when he visited the sacred city in his later years, and which was placed in the College buildings, and preserved in Glasgow till the Reformation, or perhaps to a later date. It was called St. Mungo's Bell, and was tolled through the city to warn the inhabitants to pray for the repose of a departed soul."]

But the most romantic legend of all is associated with the salmon bearing the ring in its mouth. It happened that the Queen of Cadzow had given away a ring which she had received as a present from the King, her husband, to a certain knight. The King suspecting this, and being very much angered at such conduct, considered how he might best punish it. One day when they were all out for a hunting party along the banks of the Clyde, the knight to whom the Queen had given the ring, overcome with fatigue, fell asleep under the shelter of a tree. The King seized the opportunity to look into the knight's pouch, and there, as he had expected, he found the ring. Wroth beyond measure that the Queen should so have treated the ring he had given her, he flung it into the river. Returning home, he demanded the ring of the Queen, and said she should be put to death if she did not give it him. She immediately sent her maid to the knight to ask for it, but, of course, he could no longer find it. The Queen knew not which way to turn. At last, she bethought herself of the good Bishop Kentigern. She avowed her fault to him, and convinced him that she was deeply sorry for it, and asked his advice and help. The good man believed in her sincerity and took compassion upon her. He immediately sent one of his people to fish in the river and to bring him the first fish he should catch. The angler soon returned, and laid a huge salmon at the feet of the bishop, who took from its mouth the very ring which the King had flung into the Clyde. The Queen, receiving the ring from the bishop, together with his blessing, hastened to take it home to her husband, and thus her life was saved by the good Bishop Kentigern.

Before the matriculation above mentioned the Arms were frequently to be found with the field "party per fesse argent and gules."

The 'Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland,' referring to the Arms, says: "These tokens appear on the Seals of the Bishops of Glasgow in the 12th and 13th centuries, from which they were transferred to the Common Seal of the city in the beginning of the 14th."

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY. See University of Glasgow.

GLASTONBURY (Somerset)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Corporation notepaper represents upon an escutcheon a mitre labelled in front of two croziers in saltire. No colours are shown. **MOTTO**, "Floreat Ecclesia Anglicana." 40

GLOSSOP (Derbyshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the Corporation represents upon a chapeau proper a lion statant guardant with tail extended, and underneath the **MOTTO**, "Virtus veritas libertas." The above Crest is, of course, that of Lord Howard of Glossop; it would be interesting to know if any member of the Howard family sanctioned this appropriation. 122

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings.

GLOUCESTER (Gloucestershire)—OR, THREE CHEVRONS GULES, BETWEEN TEN TORTEAUXES, THREE, THREE, THREE, AND ONE. **Crest**, Out of a mural coronet issuant a lion guardant gules, holding in his dexter gamb a broadsword erect proper, and in the sinister gamb a trowel. **Supporters**, On both the dexter and sinister sides a lion rampant gules, each holding in his dexter gamb a broadsword erect proper. **Motto**, FIDES INVICTA TRIUMPHAT. 23

The Coat-of-Arms is said to have been confirmed, and the Supporters and Crest granted, August 14, 1652, by Sir Edward Bish, Garter Principal King of Arms, but neither the Crest nor the Supporters are recorded in the College of Arms. This is probably due to the fact that the grant was made during the time of the Commonwealth, and all grants made during that time were subsequently declared void and of none effect. The chevronels were probably taken from the Arms of the Earls of Gloucester, and the torteaux from the Arms of the See of Worcester. These appear to have been the Arms used by the City of Gloucester from a very remote period. But Sir Thomas Bell, Knight, Alderman of the City of Gloucester, obtained for the Corporation in the reign of Henry VIII. the following Coat-of-Arms: "Vert, on a pale or, between two horse-

shoes, each horse-shoe between three nails, two in chief and one in base, all meeting with their points to the shoe argent, a sword in a scabbard azure, hilt, pommel, and studing of the scabbard or, on the point of the sword a cap of maintenance gules, turned up ermine, on a chief per pale or and gules, a boar's head couped argent between two demi-roses, the dexter gules barbed vert, the sinister of the third also barbed vert, each issuing rays from its centre pointing to the boar's head or." This is the Coat which (though tintured wrongly) Burke and Berry give. Both Coats (the former, of course, without crest or supporters) are recorded in the 'Visitation' with the following note, 'The auntient and moderne Coates of Armes belonging to the Cittie and Countie of the Cittie of Gloucester, the former taken in imitation of the illustrious family of the Clares, Earles of Gloucester, their bountiful benefactors. The latter procured by Sr. Thomas Bell, Knight and Alderman there in the tyme of Henry the eighth.'

GODALMING (Surrey)—PARTY PER PALE GULES AND SABLE, A WOOLPACK ARGENT, ON A CHIEF OF THE LAST A ROSE OF THE FIRST, BARBED AND SEEDED PROPER, BETWEEN TWO ESCOCHEONS ALSO GULES, THAT ON THE DEXTER CHARGED WITH A FESSE DANCETTÉE BETWEEN TWO CROSSES PATÉE IN PALE OF THE THIRD, AND THAT ON THE SINISTER CHARGED WITH THREE PEARS IN BEND LEAVED AND SLIPPED PROPER. **Crest**, On a wreath of the colours, A MOUND, THEREON A RAM STATANT HOLDING IN THE MOUTH A PEAR LEAVED AND SLIPPED ALL PROPER, SUSPENDED FROM THE NECK BY A RIBAND GULES AN ESCOCHEON OR, CHARGED WITH A PAIR OF SHEARS ERECT POINTS UPWARDS, ALSO PROPER. **Motto**, LIBERA DEINDE FIDELIS. Granted June 12, 1893. 63

GODMANCHESTER (Huntingdonshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

GOREY (Co. Wexford)—PARTY PER SALTIRE ARGENT GULES OR AND AZURE, IN CHIEF A CROSS OF THE SECOND, IN BASE A SWAN WITH AN EEL IN ITS BILL OF THE FIRST, IN DEXTER FESSE POINT A LION PASSANT GUARDANT OF THE THIRD, AND IN THE SINISTER A ROSE OF THE SECOND SEEDED PROPER AND BARBED VERT. Granted November 24, 1623, and recorded in Ulster's Office in the Visitation of Wexford taken in the year 1628. 9

The blazon is given wrongly in Burke's 'General Armory.'

GOVAN, Police Burgh of (Lanarkshire)—The following **Ensignes Armorial**: ARGENT, THE HULL OF A SHIP ON THE STOCKS PROPER, ON A CHIEF AZURE TWO MULLET PIERCED OF THE FIELD. Above the shield is placed a suitable helmet with a mantling gules doubled argent, and on a wreath of the proper liveries is set for **Crest**, A GARB SURMOUNTED BY A SALMON ON ITS BACK PROPER, and in an escroll over the same this **Motto**, NIHIL SINE LABORE, and on a compartment below the shield are placed for **Supporters**, ON THE DEXTER SIDE, AN ENGINEER HOLDING IN HIS EXTERIOR HAND A PLAN, AND ON THE SINISTER A SHIP-CARPENTER RESTING HIS EXTERIOR HAND ON A MALLET, BOTH HABITED PROPER. Matriculated June 7, 1884. 53

GRAMPOUND (Cornwall)—Has no Armorial Bearings. *The Seal represents a bridge of two arches over a river, the dexter end in perspective showing the passage over, at the sinister end a tree issuing from the base against the bridge, on the centre an escutcheon of the Arms of the family of Cornwall, namely, Argent, a lion rampant gules within a bordure sable.*

GRANTHAM (Lincolnshire)—CHEQUY OR AND AZURE, A BORDURE SABLE, CHARGED WITH EIGHT TREFOILS SLIPPED ARGENT. Recorded in the College of Arms. 44

GRAVESEND (Kent)—ARGENT, A TOWER GULES, CHARGED WITH A BULL'S HEAD ISSUING FROM A DUCAL CORONET BOTH OR, AND VOMITING FLAMES OF FIRE PROPER, ALL WITHIN A BORDURE AZURE CHARGED WITH FIVE FLEURS-DE-LIS AND AS MANY BUCKLES OR. At the Visitation of Kent in the year 1619, the following Arms

are recorded, namely, Vert, upon waves of the sea proper, an ancient one-masted ship, the oars in action and rowers visible or, the mast of the last, the sail argent, the rigging also proper, and standing erect in the stern of the ship a porcupine collared and lined: but William Le Neve, Clarenceux King of Arms, assigned the first-mentioned Coat to the town in the year 1635, to commemorate the connection of the Duke of Lennox therewith. **Motto**, DECUS ET TUTAMEN. 15

GREAT BEDWIN (Wiltshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. *Burke's 'General Armory,' however, quotes, "Az. a tower domel ar." CREST, A griffin passant or.* 65

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, The United Kingdom of—Since Her Majesty ascended the throne, the Armorial Bearings have been: QUARTERLY 1 AND 4 GULES, THREE LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT IN PALE OR (for England); 2 OR, A LION RAMPANT WITHIN A DOUBLE TRESSURE FLORY AND COUNTERFLORY GULES (for Scotland); 3 AZURE, A HARP OR STRINGED ARGENT (for Ireland), the whole encircled by the Garter. **Crest**, UPON THE ROYAL HELMET, the lambrequin being of cloth of gold lined with ermine, THE IMPERIAL CROWN PROPER, THEREON A LION STATANT GUARDANT OR, IMPERIALLY CROWNED, ALSO PROPER. **Supporters**, Upon the dexter side, A LION GUARDANT OR, CROWNED AS IN THE CREST, and upon the sinister side, A UNICORN ARGENT, ARMED, CRINED, AND UNGULED OR, GORGED WITH A CORONET COMPOSED OF CROSSES PATÉE AND FLEURS-DE-LIS, A CHAIN AFFIXED THERETO PASSING BETWEEN THE FORE-LEGS AND REFLEXED OVER THE BACK OF THE LAST. **Motto**, DIEU ET MON DROIT, in the compartment below the shield, and thereon the Union Badge of the ROSE, THISTLE, AND SHAMROCK ENGRAFTED ON THE SAME STEM. **Crest of Scotland**, ON AN IMPERIAL CROWN A LION SEJANT AFFRONTÉE GULES, IMPERIALLY CROWNED OR, HOLDING IN THE DEXTER PAW A SWORD AND IN THE SINISTER A SCEPTER ENSIGNED WITH A FLEUR-DE-LIS, BOTH ERECT AND ALSO PROPER. **Crest of Ireland**, ON A WREATH OR AND AZURE A TOWER TRIPLE-TOWERED OF THE FIRST, FROM THE PORTAL A HART SPRINGING ARGENT, ATTIRED AND UNGULED, ALSO OR. **Badges**: Of England—THE ROSE OF YORK AND LANCASTER ENSIGNED WITH THE IMPERIAL CROWN; of Scotland—A THISTLE PROPER ENSIGNED WITH THE IMPERIAL CROWN; of Ireland—A HARP OR, STRINGED ARGENT, ENSIGNED WITH THE IMPERIAL CROWN; also of Ireland—A TREFOIL SLIPPED VERT, ENSIGNED WITH THE IMPERIAL CROWN. THE UNION BADGE OF THE ROSE, THISTLE, AND SHAMROCK ENGRAFTED UPON THE SAME STEM, ENSIGNED WITH AN IMPERIAL CROWN: THE UNION BADGE ENSIGNED WITH THE IMPERIAL CROWN, NAMELY, AZURE, A SALTIRE PER SALTIRE ARGENT AND GULES, THE LATTER FIMBRIATED OF THE SECOND, OVER ALL A CROSS OF THE THIRD, ALSO FIMBRIATED ARGENT (being composed of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick). THE BADGE OF WALES, NAMELY, ON A MOUNT VERT A DRAGON PASSANT WITH WINGS ELEVATED GULES; the cypher of Her Majesty within the Garter and ensigned with the imperial crown, and the cypher of Her Majesty ensigned with the imperial crown.

Wales not being a kingdom, but only a principality, has no imperial crown over its badge. The settlement of the Arms by an Order in Council is one of the earliest acts in the reign of each successive sovereign. 1

GREAT GRIMSBY (Lincolnshire)—ARGENT, A CHEVRON BETWEEN THREE BOARS' HEADS COUPED SABLE. [Recorded in the College of Arms.] 48

GREAT TORRINGTON (Devonshire)—ARGENT, IN BASE TWO BARS WAVY, OVER ALL A FLEUR-DE-LIS WITHIN A BORDURE ENGRAILED, ALL SABLE. Confirmed by Harvey, Clarenceux, September 6, 1564, and also recorded at the Visitation of Devonshire, 1620.

Berry makes the base barry wavy of six argent and azure, and does not engrail the bordure. The Corporation note-paper shows the fleur-de-lis in chief, and not over all. 51

GREENOCK (Renfrewshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents upon the sea a three-masted ship in full sail between two other ships upon the horizon. In the foreground is a quay, upon which one man is rolling barrels under the directions of another man. 102

GRIMSBY. See Great Grimsby.

GUERNSEY. Refer to Channel Islands.

GUILDFORD (Surrey)—SABLE, ON A MOUNT VERT A CASTLE WITH TWO TOWERS EMBATTLED, ON EACH TOWER A SPIRE; FROM THE BATTLEMENTS OF THE CASTLE RISING A TOWER TRIPLE-TOWERED ALL OR, THE WHOLE BETWEEN TWO WOOLPACKS IN FESSE ARGENT, THE BASE BARRY WAVY OF THE LAST AND AZURE, AND OVER ALL IN BASE A LION PASSANT GUARDANT, ALSO OR (see illustration 12). Recorded in the College of Arms.

But the Coat as it is frequently made use of, and as it appears upon the Seals of the Town and of the County Council of Surrey, differs in several points, agreeing with the blazon of Burke in his 'General Armory,' namely:—

"Guilford, or Guldeford, Town of (Co. Surrey).—Sa. on a mount vert a castle with two towers embattled, on each tower a spire, surmounted with a ball from the battlements, between the towers a tower triple-towered all or., and charged with an escutcheon, quarterly, of France and England; under the battlements of the castle two roses in fesse or, the port ppr. charged on the centre with a key and portcullised both gold, on the mount before the port a lion couchant guard. of the fourth, on each side the castle, in fesse, a woolpack of the third paleways, the base of the field water ppr. (See illustration 12.) 12

GUVAN. See Govan.

HADDINGTONSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the County Council consists of a monogram of the letters H.C.C., and above it upon a mount a goat, all within the legend M.D.C.C.C.X.C. 124

HADDINGTON (Haddingtonshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents upon a diapered back-ground a tree growing from a mount, and on the dexter side thereof a goat saliant against the tree. The legend is "David D. G. Rex Scottor. Sig. com. burgi de Haddington." Another Seal, within the legend "David Dei Gratia Rex Scottorum. Sigillum commune burgi de Haddington," represents two escutcheons, the dexter bearing a king crowned and seated under a canopy, resting his dexter hand upon a shield charged with a lion rampant and holding in his sinister hand a sceptre. The sinister escutcheon is charged with a mount, therefrom issuing a tree, and on the dexter side a goat saliant against the tree. The following blazon has, however, been supplied to me, but it is not authoritative:—"Azure, on a mount in base vert, a goat statant argent, armed, crined, and unguled or." 97

HALIFAX (Yorkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those in use, which are of some antiquity, are, Chequy or and azure, a man's face with long hair and bearded and dropping blood, and surmounted by a halo all proper, in chief the letters HALEZ and in base the letters FAX. And for a CREST a Paschal Lamb. A MOTTO is sometimes used, "Nisi Dominus custodierit civitatem." The lettering varies, being sometimes HALEG, HALEY, or HALIZ. The last form is as used upon the Seal, but the head is not placed upon an escutcheon, simply upon a plain diapered background (not chequy). Upon scrolls on the Seal are the words "Warren" and "Lewes," and the lamb, which here simply separates the beginning and end of the legend, is couchant and has no cross or banner. Appended is a "newspaper cutting" relating to the Arms, but the Editor can accept no responsibility for its accuracy, and simply quotes it for what it may be worth:—

"Halifax strikes us at once as being what French heralds call 'allusive arms,' or arms which evidently contain an allusion. There is, however, a disagreement among antiquaries as to what this allusion really is in the present case. Halifax is known to mean holy hair or holy face, but this does not much help to clear up the obscurity. Some maintain that the head represented on the shield is that of John the

Baptist, there having been at Halifax ever since the introduction of Christianity a church dedicated to that saint, and a relic of his head preserved there. The other party have a romantic legend about a damsel of the old time, of renowned virtue, but also so obstinate as to tax the patience of some of her admiring neighbours beyond endurance. One of them was so vexed that he cut off her head and flung it into a tree. The maiden was more esteemed in death than she had been in life, for her memory was greatly venerated. A church was built in her honour on the spot where she had been killed, and her head was adopted as the arms of the town." 60

HALSTED (Essex)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Burke's 'General Armory' gives "Az. a coronet composed of one fleur-de-lis and two leaves or." 54

HAMILTON (Lanarkshire)—GULES, THREE CINQUEFOILS PIERCED ARGENT. Above the shield is placed a suitable helmet, with a mantling gules doubled argent, and on a wreath of the proper liveries is set for CREST A CINQUEFOIL PIERCED AS IN THE ARMS, and in an escroll over the same this Motto, "SOLA NOBILITAT VIRTUS." Matriculated in Lyon Office, July 20, 1886. 88

The entry in the Lyon Register recites, "That the Burgh of Hamilton was Erected into a Burgh of Regality on the first day of June in the year One Thousand Six hundred and Seventy by Charter of Ann Duchess of Hamilton and Lady of the Dutchy and Regality of the same, with consent of her husband William, Duke of Hamilton."

HAMPSHIRE, otherwise the County of Southampton, has no Armorial Bearings. Those of the Town of Southampton (to which refer) are frequently quoted and used: frequently with the colours reversed. 61

HANLEY (Staffordshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. On the Corporation notepaper and on the Seal, however, the following somewhat intricate representation appears:—Party per pale and per chevron, the dexter side barry of six or and ermine, three jugs proper (or perhaps azure); the sinister side ermine a cross voided sable between four towers flammant proper, the base gules four mullets, one two and one argent. CREST, A camel kneeling, bridled and burdened (or perhaps the burden is intended for an escutcheon of St. George) proper. Around the escutcheon is a cord tied in what one must imagine is the designer's idea of indicating the locality of Hanley by a series of Staffordshire knots. It is decidedly a pretty idea, but is a striking example of the truth of the old adage, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," for the result has been to surround the so-called Armorial Bearings of Hanley with a very close resemblance to the insignia of the Order of the Cordeliere of France, which was confined to widow ladies of noble family. 74

HARROGATE (Yorkshire)—QUARTERLY ARGENT AND GULES, A CROSS COUNTERCHANGED BETWEEN, IN THE FIRST AND FOURTH QUARTERS A FOUNTAIN PROPER, AND IN THE SECOND AND THIRD A BUGLE-HORN STRINGED OR; ON A CHIEF PER PALE OF THE SECOND AND AZURE, A LION PASSANT GUARDANT OF THE FIRST. And for the CREST, On a wreath of the colours, OUT OF THE BATTLEMENTS OF A TOWER A TRUNK OF A TREE ERECT, ENTWINED BY TWO SERPENTS RESPECTING EACH OTHER PROPER, SURMOUNTED BY A COCK SABLE, COMBED AND WATTLED GULES. Motto, ARX CELEBRIS FONTIBUS. Granted November 8, 1884. 16

HARROW (Middlesex)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following are used:—"Azure, a lion rampant argent." Above the shield is placed a BADGE, two arrows in saltire argent, tied with a ribbon gules, and interlaced with a wreath of laurel or. MOTTO, "Stet fortuna domus." The Vestry Clerk, Mr. William Winckley, F.S.A., in reply to a request for a copy of the Seal, writes:—

"In reply to your letter of the 11th inst., I beg to inform you that Harrow is not a Corporate Town, and therefore has no Corporate Seal. The device of Harrow School is very commonly used by the inhabitants and school tradesmen. The oval-shaped impression [simply showing a lion rampant within the legend "Donorum Dei dispensatio fidelis"—Ed.] is a copy of the Seal of the Governors of the School, and the

one with crossed arrows over the lion [as the illustration —Ed.] is what is now most commonly used. You will observe the arrows are not a crest, but are merely put over the shield in allusion to the ancient practice of archery at the School, which has long since been abolished. [Has the palpable pun nothing to do with it?—Ed.] The assumed colour of the shield is blue, and of the lion white." 89

HARTLEPOOL, WEST. See West Hartlepool.

HARTLEPOOL (Durham)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which is of very crude workmanship, represents a hart standing in a pool towards the sinister, its head regardant, and on its back a dog. The legend is "S' communitatis de Herterpol." 106

HARWICH (Essex)—Has no Armorial Bearings; but the following, which appear upon the Seal, and are universally made use of, are quoted in Burke's 'General Armory': "Gu. a portcullis with chains pendent or, nailed and pointed az. CREST, An antique ship with one mast or, in water ppr., on the head and stern towers ar., one also fixed near the top of the mast, on the sinister side the sail furled, and on the masthead a split pennon volant gu." 70

HASLINGDEN (Lancashire)—QUARTERLY OR AND ARGENT, ON A FESSE WAVY AZURE BETWEEN A LION RAMPANT PURPURE HOLDING BETWEEN THE PAWS A QUATREFOIL ERMINE IN THE FIRST QUARTER, SIX EAGLES DISPLAYED THREE TWO AND ONE GULES; IN THE CENTRE CHIEF POINT A ROSE OF THE LAST BARBED AND SEEDED PROPER; IN THE SECOND, A COGWHEEL SABLE; IN THE THIRD, A PICKAXE IN BEND SURMOUNTING A SPADE IN BEND SINISTER ENTWINED BY A CHAIN IN ARCH, ALL PROPER; IN THE FOURTH, A SHUTTLE FESSEWISE OF THE FIRST, TIPPED AND FURNISHED WITH THE THREAD PENDANT OF THE SECOND. **Crest**, UPON A MOUNT A ROCK, THEREON A MOORCOCK HOLDING IN THE BEAK A SPRIG OF HAZEL BETWEEN TWO BRANCHES OF HAZEL FRUCTED, ALL PROPER. **Motto**, NOTHING WITHOUT LABOUR. Granted March 25, 1892. 43

HASTINGS (Sussex)—PARTY PER PALE GULES AND AZURE, A LION PASSANT GUARDANT OR, BETWEEN IN CHIEF AND IN BASE A LION PASSANT GUARDANT OR, DIMIDIATED WITH THE HULK OF A SHIP ARGENT. Recorded in the College of Arms. 14

HAVERFORDWEST (Pembrokeshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Burke in his 'General Armory' says, "The Arms are generally said to be an old man's head in profile couped at the neck. The Seal represents a castle triple-towered on a mount, from the centre a man blowing a horn, on each of the other towers a flag, the tower supported by two heraldic tigers." Debrett's 'House of Commons' gives an illustration which would pass for the above, with the legend, "The Seal of Office of the Borough of Haverfordwest." But an impression (perhaps of a different Seal) which has come under the Editor's notice represents a castle of three towers, the centre one very much the tallest, and therefrom a man blowing a horn to the sinister, on each of the outer towers a flag; on the dexter side of the castle is an heraldic tiger, and on the sinister is an eagle perched and regardant, its back towards the tower. At the base is a wyvern (?). The legend is "Sigillum comune de Hawerfordia." 14

HAWICK (Roxburghshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents an escutcheon charged with an altar surmounted by a book between, on the dexter side a banner bearing the date 1514, and on the sinister side a heart regally crowned, on a chief sable a lamp. The legend is "Sigillum Burgi de Hawick." 103

HEDON (Yorkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a ship upon waves of the sea. **LEGEND**, "Sig. vil. de Hedon Camera Regis." 117

HELENSBURGH (Dumbartonshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. Those doing duty upon the Seal are peculiar!! They consist of an achievement which the Editor understands purports to be that of Colquhoun of Luss impaled with Sutherland, and consequently that of Sir James Grant or Colquhoun of Luss, first Baronet (of the United

Kingdom), who married, April 12, 1740, Helen, daughter of William, Lord Strathnaver, and sister of William, 16th Earl of Sutherland. The Arms are, on the dexter side (for Colquhoun), Argent, a saltire engrailed sable, and on an inescutcheon in chief the badge of Ulster as a Baronet of the United Kingdom. On the sinister side (for Sutherland), Gules three mullets or, on a bordure of the last a double treasure flory and counterflory of the first. Below the shield hangs the badge of a Baronet of Nova Scotia!!! Perhaps the engraver didn't know which Sir James was, so put in both badges to make sure of having the right one somehow. For **CREST**, A hart's head couped gules, attired argent. For **SUPPORTERS**, On the dexter side a ratch-hound argent, collared sable (both supporters of Colquhoun of Luss are as this), and on the sinister side a savage wreathed about the head and middle with leaves and holding over his exterior shoulder a club all proper. **MOTTOES** (over the crest), "Si je puis," (under the Arms) "Cnoc elachan." A Baronet's helmet and a lambrequin surmount the escutcheon upon the Seal. 34

HELSTON (Cornwall)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents St. Michael, his wings expanded, standing in a gateway, the two towers domed, upon the upturned dragon, impaling it with his spear, and bearing upon his left arm an escutcheon of the Arms of England, namely, Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or. The Legend is "Sigillum comunitatis ville hellestone burgh." 34

HENLEY-UPON-THAMES (Oxfordshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal at present in use represents the letter H crowned with a five-leaved ducal coronet, above which are rays of the sun issuing from behind clouds, and the Legend "Sigillum Gardiani ville de Henley." Debrett's 'House of Commons' gives an older Seal showing a lion rampant. As to this the following extract from 'Berry' may be some explanation:—

"Henley-upon-Thames, Berkshire a lion rampant, as appears by a seal pendent to a deed dated 1306. The Corporation-seal, in the year 1624, appears to be the letter H, ducally crowned; in chief clouds issuing rain: with this impression the money coined at Henley was stamped, as appears by the Visitation of Berks, in which the same is entered as the seal of this corporation, and with this legend round it, Ville de Henley Sigillum." 129

HEREFORDSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The old Arms of the City of Hereford (to which refer), namely, "Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale argent," have been quoted for the County.

HEREFORD, City of (Herefordshire)—GULES, THREE LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT IN PALE ARGENT, ON A BORDURE AZURE TEN SALTIERES OF THE SECOND. **Crest**, A LION PASSANT GUARDANT ARGENT, HOLDING IN THE DEXTER PAW A SWORD ERECT PROPER, HILT AND POMMEL OR. **Supporters**, TWO LIONS RAMPANT GUARDANT ARGENT, EACH GORGED WITH A COLLAR AZURE, CHARGED WITH THREE BUCKLES OR. **Motto**, INVICTÆ FIDELITATIS PRÆMIUM. 71

The City of Hereford always, for some reason, makes use of a Peer's helmet. The following is a copy of the original draft of the grant, which said draft is for some reason in Ulster's Office:—

To all & singular unto whom these presents shall come S^r Edward walker Kt Garter principall King of Armes of Inglish men sendeth greeting whereas it is most agreeable to Justice & reason y^e those persons families & Citties that have excell'd in wisdom fidelitie & emient service to ther prince & Countrie in y^e times of war should have due regard for such ther worth & valiant actions amounting wth was y^e multitude of barbarous rebels & ther many & traitorous practises against his majesties sacred person the religion lawes & liberties of his majesties kingdomes have excelled y^e example of former ages & have therby rendered y^e duty Courage & loyalty of those who have valiantly & faithfully adhered to his Majestie y^e more perspicuous & deserving esteeme for ther bath not any City since this unnaturall Rebellion Exprest greater fidelitie & Courage then y^e City of hereford in Continuing there alleaganc & resisting y^e many attempts of y^e rebels but y^e greatness of there loyalty Courages & undaunted resolution did then most enimently appeare when being straightly besieged for y^e space of 5 weeks by a powerfull army of Rebellious Scotts & having noe hopes of releife they Joyning with garison & doing y^e duty of souldiers then defended themselves and

repelled their fury and assaults with such singular constancy & resolution & with so great destruction of ye besiegers that they are thereby become ye wonder of their Neighboring garisons & may be an Example to all other Citties & therefore doe justly deserve such characters of honor as may be certified to posterity know ye therefore yt I ye sd Sr Edw. Walker Kt. Gar. principl. King at (sic) Arm's of English by ye power & authority anext to my office of garter & Confirmed to me by his Majesties letters pattents under ye great Seale of England & likewise his Majesties speciall Comand & direction have devised & sett forth such an addition & augmentation of armes with Crest supporters & motto unto and for ye sd City by whom it was besidged viz. about ye antient armes of ye City being gules 3 lions passant gard. ; argent on a border azure 10 saltiers or Scottish Crosses argent supported by two lions ramp. gard. arg. each collerd azure and one each Coller 3 buckels or in reference to ye armes of ye Rebellious generall Leisly Earle of Leuen & for ye Crest on a helme & torse of ye Coller mantled guls doubled argent a lion pass. gard. argent holding in ye dexter paw a sword erect proper hilt & pomelled or & in a scrowle underneath this Motto Invictæ fidelitatis premium wch augmentation of armes Crest supporters & motto I doe hereby give grant & assign unto ye now maior aldermen & Corporation of ye City of hereford to be by them & their successors for ever sett forth upon all occasion as ye proper armes of that City In witness whereof I have herunto subscribed my name & affixt ye Seale of my office ye 16 day of 7th ber in ye 21 year of ye reign of our souvraigne l^d Charles by ye grace of god king Ing. Scott. fr. & Ir. defender of ye fth & In ye year of our L^d 1645.

HERTFORDSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those most generally employed are "Argent on a mount vert, a hart lodged gules," but a hart trippant (sometimes statant) in a ford are also in use. 68

HERTFORD, Town of (Hertfordshire)—ARGENT, A HART LODGED RESTING ON WATER PROPER. Recorded in the College of Arms. 47

Burke's 'General Armory' gives the Arms with which the town is generally credited, namely, "Argent on a mount vert a hart lodged gules." (68.) As is the case with the County the hart is sometimes placed in a ford, and trippant or statant. The Seal, however, represents a hart statant in a ford in front of a tree, and a castle triple-towered and domed in the background. 100

HEXHAM (Northumberland)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the County Council of Northumberland, however, exhibits an escutcheon for Hexham showing a saltire. [See illustration of Northumberland, 118.]

HEYDON. See Hedon.

HEYTESBURY (Wiltshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal (according to Burke and Berry) shows the following Arms.....a long cross mounted on three degrees, ensigned on the top with a fleur-de-lis, on each side of the cross an escutcheon, thereon a chief and two chevrons. Berry adds a note, "The colours are not known."

HEYWOOD (Lancashire)—OR, FIVE PELLETS BETWEEN TWO BENDLETS ENGRAILED, THE WHOLE BETWEEN AS MANY MASCLES SABLE; and for the **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS IN FRONT OF THE TRUNK OF A TREE ERADICATED FESSEWISE, AND SPROUTING TO THE DEXTER A FALCON RISING PROPER, EACH WING CHARGED WITH A PELLET, AND HOLDING IN THE BEAK A SPRIG OF OAK ALSO PROPER, THREE MASCLES INTERLACED OR. **Motto**, ALTE VOLO. Granted by Sir Albert William Woods, Garter Principal King of Arms, Robert Laurie, Clarenceux King of Arms, Walter Aston Blount, Norroy King of Arms, May 14, 1881. 58

HIGH WYCOMBE (Buckinghamshire). See Wycombe.

HIGHAM FERRERS (Northamptonshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Corporation Seal, which is very ancient, represents in chief a dexter hand couped at the wrist, the little finger and the next doubled in, the others pointing to the dexter side, under the hand nine men's heads in profile couped at the neck, five in the upper row, the centre head looking to the dexter side, all the other eight looking to the centre of the Seal.

HILLSBOROUGH (Co. Down)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. The Seal represents a castle, and from the dexter tower a banner of St. George flying. This device has been used as a Coat-of-Arms. **MOTTO**, "Semper floreat." 8

HOLYWOOD (Co. Down)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the Town Commissioners represents the gable end of a church, surrounded by a wood.

HONITON (Devonshire)—Has not any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents on the dexter side a branch of honey-suckle below a human figure, affrontée erased at the waist, holding its dexter hand towards a female three-quarter length figure in profile vested. In chief is a dexter hand fesseways, couped at the wrist, the third and fourth fingers doubled down. The Legend is "The Common Seal of the Borough of Honiton, Devon, 1846." 120

HORSHAM (Sussex)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following are given in Burke's 'General Armory':—"Az. a lion ramp. ar., resting the dexter hind-foot on the letter H." 48

HUDDERSFIELD (Yorkshire)—OR, ON A CHEVRON BETWEEN THREE RAMS PASSANT SABLE AS MANY TOWERS ARGENT. **Crest**, A RAM'S HEAD COUPED ARGENT, ARMED OR, GORGED WITH A COLLAR SABLE, HOLDING IN THE MOUTH A SPRIG OF THE COTTON-TREE, SLIPPED AND FRUCTED PROPER. **Motto**, JUVAT IMPIGROS DEUS. Granted by Sir Charles George Young, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, Robert Laurie, Clarenceux King of Arms, William Aston Blount, Norroy King of Arms, October 12, 1868. 81

The rams upon the escutcheon and the ram's head in the crest are, of course, an allusion to the fact that the freehold of the town of Huddersfield has almost exclusively belonged to the Ramsden family. The legend runs that at one time a former Sir John Ramsden was the possessor of the whole of the town, with the exception of a small house and smithy belonging to a labouring blacksmith of Quaker persuasion. Wishing to purchase this land, and thus possess the whole of the town, the Baronet called on the Quaker and asked if the latter were willing to sell? The blacksmith asked what price was offered? "I will cover this kitchen floor with sovereigns," answered the Baronet. "Wilt thee lay them edge upwards?" "No, I will cover your floor with them, but I will lay them flat." This was refused, the Quaker ending the conversation by saying, "Ah, well then, Sir John, Huddersfield belongs to thee and to me."

It always seems to me a pity to discredit a good tale, but the occasion sometimes arises. In order to obtain an authentic confirmation or denial of the story, the present Sir John Ramsden, Baronet, was written to, and the letter brought the following reply:—

"As regards the subject of your letter, I am directed to say that Sir John is sorry he can give no information as to the legend, often repeated with variations, and often appearing in print; but Sir John never heard it from any member of his own family, even as a tradition, and an old Quaker gentleman, the descendant and heir of the Quaker who figures in the story, and from whom Sir John himself bought the land in question many years ago, assured him there was no truth in it whatever."

HULL, or more properly KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (Yorkshire)—AZURE, THREE DUCAL CORONETS IN PALE OR. Recorded in the College of Arms. 7

The origin of the coronets is said to be due to a company of "Merchant Adventurers," who, likening themselves to the three merchant kings of the East, who presented themselves with offerings at Bethlehem of old, assumed their three crowns as a device for the Seal of the company, and this design being subsequently adopted by the town. My only authority for the foregoing tradition is a newspaper cutting.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the County Council adopts a design identical with that upon the Seal of the Corporation of the Town of Huntingdon (to which refer), substituting for its legend "Huntingdonshire County Council, 1889."

HUNTINGDON, Town of (Huntingdonshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a landscape, in the centre of which is a tree, on the dexter side of which is a bird perched, on the sinister side of the tree is a huntsman (supposed to represent Robin Hood) blowing a horn, in his sinister hand a bow and arrow, on the dexter side a stag courant pursued by two dogs, all proper. The legend is "Sigillum communitatis de Huntirisonne, 1628." 114

HYDE (Cheshire)—AZURE, A CHEVRON NEBULY ARGENT, BETWEEN THREE LOZENGES OR, ON A CHIEF OF THE SECOND A FLAKE ERECT SURMOUNTED BY A HATTER'S BOW IN BEND SINISTER BETWEEN A COG-WHEEL AND TWO MINERS' PICKS IN SALTIRE, THEREFROM SUSPENDED A DAVY LAMP ALL PROPER; and for the **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, UPON A PACK OF COTTON PRINTS AZURE, BANDED AND SEMÉE OF MASCLES OR, A SPRIG OF THE COTTON-TREE SLIPPED AND FRUCTED IN

BEND SINISTER, SURMOUNTED BY A SHUTTLE FURNISHED IN BEND PROPER. **Motto**, ONWARD. Granted July 18, 1882. 93

HYTHE (Kent)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents upon the sea a one-masted ship, thereon two men, the sail furled, and two men lying on the yard-arm. In the sea are fish swimming. The legend is "*Sigillum commune baronum de Hethe*." 108

ILCHESTER (Somerset)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following are quoted in Burke's 'General Armory,' though with no colours mentioned:—"In a crescent an estoile of sixteen points." 91

ILKESTON (Derbyshire)—ARGENT, ON A SALTIRE SABLE BETWEEN TWO COTTON HANKS IN PALE AND AS MANY SINISTER GLOVES IN FESSE PROPER, THE ASTRONOMICAL SIGN OF MARS OR, ON A CHIEF AZURE A REPRESENTATION OF A PIECE OF MALTESE LACE FESSEWISE ARGENT; and for the **Crest**, Upon a wreath of the colours, A BEAR'S HEAD COUPED PROPER, CHARGED ON THE NECK WITH THE ASTRONOMICAL SIGN OF MARS SABLE, SUSPENDED FROM THE MOUTH A SAFETY-LAMP PROPER. **Motto**, LABOR OMNIA VINCIT. Granted August 24, 1887. 80

INVERARAY (Argyllshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents an escutcheon charged with five fishes in divers and most miscellaneous positions. The **MOTTO** upon the Seal is "*Semper tibi pendeat halec*."

To have blazoned the Arms as shown upon the escutcheon appearing on the Seal correctly would have appeared almost impossible, but the attempt has been made by some one, with the following most remarkable result:—"The field of the coat, the sea proper, a net argent suspended from the dexter chief point and the sinister fesse points to the base, in chief two and in base three herrings entangled in the net." 130

INVERBERVIE. See Bervie.

INVERKEITHING (Fifeshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. It has several Seals, but the one which seems to do duty represents upon waves of the sea an ancient one-masted vessel, the sail furled, and within the legend, "*S' commune Burgi de Invirkethyn*." 104

INVERNESS-SHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the County Council displays upon a trefoil a stag's head and a bull's head, both erased, and a lymphad. **MOTTO**, "*Air son math na siorrachd*." **LEGEND**, "Seal of the County Council of Inverness-shire." 95

INVERNESS (Inverness-shire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. Those in use, and which appear upon the Seal, are, Gules, a crucifix..... **CREST**, A cornucopia. **SUPPORTERS**, Dexter a camel, sinister an elephant. **MOTTO**, "*Concordia et fidelitas*." (The Supporters in all representations of the Arms which have come under the Editor's notice are simply placed upon the compartment in the ordinary position of "statant," are not touching the escutcheon, and cannot literally be said to support it.) 31

INVERURIE (Aberdeenshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. In reply to an inquiry upon the matter the Editor received the following letter:—

"I was favoured with your letter as to the Armorial Bearings of the Burgh of Inverurie. I have to explain that the Arms of the Burgh were never matriculated, and that my Town Council do not think it advisable to have them published as if they were." [H'm, would they have been?—Ed.]

IPSWICH (Suffolk)—PARTY PER PALE GULES AND AZURE, ON THE DEXTER SIDE, A LION RAMPANT GUARDANT OR, AND ON THE SINISTER THREE DEMI-HULKS OF SHIPS OF THE SAME CONJOINED TO THE EMPALEMENT LINE. **Crest**, A DEMI-LION RAMPANT OR, HOLDING IN THE PAWS A SHIP OF THREE MASTS, THE SAILS ALL FURLED PROPER. **Supporters**, On either side A SEA-HORSE PROPER, FINNED AND MANED OR. [Arms confirmed and Crest and Supporters granted by Wm. Harvey, Clarenceux, August 20, 1561.] 27

IRELAND—AZURE, A HARP OR, STRINGED ARGENT. **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS (OR AND AZURE) A TOWER TRIPLE-TOWERED OR, FROM THE PORTAL A HART

SPRINGING ARGENT, ATTIRED AND UNGULED, ALSO OR. (Refer to Great Britain and Ireland.) 4

At the present time the Crest is universally quoted with the hart "springing," and it was so blazoned in the Royal Warrant of King George III. The earliest record in the College of Arms, however, distinctly shows the hart "lodged," and it is interesting to trace through the different drawings how, through "indifferent drawing," the position of the animal has been altered. The following is taken intact from Burke's 'General Armory':—

"Ireland, Kingdom of—Az. a harp or, stringed ar. The ancient arms of the kingdom after the invasion of 1172 were, 'Az. three crowns or.' [These are now the arms of the Province of Munster.—Ed.] This was the coat of St. Edmund, and it is possible the Anglo-Norman invaders, who were arrayed under the banners of St. George and St. Edmund, introduced the bearings of the latter saint as the ensigns of their new conquest. When Richard II. created ROBERT DE VERE, Earl of Oxford, *Duke of Ireland*, he gave him as a coat of augmentation the arms of Ireland, viz., 'Az. three crowns or.' Henry VIII. relinquished the old arms for the 'harp' when he declared himself King of Ireland, from an apprehension, it is said, that the three crowns might be taken for the triple tiara of the Pope. Since James I. introduced the arms of Ireland among the quarterings of the Royal achievement, the bearing has been 'Az. a harp or, stringed ar.' From a MS. in the handwriting of Sir William Le Neve, Clarenceux, it appears, on the authority of Sir William Segar, Garter, that 'Ye three crowns are ye ancient arms of Ireland, the harp but an ancient badge,' and 'In ye tyme of Edward ye IVth a commission being to enquire the arms of Ireland, it was returned yt ye 3 crownes were the armes.' The same bearing appears on the reverse of ancient Irish coins. Another ancient coat, as recorded in Ulster's Office, is, Sa. a king sitting on his throne cross-legged, holding in his right hand a lily or. **Crest**—A tower triple-towered or, from the portal a hart springing ar. attired and hooped gold. The badge, as settled at the Union with Great Britain, is the harp ensigned with the imperial crown. A MS. in the British Museum, Add. MSS. 4814, f. 8, exhibits a banner on either side of the shield, viz., dexter, sa. a king enthroned in his chair of state with a sceptre in his right hand and his left leaning on a cushion all ar.; sinister, gu. a house triple-chimneyed, smoke issuant or, a stag in the port of the first, and a tree on the dexter side of the second."

For the following two paragraphs I am indebted to a small pamphlet published by Mr. John Vinycomb:—

"At the accession of King James I. to the English throne, when the change in the Royal Arms was made, Sir William Segar relates that the Earl of Northampton, then Deputy Earl Marshal, observed that 'he had no affection for the change; that for the adoption of the harp the best reason he could assign was that it resembled Ireland in being such an instrument that it required more cost to keep it in tune than it was worth.'"

"Sir Arthur Chichester was re-appointed to the government of Ireland as Lord Deputy, July 1613; it is stated that it was at his instigation the Harp of Ireland was first marshalled with the Arms of the sister kingdoms upon the Irish currency, and in one form or another it has ever since continued to be impressed upon the coin of the realm. Some of the copper coins of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth have, it is said, the three harps for Ireland upon the shield, as if undetermined whether to follow the triple or single representation of the device. A curious old seal of the port of Carrickfergus, dated 1605, has upon the shield three harps of the Brian Boru type."

A great deal of fuss has been made lately about "the uncrowned harp" of Irish notoriety, which is credited with some subtle connection with the "uncrowned king," or at any rate with that suppositious and clamoured-for state of things in Ireland which is the "odds" of Her Majesty and her executive. The ordinary harp of Ireland, as a moment's glance at a florin or half-crown will show, is *not* crowned; the crown being simply added when the harp does duty off the shield as a "badge," as is or should be the case with *all* the national badges, save in the case of the dragon of Wales; Wales being only a Principality. The mistake probably occurs because the harp does duty both as a charge upon the escutcheon and as a badge. The "uncrowned harp upon a green flag" (which seems so very recently to have been made the subject of diplomatic (?) inquiries in the House of Commons, in other words "Vert, an Irish harp or, stringed argent," is simply the perfectly legitimate, authentic, and well-known Coat of Arms of the Province of Leinster. So that the so-called Irish Republican party must invent a design very original and different if they want anything distinctive from the authorised emblems. Even the shamrock (under the name of the trefoil) is ranked among the "legitimist" and legitimate signs. Might I suggest as something widely distinct from the Irish regulation symbols, and yet appropriate, the following: Sable, two bones in saltire, surmounted by a morthead argent?

IRELAND, Royal University of. See University of Ireland.

IRVINE (Ayrshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal at present in use, which is of exquisite workmanship, appears to be an amalgamation of the designs upon three older Seals, and represents as resting upon a mount an escutcheon charged with the Royal Crest of Scotland. Upon the dexter side of the escutcheon seated under a canopy is the Holy Virgin and Child, and on the sinister side a lion sejant guardant erect, royally crowned and holding between its forepaws a tree eradicated proper; and upon an escroll above the escutcheon the **MOTTO**, "*Tandem bona causa triumphat*." The Legend is "*Sigillo commune Burgi de Irvine*." 124

ISLANDS, CHANNEL. See Channel Islands.

ISLE OF MAN—GULES, THREE LEGS IN ARMOUR FLEXED AT THE KNEE AND CONJOINED AT THE THIGH, ALL PROPER, GARNISHED AND SPURRED OR. Recorded in the College of Arms. In a collection of Crests by Le Neve a Crest is assigned to this Coat, namely, two arms embowed in armour argent, holding in the hands a gem-ring or, stoned sable, but this is hardly of authority, and I believe is never made use of. MOTTO, "Stabit quocunque jeceris." The Isle of Man "Kneels to England, kicks at Scotland, and spurns Ireland." 42

ISLE OF WIGHT—Has no Armorial Bearings.

IVES. See St. Ives.

JARROW-ON-TYNE (Durham)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

JEDBURGH (Roxburghshire)—The entry in Lyon Register is as follows:—"The Royall Burgh of Jedburgh gives for **Ensignes Armoriall** GULES ON A HORSE SALIANT ARGENT FURNISHED AZURE, A CHEVALIER ARMED AT ALL POINTS, GRASPING IN HIS RIGHT HAND A KYNDE OF LAUNCE (CALLED THE JEDBURGH STAFF) PROPER. The **Motto** in ane escroll, 'STRENUE ET PROSPERE.'" 25

JERSEY. Refer to Channel Islands.

KEIGHLEY (Yorkshire)—ARGENT, ON A FESSE SABLE BETWEEN THREE STAGS' HEADS CABOSHED A FOUNTAIN PROPER, ALL WITHIN A BORDURE EMBATTLED AZURE. And for the **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS IN FRONT OF A DRAGON'S HEAD ERASED GULES, ENTWINED BY A SERPENT OR, A FOUNTAIN PROPER. **Motto**, BY WORTH. Granted February 7, 1883. 76

Burke's 'General Armory' adds a description of the Arms as follows:—

"The Crest (a red dragon) was that of the ancient family of De Kighley, for many generations Lords of the Manor, whose last representative (a female) married the then head of the house of Cavendish in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and thereby carried the Keighley estate into that noble house, of which the Duke of Devonshire is the head. His Grace still retains the estate, which has belonged to his family for nearly 700 years. The serpent twined round the head of the dragon is the Cavendish Crest. The circle with the wavy blue lines at the bottom of the Crest, and also repeated in the shield, is the heraldic emblem of water technically called a fountain, and refers to the situation of Keighley in a well-watered valley, the streams of which have greatly tended towards the progress of the town, being of great value for manufacturing purposes. This idea is also borne out by the motto 'By Worth,' that being the name of the principal stream on the banks of which Keighley is situate. The shield is a combination of the Keighley and Cavendish Arms. The silver shield and black bar being those of the former family, while the three stags' heads are the cognizance of the Cavendishes. The blue embattled border surrounding the shield shows that the arms are those of an ancient town, which is the case, Keighley having obtained its original market charter in the reign of Edward I."

KELLS (Co. Meath), anciently Kenlis—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. The Seal represents a castle, and this does duty when required.

KENDAL (Westmoreland)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents presumably (?) a view of the town, the only inscription being 15KK76. A Coat of Arms has been sent to me, but it defies description. It is quarterly gu. and az. in the first and fourth quarters three..... and in the second and third three..... all or. MOTTO, "Pannus mihi panis." 110

KENT—Has no Armorial Bearings. Berry gives, "Gules a horse saliant argent." This with the horse rampant is generally accepted as the insignia of Kent, and very frequent use is made of it. It is of course the horse of Hengist and Horsa, but a rather curious point crops up. In some parts of Kent it is used as "Argent a horse rampant sable," and the Crest and Supporters of Sir Edward Dering, Baronet, of Surrenden Dering, in the county of Kent, are all three black horses, which are said to bear reference to these Saxon brothers. Both the names Hengist and Horsa have been taken from Saxon words, one meaning a stallion, and the other a horse. Is it that the badge of one brother was the white horse and of the other the black horse? In a coloured sheet published under the title of 'The Arms of the Counties of England and Wales,' the Arms of Canterbury are impaled with "Gules, a horse rampant argent," and that on the sinister side!! Had they impaled this latter with "Argent, a horse rampant sable," they would have been less open to ridicule. 35

KERRY—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings.

KIDDERMINSTER—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those in regular use, which are given in Debrett's 'House of Commons,' are, Azure, on two chevronels or, between three bezants, eight pellets. MOTTO, "Deo juvante arte et industria floret." 30

KIDSGROVE (Staffordshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. A landscape showing three kids in a grove of trees has been placed upon an escutcheon and attributed to the town.

KIDWELLY (Carmarthenshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents upon an escutcheon a cat passant towards the sinister, with the Legend "The Common Seal of the Borough of Kidwelly." 107

KILDARE—County. Has no Armorial Bearings.

KILDARE—Town of (Co. Kildare). Has no Armorial Bearings.

KILKENNY—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings.

KILKENNY—City of (Co. Kilkenny). Has no Armorial Bearings. But Burke in his 'General Armory' quotes the following as a coat:—Argent, a castle of three towers, the centre one the tallest, and topped with a spire, on each of the others a man issuant, shooting an arrow from a bow, all proper, in base on a mount vert, a lion passant guardant gules. In a sheet of 'Irish Arms' published by Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co., Limited, a design somewhat similar is shown, but the Editor has been unable to obtain any authentic drawing of the Coat.

KILMARNOCK (Ayrshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. Those in use at the present time are as follows:—Azure, a fesse chequy gules and argent. CREST, Upon a wreath of the colours, a dexter hand erect and appaumée, couped at the wrist, the third and fourth fingers folded down proper. SUPPORTERS, On either side a squirrel proper. MOTTOES, over the crest, "Confido," and under the Arms "Virtute et industria," or "Gold Berry." 75

KILRENNY (Fifeshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. Burke in his 'General Armory,' however, quotes the following:—"Az. an open boat in the sea rowed by four mariners on each side, the pilot at the helm, a hook suspended (by a chain—Ed.) from the side of the boat near the stern, the rays of the sun issuing from a cloud in chief all ppr. Motto, Semper tibi pendeat (sic, but the Seal has it "pendiat"—Ed.) hamus." The foregoing is a good description of the Seal where the motto with the addition of the word "Kilrenny" takes the place of any other legend. 124

KILWINNING (Ayrshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents under a Gothic canopy a figure of St. Winning (a Scottish Saint of the eighth century), holding in his dexter hand a crozier, and in his sinister a closed book. LEGEND, "Burgh of Kilwinning. Sine Te Domine cuncta nil." 127

KINCARDINESHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings.

KINGHORN (Fifeshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal which has been forwarded to me represents a triple-towered castle, each tower domed and the centre tower ensigned with a cross patée, and on either side of the castle a mullet of five points. The Editor thinks there may be some connection between this Seal and the Arms of Kirkcaldy (to which refer). The Catalogue of the Heraldic Exhibition in Edinburgh mentions three Seals, two as described above, and another representing a full-length figure of St. Leonard. 105

KING'S COUNTY—Has no Armorial Bearings.

KING'S LYNN or **LYNN REGIS** (Norfolk)—AZURE, THREE DRAGONS' HEADS ERASED AND ERECT OR, IN THE MOUTH OF EACH A CROSS CROSSLET FITCHÉE ALSO ERECT OF THE LAST. These are quoted by Burke, and are usually drawn as conger eels' heads, but they should be dragons according to the Visitation Books. A crest is made use of, namely, a pelican vulning herself, but this is of no authority. 57

The dragons' heads from which issue the crosses are said to typify St. Margaret, the patron saint of the town.

The old legend respecting this saint may or may not be familiar. In her early youth being converted into the modes of thought and habit then current under the guise of Christianity, she was compelled to fly from her home. She became a shepherdess in far-off lands, when the wicked lord of the country being enamoured of her beauty, sought, against the lady's wish, to obtain possession of her. St. Margaret being obstreperous, was cast into the inevitable dungeon, in which she had the company, more or less inviting, of the equally inevitable dragon. Being greatly terrified, she became an easy prey to the beast, who seems to have been in the habit of bolting its food, for St. Margaret only recovered her wits in her new quarters inside the dragon. She commenced to pray, making the sign of the cross, when immediately the creature burst open and St. Margaret was, according to history, little the worse for her adventure.

KINGSTON (Co. Dublin)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (Surrey)—AZURE, THREE SALMON NAIAINT IN PALE PROPER. Recorded in the College of Arms.

The Seal shows this escutcheon, but in base the letter R (? for Regis or Royal), and it so appears upon the Seal of the County Council of Surrey. Burke's 'General Armory' quotes the salmon as haurient, and mentions a Seal representing a tun, and over it a Saxon K, the whole encircled by two olive branches.

76

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. See Hull.

KINROSS—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings.

KINSALE (Co. Cork)—Chequy argent and sable. These Arms are not registered in Ulster's Office, but appear upon a Seal of the Corporation which has the legend, "The Armes of the Corporation of Kinsale." A tree, and a bird perched on a dexter branch thereof, appears to be growing from the top of the escutcheon. This may perhaps be intended for a Crest; but in another Seal it simply appears as a foliated ornament.

50

KINTORE (Aberdeenshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which is a pointed oval, shows a design of a botanical character. **LEGEND**, "S' communi de Kintor."

93

KIRKCALDY (Fifeshire)—The entry in Lyon Register is as follows:—"The Royall Burgh of Kirkaldie gives for **Ensignes Armoriall** AZUR ANE ABBAY OF THREE PYRAMIDS ARGENT EACH ENSIGNED WITH A CROSS PATÉE OR. And on the reverse of the Seall is Insculped in a field azur the figure of St. Bryse with long garments, on his head a mytre, in the dexter a flower-de-lis, The sinister laid upon his brest all proper. Standing in y^e porch of the church or Abbay. Ensigned on the top as before all betwixt a decrescent & a star in fess or. The **Motto** is VIGILANDO MUNIO. And round the Escutcheon of both sydes these words, Sigillum Civitatis Kirkaldie."

37

KIRKCUDBRIGHT—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT (County of Kirkcudbright)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal at present in use represents a three-masted ship with sails furled. [See illustration.] But a copy of a more ancient one, which represents upon an escutcheon an antique one-masted ship, and seated therein the Virgin and Child, apparently does duty for Armorial Insignia, being embossed upon the Town Clerk's notepaper. [See illustration.]

104

KIRKWALL (Orkney)—PARTY PER FESSE WAVY OR AND AZURE, AN ANCIENT THREE-MASTED SHIP OF THE FIRST, SAILS FURLED, MASTS AND RIGGING PROPER, FLAGS AND PENNONS GULES, EACH HAVING A CANTON OF THE SECOND CHARGED WITH A ST. ANDREW'S CROSS ARGENT. In an escroll below the Shield is placed this **Motto**, SI DEUS NOBISCUM. Matriculated in Lyon Register, November 11, 1886.

30

The Seal represents, upon waves of the sea, a three-masted ship, with sails furled and flags flying, with the **Motto**, "Si Deus nobiscum." The legend is, "1486, Sigillum commune civitatis Kirkualensis, 1675."

96

KNARESBOROUGH (Yorkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a castle in base, on an escroll four letters, namely, ERQR, over the castle, on a wreath a dexter hand in armour, couped at the wrist, holding a branch of acorns, the date 1611.

LAMPETER (Cardiganshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a bridge of three arches, with the legend, "Borough of Lampeter."

124

LANARK, The Commissioners of Supply for the County—PARTED PER CHEVERON GULES AND ARGENT, TWO CINQUE-FOILS PIERCED IN CHIEF, AND A MAN'S HEART IN BASE COUNTERCHANGED. Above the shield is placed an esquire's helmet with a mantling gules doubled argent, and on a wreath of the proper liveries is set for **Crest**, A DEMI-EAGLE DISPLAYED WITH TWO HEADS SABLE, BEAKED GULES, and in an escroll over the same this **Motto**, "VIGILANTIA." Matriculated December 21, 1886.

85

LANARK (Lanarkshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents an escutcheon charged with an eagle displayed with two heads, from the dexter claw a bell pendent in chief, two lions passant endorsed, and in base as many fishes naiant also endorsed. The Legend is, "Sigillum civitatis Lanarcae." Since the Seal was engraved the following blazon of the foregoing has reached me:—Argent, an eagle with two heads displayed sable, beaked and membered gules, a bell azure pendent from the dexter leg by a string of the last, in chief two lions counter-passant of the third, and in base as many salmon naiant from the centre.

130

LANCASHIRE, or more correctly the **COUNTY PALATINE** of **LANCASTER**—Has no Armorial Bearings, but those in regular use are, Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label throughout argent. These appear on the County Council Seal, but with the label couped, and are there supported by two talbots sejant addorsed, each holding in its exterior paw an ostrich feather erect semée-de-lis: though I am at a loss to understand the exact allusion of these Supporters, and can learn of no other usage of them. Occasionally the Arms of the Town of Lancaster have been made "to serve," but the uncertainty in many quarters as to these has added to the confusion. Planché mentions Arms "as borne by the Earls of Lancaster," namely, gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, a label of three points azure, each charged with as many fleurs-de-lys or, and Burke, in his 'General Armory,' gives to the "Duke of Lancaster the ancient Arms of England, viz., quarterly, 1st and 4th, az. semée-de-lis or, 2nd and 3rd, gu. three lions pass. guard. in pale or, a label ar."

95

LANCASTER, Duchy of—GULES, THREE LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT IN PALE OR, A LABEL OF THREE POINTS THROUGHOUT ARGENT. Recorded in the College of Arms.

48

LANCASTER, Town of—PER FESSE AZURE AND GULES, IN CHIEF A FLEUR-DE-LYS AND IN BASE A LION PASSANT GUARDANT OR. Recorded in the College of Arms. The Arms are very often quoted, "Gules, a lion passant guardant or, on a chief azure a fleur-de-lis of the second," but this is incorrect. Burke adds a note as to a Crest which he says is "usually a lion passant guardant azure, semée-de-lis or. There is, however (he adds), some little difference of opinion as to the tincture, some considering it as pean."

42

LANDAFF. See Llandaff.

LANGHOLM, Police Borough of (Dumfriesshire)—According to the 'Edinburgh Evening Dispatch' of October 26, 1893, has just adopted a Seal. It would be difficult to add to the humour of the description, or render more patent the sublime ridiculousness and ignorance of its designer. The description there given is as follows:—

"The above" (see illustration—Ed.) "is a representation of the Seal which has just been adopted by the Police Commissioners of the Burgh. The articles represented on the shield are, with the exception of the sheep or fleece at the bottom, identified with the annual festival of riding the marches at Langholme. On the top quarter is a thistle, in the centre of which is a crown, this crown being composed of

flowers, and carried in procession at the Common Riding. On the side quarters are a heather-bedecked spade (with which a sod or two is cut each year), and a barley bannock" (O land of cakes!), "with a salt herring nailed across it, and with the letters B.B. on it. This is a representation of the fare with which the natives used to regale themselves, and such a bannock is carried in procession at the Common Riding. The sheep or fleece is representative of the woollen trade, which is the staple trade of the town."

That this design is placed upon an escutcheon (and herein lies its iniquity and absurdity), that the field is azure, and that the before-mentioned charges (save the mark!) are separated by a saltire argent, the eloquent description above quoted of course omits to state, probably through the lack of heraldic knowledge on the part of its writer. The Legend is "The Commissioners of the Burgh of Langholme." Might the Editor be permitted further to remark, that, for a Coat-of-Arms, this design "takes the cake"? 127

LAUDER (Berwickshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which is of very crude workmanship, represents the Holy Virgin and Child, with the Legend, "Insignia Burgi De Lauder." 118

LAUNCESTON or DUNHEVED ("The Swelling Hill"), in the County of Cornwall—GULES, A TRIPLE CIRCULAR TOWER IN A PYRAMIDICAL FORM OR, ALL WITHIN A BORDURE AZURE CHARGED WITH EIGHT TOWERS DOMED OF THE SECOND. **Crest**, IN A DUCAL CORONET OR, A LION'S HEAD GULES, BETWEEN TWO OSTRICH FEATHERS ARGENT. Granted 1573. 57

LEAMINGTON (Warwickshire), Borough of Royal Leamington Spa—PER FESSE ARGENT AND OR, A LION RAMPANT DOUBLE QUEUED VERT, A CHEVRON VAIR, IN CHIEF THREE MULLET'S GULES, ALL WITHIN A BORDURE AZURE CHARGED WITH EIGHT FLEURS-DE-LIS OF THE SECOND. And for the **Crest**, On a wreath of the colours IN FRONT OF A STAFF RAGULY IN BEND ARGENT SURMOUNTED BY A STAFF IN BEND SINISTER OR, ENTWINED WITH A SERPENT PROPER, TWO SPRIGS OF FORGET-ME-NOTS IN SALTIRE SLIPPED, ALSO PROPER. **Motto**, SOLA BONA QUÆ HONESTA. Granted November 6, 1876. 84

LEEDS (Yorkshire)—AZURE, A FLEECE OR, ON A CHIEF SABLE THREE MULLET'S ARGENT. Recorded in the Visitation of the County of Yorkshire in 1662. A **CREST**, An owl argent, and **SUPPORTERS**, On either side an owl argent ducally crowned or, are regularly used, but are of no authority. **MOTTO**, "Pro Rege et Lege." Burke in his 'General Armory' gives the tinctures azure, a fleece or, on a chief of the last three mullets of the field; but the Arms as given above, though bad heraldry, are correct. 59

LEICESTERSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Arms of the Town of Leicester are usually employed, but those of Lord Howe, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, have on occasions done duty. The Seal of the County Council simply shows a view of an embattled and ruined gateway within the Legend "Sigillum comitatus Leicestrie Concillii." 111

LEICESTER (Leicestershire)—GULES, A CINQUEFOIL PIERCED ERMINE. **Crest**, A WYVERN SANS LEGS ERMINE. **Motto**, SEMPER EADEM. Arms confirmed at the Visitation of the County in 1619.

Burke quarters the Arms of England with it, and gives the **Crest** as a dragon with wings displayed and tail nowed ermine. Berry, whilst leaving the **Crest** a wyvern, blazons it "sans legs argent, strewed with wounds gules." 84

LEINSTER, Province of (Ireland)—VERT, AN IRISH HARP OR, STRINGED ARGENT. Recorded in Ulster's Office. [Refer to illustration of Royal University of Ireland.] 39

LEITH (Edinburghshire)—ARGENT, IN A SEA PROPER, AN ANCIENT GALLEY WITH TWO MASTS, SAILS FURLED SABLE, FLAGGED GULES, SEATED THEREIN THE VIRGIN MARY WITH THE INFANT SAVIOUR IN HER ARMS AND A CLOUD RESTING OVER THEIR HEADS, ALL ALSO PROPER. In an escroll below the shield is placed this **Motto**, "PERSEVERE." Matriculated the 27th day of February 1889. 25

LEITRIM—County. Has no Armorial Bearings.

LEOMINSTER (Herefordshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a figure of St. Peter. The Legend is "Sigillum commune Leomynistrie." 129

LERWICK, Burgh of Barony of (Shetland)—Has **Ensigns Armorial**, namely, OR, IN A SEA PROPER, A DRAGON SHIP VERT UNDER SAIL, OARS IN ACTION, ON A CHIEF GULES A BATTLEAXE FESSEWAYS ARGENT. Above the shield is placed a suitable helmet with a mantling gules doubled argent, and on a wreath of the proper livery is set for **Crest**, A RAVEN PROPER, and in an escroll over the same this **Motto**, "DISPECTA EST THULE." Matriculated April 20, 1882. 57

LEWES (Sussex)—CHEQUY ARGENT AND AZURE, ON A SINISTER CANTON OF THE FIRST, A LION RAMPANT OF THE SECOND, BETWEEN EIGHT CROSS CROSSLETS SABLE. Recorded in the College of Arms. 50

LICHFIELD (Staffordshire)—OR, A CROSS QUARTER-PIERCED ERMINE, BETWEEN FIVE CHEVRONS GULES. Recorded in the College of Arms. 56

LIDD. See Lydd.

LIMERICK, City of (Co. Limerick)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. Burke, however, in his 'General Armory,' quotes the following:—"Quarterly 1st and 4th gu. a castle, on each tower an obtuse spire with a weathercock, on an arch over the curtain wall a cross flory ar.; 2nd and 3rd gu. three lions of England or." The Town-Clerk writes that the Arms of the City are correctly blazoned as the foregoing; but both the Seals of the City show simply a castle upon the escutcheon, which does not answer the above description. In the illustration appended the castle is drawn as it appears upon the Seals. It would be well if some one would get the Arms recorded and confirmed in Ulster's Office to establish an accepted Coat. **MOTTO**, "Urbs antiqua fuit studiisque asperrima belli." 30

LINACRE. See Bootle-cum-Linacre.

LINCOLNSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Arms of the City of Lincoln are usually used.

LINCOLN, City of (Lincolnshire)—ARGENT, ON A CROSS GULES, A FLEUR-DE-LIS OR. Recorded in the College of Arms. 44

LINLITHGOWSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the County Council simply exhibits the Royal Arms of Scotland within the Collar of the Thistle, and surmounted by the Royal Crown. 120

LINLITHGOW (Linlithgowshire)—The Royall Burgh of Linlithgow gives for **Ensignes Armoriall**, AZUR, THE FIGUR OF THE ARCH-ANGELL MICHAELL, WITH WINGES EXPANDED TREDDING ON YE BELLIE OF A SERPENT LYING WITH ITS TAIL NOWED FESS-WAYS IN BASE ALL ARGENT, THE HEAD OF WHICH HE IS PEARCEING THROUGH WITH A SPEAR IN HIS DEXTER HAND, AND GRASPING WITH HIS SINISTER ANE INESCUTCHEON CHARGED WITH THE ROYALL ARMES OF SCOTLAND. The **Motto** being "COLLOCET IN CÆLIS NOS OMNES VIS MICHAELIS." The reverse is, Or, a greyhound bitch sable chained to an oak-tree within a lock proper. 21

LISKEARD (Cornwall)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a fleur-de-lis, and perched thereupon, respecting each other, are two birds (Burke gives "beds" a palpable printer's blunder), in chief two annulets, and in the flanks two feathers. The Legend is differently quoted, and I have been unable to obtain an actual impression of the Seal. 93

LISMORE—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office, but the following are attributed to the Town:—Argent, an abbey (?) of two spires, and in chief a dove holding in its beak an olive branch, within a glory and descending from clouds all proper. In the gateway is an escutcheon of the Arms of the Right Honourable the Earl of Shannon, namely, Party per bend embattled argent and gules in chief a crescent of the last for difference, surmounted by an earl's coronet. **MOTTO**, "God's providence is our inheritance." 40

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire)—ARGENT, A CORMORANT, IN THE BEAK A BRANCH OF SEA-WEED, CALLED LAVER, ALL PROPER; AND FOR THE CREST, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS A CORMORANT, THE WINGS ELEVATED, IN THE BEAK A BRANCH OF LAVER PROPER. **Supporters**, THE DEXTER, NEPTUNE, WITH HIS SEA-GREEN MANTLE FLOWING, THE WAIST WREATHED WITH LAVER, ON HIS HEAD AN EASTERN CROWN GOLD, IN THE RIGHT HAND HIS TRIDENT SABLE, THE LEFT SUPPORTING A BANNER OF THE ARMS OF LIVERPOOL; ON THE SINISTER, A TRITON WREATHED AS THE DEXTER AND BLOWING HIS SHELL, THE RIGHT HAND SUPPORTING A BANNER, THEREON A SHIP UNDER SAIL IN PERSPECTIVE ALL PROPER, THE BANNER STAVES OR. **Motto**, DEUS NOBIS HÆC OTIA FECIT.

The Arms and Crest were granted by Sir Isaac Heard, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms, and George Harrison, Norroy King of Arms, March 22nd, and the Supporters by Sir Isaac Heard, Knight, Garter Principal King of Arms, March 23rd, in the year 1797. 45

LLANDAFF (Glamorganshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings, but Burke, in his 'General Armory,' quotes, "Sa., two crosiers in saltire or, on a chief azure three mitres of the second." These, of course, are the Arms of the See, with the exception that the sinister crosier should be argent. 12

LLANDOVERY (Carmarthenshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

LLANFYLLIN (Montgomeryshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings, and, failing their possession, the Corporation Seal exhibits, with the Legend, "Borough of Llanfyllin," the Royal Arms, Crown, Supporters, Garter, and Motto, the Arms being Quarterly 1 and 4 France and England quarterly, 2 Scotland, 3 Ireland.

LLANIDLOES (Montgomeryshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents on a mount a ram passant within the Legend, "Borough of Llanidloes."

LOCHMABEN (Dumfriesshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents the figure of St. Magdalene holding a chalice, with the Legend, "S. commune villæ et burgi de Lochmaben." 128

LOE. See East Loe and West Loe.

LONDON (City of)—ARGENT, A CROSS GULES IN THE FIRST QUARTER, A SWORD IN PALE, POINT UPWARDS, OF THE LAST. CREST, A dragon's sinister wing argent, charged with a cross gules. SUPPORTERS, On either side, a dragon with wings elevated and endorsed argent, and charged on the wing with a cross gules. MOTTO, "Domine dirige nos." 5

Strange indeed as it may seem, the Crest and Supporters used by the City of London, the first city in the world, are not recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, and are of no authority. As Vincent only gives the Coat-of-Arms, it proves pretty conclusively that the Crest and Supporters are modern. Personally I have been unable to discover any usage of them (conclusively proved) prior to the latter part of the seventeenth century. This I mention simply *en passant*, and not as an incontrovertible fact, and I should be indebted to any one who can afford me information on the point.

The legend, imaginative and chimerical as a statement from such a quarter usually proves to be, as to "Wat Tyler's dagger" appearing on the Arms of the City of London, is, of course, a pure piece of fiction; and the Socialistic howl that was offered up in the columns of the daily press a few months ago had for its basis an amount of truth probably equivalent to what is generally to be found at the bottom of any Radical canard. The "dagger" in question is not a dagger at all, but a sword, as may be plainly seen by a reference to Vincent's original drawing in the College of Arms, which is there so clearly sketched that there is no "possible probable shadow of doubt, no possible doubt whatever." The sword is, of course, a badge of the patron saint of London, St. Paul.

But even this wild legend has been surpassed. The late Lord Mayor, Sir Stuart Knill, Baronet, by a most unfortunate remark, rendered himself a kind of general object of fury for the Anti-Popery fanatics, and he was actually accused of having placed a St. Peter's cross upon the City Arms. St. Peter's cross is (I am informed) always placed upside down, and some persons—short-sighted on all points—had mistaken the "sword in pale, point upwards," for a cross of St. Peter. If whoever raised these little teacup storms to which I have referred had only taken the trouble to apply at the proper quarter for information on the point (a course of procedure which in most matters many might follow with advantage both to themselves and to others), they would have been perhaps prevented from making a very sorry exhibition of themselves.

As to the Supporters, usage seems pretty constant, the only varia-

tion being that the cross is sometimes "couped" instead of "through-out." And the same may be said of the cross upon the Crest, but the "couped" variety is not common, and I have never seen it upon anything official. A misprint in Burke's 'General Armory' has frequently caused some little confusion as to the Crest amongst those unacquainted with the form in use.

Another variation which I have seen frequently perpetrated is the making of the Crest into "a pair of wings addorsed." The Corporation gas pillars are the worst offenders on this point. The helmet in use over the Arms of the City of London is that of a peer. Such a practice with Town or City Arms is officially admitted nowhere at the present day, though I have seen it elsewhere. But the remarkable point is this, that though I have seen the Arms of London often, as is only natural, with no helmet at all, I have never seen any helmet surmounting them except a peer's, and this without variation from a tradesman's sugar-bag of the present day back and up to 'The Armory of London' (a magnificent volume published in the seventeenth century), through every conceivable opportunity, proper and improper, for their display. No helmet appears above Vincent's sketch in the College of Arms; but is there any valid reason for the invariable practice, which appears to hold good? The "Right Honourable" was until of recent years a title strictly appertaining amongst Mayors to the Lord Mayor of the City of London. Moreover, he is always addressed, of course, as "My Lord," both of which are amongst the privileges of peers. Is it for this reason that a peer's helmet has been appropriated to the Arms of the City of London? Very often the Arms are surmounted by a representation of the fur cap of office, after the manner of a coronet. Whether there be any official authority for so placing it, I do not know. I think not; at any rate, so far as I have been able to ascertain, none exists in the College of Arms. Norwich makes use of a similar ornament upon its Corporation note-paper, though probably even with less reason than the City of London.

[I do wish that the owners of Ludgate Hill Railway Bridge would have the achievements thereon painted in their proper colours. A. C. F. D.]

LONDON, University of. See University of London.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL—Has no Armorial Bearings of its own, and more is the pity, so the Council's heraldic opportunities are employed to make incidental use of a small selection of insignia which are certainly not their property. Apart from legality, and simply as an abstract question of morality, it might well be argued that the expenditure of such a sum as would cover the fees incurred in obtaining a Grant of Arms, and thus conforming to ancient usages, and thereby providing an object lesson in common honesty, rather than this parading in borrowed plumes, would be more beneficial than some of their so-called "reforms." However, as a kind of decorative design for their stationery the Council make use of a female figure vested and murally crowned, supporting with her dexter hand the escutcheon of the City of London, and with her sinister, the escutcheon of the City of Westminster. Her sword (? of Justice) is very prominent. Is she keeping the peace between London and Westminster, seeing that they "play fairly," or what? The Common Seal, which of itself is not of heraldic design, displays, amongst other matters grouped around another young woman, an escutcheon of St. George!!! Will the Royal Arms be the next to be appropriated?

And what is the reason why the L.C.C. travesty of the genus policeman is so much decorated with a mural coronet?

LONDONDERRY—County. Has no Armorial Bearings.

LONDONDERRY (Co. Londonderry)—SABLE, ON A STONE VERT, A SKELETON OF HUMAN BONES SITTING, LEANING THE DEXTER ELBOW UPON THE KNEE, AND RESTING THE HEAD ON THE HAND, THE SINISTER HAND RESTING ON THE HIP ALL OR, IN THE DEXTER CHIEF A CASTLE ARGENT, A CHIEF OF THE ARMS OF THE CITY OF LONDON. **Motto**, VITA VERITAS VICTORIA. 15

"The Arms of ye Cittie of Derrie where at first when the Ho^{ble} S^r Henry Docwra fought, made the plantation thereof against the arch traytowre Hugh sometime Earle of Tyrone. The picture of death (or a skeleton) sitting on a mossie ston and in the dexter point a Castle, And forasmuch as that Cittie was since most trayterouslie sacked and destroyed by S^r Cahire (or S^r Charles) ODogharty, and hath since bene (as it were) rayised from the dead by the worthy undertaking of the Ho^{ble} Cittie of London, in memorie where of it is from henceforth called and known by the name of London Derrie. I have at the request of John Rowley now first Mayor of that Cittie and Comaltie of the same set forth the same Armes wth an addition of a Chief the Armes of London as heere appeareth and for confirmation thereof have heereunto set my hand and seale the first of June 1623. (Signed in pencil) DAN MOLYNEUX."

The only authority remaining in Ulster's Office is a very rough sketch "in trick" with the note as set forth here above, bound up with other papers in a book of "Draft Grants," and for want of any other I take this as my authority, though I am aware that it differs considerably from the Arms as quoted by Burke in his 'General Armory' and from the form in use. Why an Irish harp is almost invariably charged upon the cross in the chief, I am at a loss to understand.—ED.

The Arms as they appear upon the Town Clerk's notepaper are in form very similar to the illustration herein, but are surrounded by a trophy of military flags and weapons, and are surmounted by a Crest, namely, "an Irish harp surmounted by a royal crown," and further the field is shown to be azure. The whole design, so the Town-Clerk writes, is "exactly the same as worked by the French prisoners on the tapestry in the Bank of Ireland, the Old House of Lords, about the year 1710," though he further adds that "the upper part is argent and gules, and the lower half proper." Debre'tt's 'House of Commons' makes the arms "per fess," the field "azure," charges the cross with an "Irish harp," and puts the sword in the Arms of the City of London in the "second" quarter.

LONGFORD—County. Has no Armorial Bearings.

LONGFORD—Town. Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office, but those in use are "Quarterly 1 and 4 ermine, a griffin segreant azure, 2 and 3 gules, a boar passant argent." **MOTTO**, "Scio cui confideo." 33

LONGTON (Staffordshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Borough, however, have assumed the escutcheon, the quarterings, and the impalement of the late John Edensor Heathcote, Esquire, J.P., of Longton Hall, who died 1869. Somebody else's Crest (? that of the Moseley family) has been appropriated, and Supporters have been invented. The Arms are per pale, the dexter side quarterly 1 and 4 ermine, three pomeis vert, each charged with a cross or (being the Arms of Heathcote); 2 argent, a chevron between three horse-shoes sable (being the Arms of Edensor); 3 vairée ermine and gules (being the Arms of Gresley—on the Seal a "canton," and on the notepaper a "chief," chequy are added to this quarter); the sinister side quarterly 1 and 4 quarterly, per fesse indented ermine and azure, 2 and 3 party per chevron, sable and ermine in chief, two boars' heads coupéd or, being the Arms of Sandford. **CREST**, An eagle displayed ermine (or ? charged on the breast with three ermine spots). **SUPPORTERS**, On the dexter side, a potter habited and with an apron, holding in his exterior hand a jug or vase, and on the sinister side, a miner habited below the waist (naked or clothed above the waist apparently according to fancy), holding over his sinister shoulder a pickaxe, presumably all proper. **MOTTO**, "Great industria" (Ye gods!) (Is this intended for "CREAT," and simply an engraver's error?) 83

LOSTWITIEL (Cornwall)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

LOUGHBOROUGH (Leicestershire)—OR, ON A BEND SABLE BETWEEN A MAUNCH IN CHIEF AND A BULL'S HEAD ERASED IN BASE OF THE LAST, A FRET BETWEEN TWO ESCALLOPS OF THE FIRST. **Crest**, UPON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, A LION RAMPANT OR, HOLDING IN THE DEXTER FORE-PAW A MAUNCH AND RESTING THE DEXTER HIND-PAW ON A FRET SABLE. **Motto**, IN VERITATE VICTORIA. Granted April 10, 1889. 14

LOUTH (Lincolnshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. As to a Seal, the Town-Clerk returned the letter of the Editor asking for an impression of the Seal, with the curt remark, "We have none" superscribed upon it. A Corporation without a Seal, one is inclined to think, must be unique.

LOUTH and DROGHEDA—County. Has no Armorial Bearings.

LOUTH—Town of (Co. Louth). Has no Armorial Bearings.

LOWESTOFT (Suffolk)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents the bust of an angel supporting in front of itself an escutcheon charged with a rose, and holding over the rose and between its hands an imperial crown, with the Motto "Villa Lowestoft Soffoche," and the Legend "The Common Seal of the Corporation of Lowestoft." 122

LUDLOW (Shropshire)—AZURE, A LION COUCHANT GUARDANT BETWEEN THREE ROSES ARGENT. **Crest**, UPON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, A PORCUPINE QUARTERLY OR AND AZURE. Recorded in the College of Arms. The shield is frequently surmounted by a plume of three ostrich feathers, but there is no authority for such a practice. 70

LUGGERSHALL (Wiltshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Burke's 'General Armory' gives "Az. a castle ppr." 28

LURGAN (Co. Armagh)—Has no Armorial Bearings. But in 1868 the Town Commissioners did Lord Lurgan the honour (?) of appropriating his Arms and quarterings (with his Crest) to impale with a bogus concoction of their own invention. The result is as follows:—1. Party per pale, the dexter side, quarterly 1 and 4, party per pale or and argent an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets sable (being the arms of Brownlow). 2. Argent, a stag springing gules, on a chief vert three mullets of the first (being the Arms of O'Dogherty). 3. Gules, a chevron between three escallop-shells or (being the Arms of Chamberlain); the sinister side vert, on a chevron ermine, between a pile of linen webs in chief, and a beehive with bees in base all proper, three bezants. **CREST**, On a chapeau azure, turned up ermine, a greyhound gules, collared or, being the Crest of Lord Lurgan. **MOTTO**, "Be just and fear not." 42

LUTON (Bedfordshire)—QUARTERLY GULES AND AZURE, ON A CROSS ARGENT BETWEEN A GARB IN THE FIRST QUARTER, A BEEHIVE IN THE SECOND, A ROSE STRIPPED AND LEAVED IN THE THIRD, AND A THISTLE ALSO STRIPPED AND LEAVED IN THE FOURTH, ALL PROPER, A BEE VOLANT OF THE LAST. And for the **Crest**, On a WREATH of the colours UPON A MOUNT VERT, A CUBIT ARM IN BEND, VESTED AZURE, CUFF ARGENT, THE HAND PROPER HOLDING SEVEN EARS OF WHEAT OR. **Motto**, SCIENTIÆ ET LABORI DETUR. Granted July 25, 1876. 78

LYDD (Kent)—(AZURE), THE BASE WATER (PROPER), THEREON A CASTLE WITH A TOWER, AND WITH THE SPIRE THEREUPON NEAR THE CENTRE OF THE FIELD, ALL ON THE DEXTER SIDE ARGENT, A SHIP ON THE SINISTER WITH ONE MAST, AS IF PASSING BEHIND THE CASTLE, THE SAIL FURLED, AND ON THE STERN A MAN BLOWING A HORN, ALL OR, THE MAST, ROUND TOP, AND RIGGING ALL OF THE LAST; ON A CANTON, ALSO ARGENT, A CROSS BETWEEN FOUR LIONS RAMPANT GULES. Recorded in the College of Arms; but the colour of the field is not quoted in the Visitation Books. 35

LYME REGIS (Dorsetshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

LYMINGTON (Hampshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents on the sea a very antique ship of one mast, the sail furled; and on the sinister side of the mast an escutcheon of the Arms of Courtney, namely, "Or, three torteaux, a label of three points azure," with the Legend, "Sigillum burgi de Lymington." 114

LYNN REGIS, or KING'S LYNN. See King's Lynn.

MACCLESFIELD (Cheshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The device upon the Seal shows a lion rampant holding a garb, and this is sometimes quoted as a Coat. The Town-Clerk's notepaper, however, simply shows the device as a "badge," but making the lion "guardant," and resting upon a scroll bearing the Motto, "Nec virtus nec copia desunt." 114

MAIDENHEAD (Berkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents (I presume) a maiden's head. 129

MAIDSTONE (Kent)—ARGENT, A FESSE WAVY AZURE BETWEEN THREE TORTEAUX, ON A CHIEF GULES, A LION PASSANT GUARDANT OR. Recorded in the College of Arms. 26

MALDON (Essex)—PARTY PER PALE AZURE AND ARGENT ON THE DEXTER SIDE THREE LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT IN PALE OR, AND ON THE SINISTER ON WAVES OF THE SEA IN BASE PROPER A SHIP OF ONE MAST SABLE, THE MAST SURMOUNTED BY A FLEUR-DE-LIS GOLD, AND FROM THE MASTHEAD A PENNON FLOTANT GULES, THE SAIL FURLED ARGENT, AND FROM A TURRET AT THE STERN

A FLAGSTAFF ERECT SURMOUNTED BY A FLEUR-DE-LIS OF THE SIXTH, AND THEREFROM A BANNER OF THE FIRST CHARGED WITH THREE LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT OF THE THIRD. Recorded in the College of Arms. 19

The Seal represents upon one side an escutcheon charged with three lions passant regardant in pale, and upon the other with a ship of one mast on the sea, the sail furled, in the stern a castle, thereon a flag charged with the Arms as upon the other side of the Seal. The Legend upon both sides is the same, namely, "Sigillum commune corp. villæ de Maldon." Burke, in his 'General Armory,' quotes as the Arms of Maldon, "Azure, three lions passant regardant in pale or." But upon the Town-Clerk's notepaper the two sides of the Seal are impaled upon an escutcheon, though the lions are here altered to guardant and the ship is altered in shape, the banner also being changed to "gules a cross argent." In Debrett's 'House of Commons' a representation of a Seal is given showing a three-masted ship of a very different description, but the Legend here is given "Sigillum officii admirallitatis Angliæ inera precitu vile de Maldon," which of course explains it.

MALMESBURY (Wiltshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

The Seal represents a castle with an embattled tower at each end, on the centre a tower domed, thereon a pennon; on each side of the castle three ears of wheat on one stalk, in chief on the dexter side a mullet of six points, and on the sinister an increscent; again, on the sinister side three balls, one near the dome of the upper tower, and the other two near the battlements of the sinister tower, the base barry wavy to represent water. Berry adds the following note to his description of the Seal:—

"It is also painted as above on a field gules in the Town Hall; but I believe it never was intended as an Armorial Ensign." 99

MALTON (Yorkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those in use are "Argent, on a chevron.....between three tuns proper, two ears of corn....." (the Editor suggests that they should be barley). **MOTTO**, "Vince malum bono." 40

MAN, ISLE OF. See Isle of Man.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire)—GULES, THREE BENDLETS ENHANCED OR, A CHIEF ARGENT, THEREON ON WAVES OF THE SEA A SHIP UNDER SAIL PROPER; and for the **Crest**, Upon a wreath of the colours, A TERRESTRIAL GLOBE, SEMÉE OF BEES VOLANT ALL PROPER. **Supporters**, On the dexter side AN HERALDIC ANTELOPE ARGENT, ATTIRED COLLARED AND CHAIN REFLEXED OVER THE BACK OR, and on the sinister side, A LION GUARDANT OR, MURALLY CROWNED GULES, EACH CHARGED ON THE SHOULDER WITH A ROSE OF THE LAST. **Motto**, CONCILIO ET LABORE. The Arms and Crest were granted March 1, 1842, by Sir William Woods, Garter, J. Hawker, Clarenceux, and Francis Martin, Norroy; and the **Supporters**, March 2, 1842, by Sir William Woods, Garter. [Was the chief a prophecy of the Ship Canal?] 59

MANSFIELD (Nottingham)—QUARTERLY SABLE AND AZURE, A CROSS FLORY OR, BETWEEN IN THE FIRST AND FOURTH QUARTERS A STAG'S HEAD CABOSHED ARGENT, ATTIRED OF THE THIRD, AND IN THE SECOND AND THIRD A COTTON HANK OF THE FOURTH. **Crest**, IN FRONT OF AN OAK-TREE PROPER TWO CROSS CROSSLETS FITCHÉ SALTIREWISE ARGENT, AND BETWEEN AS MANY MULLETS OR. **Motto**, SICUT QUERCUS VIRESCIT INDUSTRIA. Granted February 9, 1892. 11

MARGATE (Kent)—PER PALE GULES AND AZURE, A CHEVRON ARGENT, BETWEEN IN CHIEF A DEMI-LION PASSANT GUARDANT CONJOINED TO THE DEMI-HULK OF A SHIP OR, AND IN BASE A HORSE RAMPANT OF THE THIRD. **Crest**, A SEA-HORSE SUPPORTING THE MAST OF A SHIP, WITH YARD AND RIGGING ALL PROPER. **Motto**, PORTA MARIS PORTUS SALUTIS. Granted by Sir Charles George Young, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, J. Pulman, Clarenceux King of Arms, Robert Laurie, Norroy King of Arms, January 12, 1858. 35

MARLBOROUGH (Wiltshire)—PARTY PER SALTIRE GULES AND AZURE, IN CHIEF A BULL PASSANT ARGENT, ARMED

OR, IN FESSE TWO CAPONS AND IN BASE THREE GREY-HOUNDS COURANT IN PALE OF THE THIRD, THE LATTER COLLARED OF THE FIRST AND RINGED OF THE FOURTH: A CHIEF ALSO OR, AND THEREON ON A PALE OF THE SECOND, BETWEEN TWO ROSES GULES A TOWER TRIPLE-TOWERED ARGENT. Recorded in the College of Arms. The original Arms of Marlborough as entered in the Visitation of Wiltshire, 1565, are as upon the pale, namely, AZURE, A TOWER TRIPLE-TOWERED ARGENT.

Both Burke and Berry credit the Town with a Crest (a tower argent), and Supporters (two hounds); and as the Editor is led to believe that these are made use of, they are added to the engraving, but it must be distinctly understood that they are bogus, the two Coats-of-Arms being everything that is genuine. 83

Berry adds the following note:—

"The original Arms of Marlborough were, az. a tower triple-towered arg., as entered in the Visitation of the County of Wilts, taken 1565; as are also the before-mentioned Arms of Marlborough, with this note: 'These Arms are belonging and appertaining to the Borough, and are commonly called of the town and borough of Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in commemoration of the duty and homage heretofore said and done (time out of mind) by the burgesses and community to the mayor for the time being, his aldermen and brethren of the said town, at the receiving of the oath by any burgess by them admitted, at which time they do present to the mayor a leash of white greyhounds, one white bull, and two white capons; in perpetual memory of which—I, Clarenceux, King of Arms, have ratified and confirmed the said Arms to the said borough and community for ever hereafter, without contradiction of any person.'"

MARYBOROUGH (Queen's County)—Incorporated by Queen Mary I. in the year 1551. PARTY PER FESSE GULES AND AZURE, IN CHIEF TWO LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT IN PALE, AND IN BASE TWO FLEURS-DE-LIS IN FESSE OR. Ratified and confirmed as the "ancient coate-Armour" of the Borough of Maryborough, November 24, 1656, by Carney, Ulster King of Arms. A certificate of these Arms, worded as under, is preserved in Ulster's office:— 78

"The Atcheiement above depicted is the ancient coate Armour properly belonging to y^e Borough and Towne of Maryborough in the Queene's County which said borough or Towne continued an ancient Corporation for a long time. It was incorporated by Queene Mary Whence it hath the denomination of Mary Borough about the third yeare of her raigne Anno 1557. By the name of Burgomaster three Burgesses and Commons and hath as ample and large priviledges as either the Towne of Drogheda or Dundalk. All which said coate Armour and Atcheiement I Richard Carney Esq. principall herald of Armes for y^e whole Dominion of Ireland doe at the request of Capt. Henry Gilbert now Burgomaster of the same hereby Ratify and confirme to the said Burgomaster three Burgesses and Commons and their Successours for ever. All which I have both Recorded in my office and given this Certificate.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed the seale of myne office and subscribed my name this 24 day of November 1656."

MAWES, ST. See St. Mawes.

MAYO—County. Has no Armorial Bearings.

MEATH—County. Has no Armorial Bearings.

MELBOURNE, University of. See University of Melbourne, Australia.

MELCOMBE REGIS. See Weymouth.

MERIONETHSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the County Council displays three goats rampant, two and one; from the dexter base the sun in his splendour issuant. **MOTTO**, "Tra mor trameirion." 37

MERTHYR TYDFIL (Glamorganshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Arms, "Azure, a tower in flames proper," are claimed for the Town, but the tower is drawn like a blast-furnace, for which it may be intended. **MOTTO**, "Mae ein tân yn Sion a'n ffwrn yn Jerusalem." 74

MIDDLESBOROUGH (Yorkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings, but the following are used:—Argent, a lion rampant azure, on a chief sable three ships, each having three masts or, with all sails set argent. **CREST**, On a mural coronet or, charged with three anchors sable, a lion passant azure. **MOTTO**, "Erimus." 74

MIDDLESEX—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings. Not being a Corporate Body, it could not obtain Arms prior to the passing of the County Councils Act, and since then has not done so. The Arms, however, which are given by Berry, and are universally quoted and used, are, "Gules,

three seaxes fesseways proper, pommels and hilts to the dexter or." These Arms are engraved on the Seal of the County Council of Middlesex, but with hilts to the sinister. 11

MIDLOTHIAN—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the County Council shows an escutcheon of the Royal Arms of Scotland. 96

MIDDLETON (Co. Cork)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary,' however, gives "Argent on a chief vert, two spear-heads of the first, the points embued gules." These are of course the Arms of Brodrick Lord Middleton. 81

MIDDLETON (Lancashire)—QUARTERLY PER PALE NEBULY GULES AND ARGENT, ON A FESSE ERMINE BETWEEN A CROSS PATONCE OF THE SECOND IN THE FIRST QUARTER, A MULLET SABLE PIERCED OF THE FIELD IN THE SECOND, A SILKWORM MOTH VOLANT IN THE THIRD, AND A ROCK, IN BASE THEREON A STORK, IN THE FOURTH, THREE SPRIGS OF THE COTTON-TREE SLIPPED AND FRUCTED, ALL PROPER. And for the **Crest**, On a wreath of the colours, UPON A MOUNT VERT BETWEEN TWO BOARS' HEADS ERECT AND COUPED SABLE A TOWER PROPER, SUSPENDED THEREFROM BY A RIBAND GULES AN ESCUTCHEON OR, CHARGED WITH A LION PASSANT, ALSO GULES. **Motto**, FORTIS IN ARDUIS. Granted January 28, 1887. 51

MILBOURNEPORT (Somerset)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Burke's 'General Armory' quotes the following, though with no colours mentioned:—"A lion pass. guard." 81

MILTON and GRAVESEND. See Gravesend.

MONAGHAN—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings.

MONAGHAN (Co. Monaghan)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. Upon a sheet of Irish Arms published by Marcus Ward & Company, Limited, the following are given:—"Azure, the base masoned and embattled, therefrom rising a tower all argent, and perched thereon a martlet or." 119

MONMOUTHSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. For particulars of the Seal of the County Council, reference should be made to the illustration. 119

MONMOUTH—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents an ancient ship, but Burke's 'General Armory' gives the Arms, "Azure, three chevronels or, over all a fesse gules." 33

MONTGOMERYSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those which have been adopted for display upon the Seal of the County Council are, "Or, a lion rampant gules," with the Motto, "Powys Paradwys Cymry." The Arms are those attributed to Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, King of Powys, A.D. 1046. 33

MONTGOMERY (Montgomeryshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents an escutcheon, and thereon two keys in saltire and endorsed; and these are usually supposed to be the Arms of the Borough. The Legend is, "Sig. Balivorum et Burgensium Mountgomery." 125
Berry and Burke add a note, "By some the Arms of the Town are represented to be az. a lion ramp. or, within a bordure of the last." 61

MONTROSE (Forfarshire)—The entry in Lyon Register is as follows:—"The Royal Burgh of Montrose gives for **Ensignes Armoriall**, ARGENT A ROSE GULES. The shield adorned with helmet, mantling, and wreath suteable therto. And for a **Crest**, A HAND ISSUING FROM A CLOUD AND REACHING DOWN A GARLAND OF ROSES PROPER, SUPPORTED BY TWO MERMAIDS ARYSEING FROM THE SEA PROPER. The **Motto**, MARE DITAT ROSA DECORAT. And for a revers, Gules, St. Peter on the cross proper, with the keys hanging at his girdle or. Which Arms, &c., Ext. December 16, 1694." 31

MORLEY (Yorkshire)—ARGENT, ON A FESSE GULES, BETWEEN A SPRIG OF THE COTTON-TREE SLIPPED, FRUCTED, AND LEAVED PROPER BETWEEN TWO PELLETS IN CHIEF, AND A PICKAXE SURMOUNTED BY A SPADE IN SALTIRE IN BASE SABLE, A SHUTTLE FESSEWISE OR, THREAD PENDANT OF

THE FIRST; and for the **Crest**, Upon a wreath of the colours, IN FRONT OF A RAM'S HEAD COUPED ARGENT, A SHUTTLE FESSEWISE PROPER, THREAD PENDANT, ALSO ARGENT. **Motto**, INDUSTRIA OMNIA VINCIT. Granted August 9, 1887. 26

MORPETH (Northumberland)—BARRY (OF TEN) ARGENT AND GULES, A TOWER TRIPLE-TOWERED OR, A BORDURE AZURE, CHARGED WITH EIGHT MARTLETS OF THE THIRD. **Motto**, INTER SYLVAS ET FLUMINA HABITANS. 25

The original Grant, of which the following is a copy, is still in the possession of the Corporation of Morpeth, and clearly explains the origin of the Arms:—

"To all and Singuler aswell kinges heraldes and offycers of Armes as nobles Gentyllmen, and others which These presentes shall see or here, I wyllm Herny esquiere otherwyse called Norrey principall herald and kinge of Armes of the Northe partyes of this realme of Englonde, Sendyth Due comendacions and gretynge. fforeasmoche as Aunciently frome the begynnyng the Renowne of Auncient Cetys and Townes corporate hathe bene comendyd to the worlde by the good Decertes and lawdable actes and costomes of the Inhabitantes of the Same. Emonge the which I the sayde Norrey kinge of armes notte Specyally at this presente The good worshipful and well Dysposed p'sones the Baylyffe and Burgesses of the towne of Morpathe in the Countye of Northumbrelonde hathe well and worshipfully guyded and behaved them selves in all humble obedyence towards the kin:es Ma^{te} from the begynnyng, wherby they haue well meryted and decerned to Receyue the Signes and tokens in Shyldes called Armes. In consyderac'on wherof at the gentell request of the sayde Baylyffe and Burgesses, I haue assigned unto them Armes and blason mete and convenyent for a further Demonstrac'on and declarac'on of theyr honest behav'our and Demenure towards theyre prince and countrey. And further hauynge knowlege of credyble p'sones of theyre fyrst fowndac'on I could nott w^{owt} grett Iniury of theyre fyrst fownder The noble and valyaunt knyght Sir Roger De Marlay assigne unto them any other Armes Then a p'cell of his Armes for a p'petuall memory of his good wyll and benevolence towards the sayde Towne so well begon and so longe contynued, which were to his preiudyce to haue it forgotten and brought in to oblyvyon. In consyderac'on wherof I the sayde Norrey Kynge of Armes in mann' and forme abouesayde by power and auctoryte of myn office annexed and graunted by the kinges maiestes Letters patentes under his gret Seale haue geuen and graunted Ratyfyed and confyrmed unto the sayde Baylyffe and Burgesses of the Towne of Morpath in the countye of Northumbrelond, and to theyre Successours for eu'more, The olde and Auncient armes of the sayde Sir Roger Marlaye Thereon a castell golde for the augmentac'on for a further Declarac'on of theyre worshipfull behav'our and goode decertes so well be gone and long contynewed. As more playnly aperyth by the p'cture therof in this m'gent. To haue and to holde to the sayde Baylyffes and Burgesses of y^e towne of Morpathe and to theyre Successours, And they it to use and enjoye to their worshypes for euermore w^{owt} Impedymment lett or interpcyon of any p'son.

"In wytnes wherof I the sayde Norrey kinge of Armes haue Signed these presentes w' my hande and sett thervnto The Seale of myn offyce and the Seale of myn Armes. Geuen the xxth Day of Maye, in Anno Dni 1552, and in the yere of ovr Souereigne Lorde Edwarde the vjth by the grace of god kynge of Englonde, ffrance and Yrlonde Defendor of the fayth and in yerth under criste of Englonde and Yrlonde the Supream hedd the Sixth yere. P'me Willm Herny als Norrey Roy d'armes."

MOSSLEY (Lancashire)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

MUCH WENLOCK (Shropshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which was recorded at the Visitations, represents a triple canopy, the centre compartment being occupied by the figure of a saint crowned with a nimbus, seated and supporting a crucifix; on the dexter side is a figure crowned with a coronet, and holding a crosier in the sinister hand, and on the sinister is the figure of St. George trampling on the dragon, though the engraver has made the holy saint left-handed, representing him as holding a sword in his left hand and his shield on his right arm. At the base of the Seal are three escutcheons, the centre one charged with a lion rampant, the dexter with a stag trippant, and the sinister with a chevron between three blackamoors' heads. This last represents the Arms of the ancient family of Wenlock of Wenlock, now extinct it is believed in the male line, but represented by Lord Wenlock, who is entitled (so the Editor believes) to quarter these Arms. They are suspended from the collars of his Supporters. A smaller Seal represents the letters W.E.N., and a fetter-lock, i.e., Wen-lock. 108

MULLINGAR (Co. Westmeath)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. The Coat attributed to the Town in the sheet of Irish Arms published by Marcus Ward & Co., Ltd., the design of which is taken, I believe, from the Seal, is beyond my powers to blazon.

MUNSTER, Province of (Ireland)—AZURE, THREE ANTIQUE CROWNS OR. Recorded in Ulster Office. [Refer to the illustration of the University of Ireland.] 39

MUSSELBURGH (Midlothian)—The Honest Town of Musselburgh's Arms are AZURE, THREE ANCHORS IN PALE, ONE IN CHIEF AND TWO IN THE FLANKS OR, ACCOMPANIED WITH AS MANY MUSSELS, TWO IN THE DEXTER AND SINISTER CHIEF POINTS AND THE THIRD IN BASE PROPER. In an escroll above the shield this **Motto**, HONESTY. Matriculated October 2, 1771. Signed R. Boswell, Lyon Dep.

The Seal, which has the Legend, "Sigillum commune de Musselburgi," shows the above Arms, and in addition has for a Crest a skeleton, a mantle flying from his shoulders, on his sinister arm an escutcheon charged with a cross, holding in his dexter hand a spear which he is piercing through a dragon overturned at his feet. The Motto is here rendered "Honestas."

NAAS (Co. Kildare)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. Those it appears to be credited with are Argent, a serpent erect proper. **MOTTO**, "Prudens ut serpens."

NAIRNSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the County Council exhibits four Crests, and in explanation of these the Clerk to the County Council writes as follows:—

"County Clerk's Office, Nairn, 14th August 1893.—Dear Sir,—I duly received your letter of the 4th, and I now enclose an impression of the Seal of the Nairn County Council. The Eagle is the Crest of Major Rose of Kilravock, Lord Lieutenant of the County, the Swan that of the Earl of Cawdor, the Hand with three arrows that of Brodie of Brodie, and the Boar's Head that of the late General Baillie of Lockloy. The Families of Kilravock, Cawdor, and Brodie have been intimately identified with the history of the County for the last six centuries or more, and it was chiefly on this account that the Seal took its form. General Baillie being the first Convener of the County under the Local Government Act, it was thought appropriate that his Crest should also appear on the Seal.—Yours faithfully, (Signed) H. T. DONALDSON."

NAIRN (Nairnshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents the full-length figure of a Saint vested and crowned with a nimbus, holding in his dexter hand a staff terminating in a cross and in his sinister an open book. The Legend is "Sigillum commune burgi de Nairne."

NAVAN (Co. Meath)—Az. out of clouds in base a naked arm couped at the elbow erect in pale, holding in the hand a human heart all ppr.; betw. on the dexter an Irish harp or, and on the sinister a rose argent slipped and leaved vert, both in fess, in chief the royal crown gold. (Registered Ulster's Office.)

NEATH (Glamorganshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a tower, &c.

NELSON—Borough of (Lancashire). AZURE, ON A CHEVRON ARGENT BETWEEN TWO SPRIGS OF THE COTTON-TREE SLIPPED AND FRUCTED IN CHIEF AND A FLEECE IN BASE OR, TWO REED-HOOKS CHEVRONWISE PROPER. **Crest**, UPON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, UPON A SHUTTLE FESSEWISE OR, A COCK GULES, HOLDING IN THE BEAK A SPRIG OF THE COTTON-TREE SLIPPED AND FRUCTED PROPER. **Motto**, BY INDUSTRY AND INTEGRITY. Granted by Sir Albert William Woods, Kt., Garter Principal King of Arms, Walter Aston Blount, Clarenceux King of Arms, George E. Cokayne, Norroy King of Arms, May 5, 1891.

NEW GALLOWAY (Wigtownshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Town-Clerk forwarded an engraved representation of the following Arms. It is a pity they are not matriculated, because in their present form they are absolutely unique. Gules, on a cross argent, the upper part thereof ensiled with a coronet showing nine small pearls upon the rim, a boar's head erased proper, above the escutcheon is placed a peer's helmet and a lambrequin, and thereupon on a wreath a boar's head erased, as in the Arms for a Crest. Above the Crest appears another coronet, also as in the Arms. For **SUPPORTERS**, On the dexter side a savage wreathed about the head and waist with laurel,

and holding over his exterior shoulder a club all proper, and on the sinister side a ram also proper. **MOTTO**, "Cruce creicimus." The Legend upon the Seal is "Sigillum commune burgi Gallouidie."

NEW ROMNEY. See Romney.

NEW ROSS or **ROSS** (Co. Wexford)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. Both the Seals represent on a bridge of five arches over water a stag and a greyhound in full course towards the sinister, the dog with its head regardant biting at the neck of the stag. The device is not unlike that of Clonmel.

NEWARK. See Port-Glasgow.

NEWARK (Nottinghamshire)—BARRY WAVY OF SIX ARGENT AND AZURE, ON A CHIEF GULES A PEACOCK IN HIS PRIDE PROPER, BETWEEN A FLEUR-DE-LIS ON THE DEXTER, AND A LION PASSANT GUARDANT ON THE SINISTER OR. **Crest**, A CORMORANT OR, HOLDING IN THE BEAK AN EEL PROPER. **Supporters**, ON THE DEXTER AN OTTER, AND ON THE SINISTER A BEAVER. The Arms and Crest were granted by Dethick Garter, December 8, 1561, and the Supporters allowed at a later date. Elvin in his 'Dictionary of Heraldry' quotes the Crest, "On a wreath ar. and b. a Morfex argent, bekzyd sa. therein a cele in p'pur coler." Burke in his 'Armory' calls it "a seagull proper, holding in the beak an eel arg." Berry goes further afield, for he gives it "a martlet, holding in the beak a snake," and gives the peacock between two fleurs-de-lis. The Seal of the Town makes the Supporters similar, and like boars, only the feet have claws, and the tail is peculiar.

NEWBURGH (Fifeshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a thistle slipped and leaved, and ensigned with the Royal Crown.

NEWBURY (Berkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents on a mount a castle of three towers, each having a dome, and thereon a pennon.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME (Staffordshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which is very intricate, and of an architectural design, has three escutcheons hanging from the battlements. That on the dexter side represents a lion rampant within a border charged with roundles; that in the centre represents three lions passant guardant in pale; that on the sinister represents three garbs, two and one, apparently the Royal Coats of Cornwall, England, and Chester. Rising above the battlements are the figures of two men, one blowing a horn, the other holding a battle-axe. The Legend is "Sigill. comune burgensium novi castelli."

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Northumberland)—GULES, THREE TOWERS TRIPLE-TOWERED ARGENT. **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, A TOWER ARGENT, THEREFROM ISSUANT A DEMI-LION RAMPANT GUARDANT OR, HOLDING A FLAGSTAFF SABLE, THEREFROM FLOWING A SPLIT BANNER OF ST. GEORGE. **Supporters**, ON EITHER SIDE, A SEA-HORSE ARGENT, CRINED AND FINNED OR. **Motto**, FORTITER DEFENDIT TRIUMPHANS. The following extract is taken from Richardson's 'Table Book':—

"At what period Armorial Bearings were first granted to the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne has not been recorded; but it may be inferred from an ancient shield formerly placed on the north front of the Newgate, which was pulled down in 1823, that they were used prior to the year 1390, at which period the gate is mentioned under the above appellation in an inquisition in the Tynmouth Chartulary at Northumberland House. The inference appears to be considerably strengthened by the circumstance of another shield containing the Arms of England having been sculptured on the right of the above, in which the fleur-de-lis were semée, the number of these having been reduced to three in the time of Henry V., Aug. 16, 1575. William Flower, Esq., Norroy King of Arms, granted the addition of a helmet, crest, and supporters to the ancient Arms of Newcastle. No motto occurs in this grant. In all probability the motto was added after the gallant defence of the town against the Scots." In speaking of the siege of Newcastle, the writer adds:—"Thus was the town taken from the King, after an obstinate and gallant defence, and may well assume the motto bestowed upon it by the unfortunate monarch—Fortiter defendit triumphans."

NEWPORT (Isle of Wight)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents an ancient one-masted ship at sea, with the Legend, "Sigillum comune ville de Newport in Insula de Wight."

- NEWPORT** (Monmouthshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents an escutcheon, "..... charged with a chevron reversed or." The Corporation notepaper shows it "Azure, a chevron reversed or," and the Town Clerk, writing, informs the Editor that the Arms are, "Or, chevron gules reversed," adding a note, "The Arms are stated to be the same as those of the Duke of Buckingham, who was Lord of Newport in Richard the Third's time, but with the chevron reversed." All representations of the Arms (on the Seal and elsewhere) are surmounted by a cherub with wings expanded and inverted, but with no wreath. It seems a pity somebody doesn't interest himself in the matter, and get Arms granted to the Town, and thus secure some uniformity and some authoritative accuracy. 70
- NEWPORT** (Shropshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings.
- NEWRY** (Cos. Down and Armagh)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. The Seal represents on a mount a bishop enthroned, his right hand raised in the act of benediction, and with his sinister supporting his cross, all between two poplar (?) trees growing out of the mount. This has frequently been treated and quoted as a Coat-of-Arms. 99
- NEWTON** (Lancashire)—Has not any Armorial Bearings, but the Seal represents a ram's head issuing from a ducal coronet, and holding in its mouth a sprig of laurel all proper. Within the Legend, "Sigillum burgi ac leti de Newton." This is quoted in Burke's 'General Armory' as the Crest of Newton, but it is really the Crest of the old family of Legh, formerly resident there. 114
- NEWTOWN or FRANVILLE** (Hants)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which is very ancient, represents an antique ship on the sea with one mast, sail furled and pennon flying; on the ship a lion passant guardant, in chief on the dexter a mullet, and on the sinister a crescent; in fesse on the sinister side an escutcheon of St. George.
- NEWTOWN** (Montgomeryshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings.
- NORFOLK**—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Arms of the City of Norwich are usually made use of.
- NORTH BERWICK** (Haddingtonshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents an ancient galley upon the sea, with sail furled, and therein seated four men rowing. Above is the MOTTO, "Victoria gloria merces," all within the Legend "Sigillum burgi de North Berwick." 107
- NORTH RIDING** of the County of Yorkshire. See Yorkshire.
- NORTH SHIELDS** (Northumberland)—Has no Armorial Bearings.
- NORTHALLERTON** (Yorkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings.
- NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Arms of the Town of Northampton have frequently been used in lieu of County Insignia, but an old Seal formerly used for County purposes has an heraldic rose within the legend "Northampton." The Seal of the County Council has adopted the same design of the rose within the Legend "County Council of Northamptonshire, 1889." 125
- NORTHAMPTON** (Northamptonshire)—GULES, ON A MOUNT VERT A TOWER TRIPLE TOWERED IN A PYRAMIDICAL FORM ARGENT, AND SUPPORTED BY TWO LIONS RAMPANT GUARDANT OR, IN THE PORTWAY OF THE TOWER A PORTCULLIS. Recorded in the College of Arms. **Motto**, CASTELLO FORTIOR CONCORDIA. 89
- NORTHUMBERLAND**—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Arms attributed to Northumbria were paly of eight or and gules. Travesties, many of them very wide of the mark, upon the Arms of Morpeth have done duty on various occasions, but for accuracy it has been left to the Seal of the Northumberland County Council to bear away the palm. The Seal shows seven escutcheons, supposed or intended to represent respectively the Arms of Northumbria, Berwick, Morpeth, Tynemouth, Corbridge, Hexham, and Alnwick. Of the seven, Morpeth alone is the only genuine coat-of-arms. Need more be said? 118
- NORTON**. See Chipping Norton.
- NORWICH**, City of (Norfolk)—GULES, A CASTLE DOMED ARGENT, IN BASE A LION PASSANT GUARDANT OR. Confirmed by Harvey, Clarenceux King of Arms. Upon the Town-Clerk's notepaper the Arms are surmounted by a fur cap, and are supported on either side by an angel with wings inverted, holding over the interior shoulder a sword point upwards, and each standing upon her own little pile of clouds. These are, however, quite bogus. 39
- NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the County Council, however, exhibits these Arms, "Quarterly argent and or, on a cross raguly gules between in the first quarter, a tree eradicated, in the second, a pickaxe and spade in saltire, handles downwards, and pendent therefrom a safety lamp, in the third quarter, a representation of a lace-making machine (?), and in the fourth quarter a garb, all proper, a ducal coronet of the second. 52
- NOTTINGHAM** (Nottinghamshire)—GULES, TWO STAVES RAGULY COUPED ONE IN PALE, SURMOUNTED BY THE OTHER IN FESSE VERT, BETWEEN TWO DUCAL CORONETS IN CHIEF OR, THE BOTTOM PART OF THE STAFF IN PALE ENFILED WITH A LIKE DUCAL CORONET. **Motto**, VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS. The Arms were recorded and confirmed at the Heralds' Visitation in the year 1614. The Motto appears to date its usage from the early part of the eighteenth century, and it is doubtful if there is any real authority for it. An interesting pamphlet, to which I am indebted, has been published entitled "The Motto affixed to the Nottingham Town Arms, and the Question of its Authenticity," by W. H. Stevens. 30
- OAKHAM** (Rutland)—Has no Armorial Bearings. But the following are regularly used and quoted "Or, a horse-shoe sable, nailed argent." The old legend is that when passing through the town Queen Elizabeth's horse lost a shoe, and the town thereupon acquired the privilege of claiming a horse-shoe from any royal personage or nobleman entering its precincts. 81
- OAKHAMPTON** (Devonshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings, but Burke's 'General Armory' quotes as follows:—"Chequy or and az. two bars ar. Crest, A castle." 60
- OAKINGHAM**. See Wokingham.
- OBAN** (Argyllshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a one-masted ship in full sail upon the sea, and therein a fish naiant, within the Legend "Seal of the Burgh of Oban." 105
- OKEHAMPTON**. See Oakhampton.
- OKINGHAM**. See Wokingham.
- OLDHAM** (Lancashire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following are, however, used by the Corporation of the Town:—Sable, a chevron or, between three owls proper, on a chief of the second, three roses gules. **CREST**, An owl proper. **MOTTO**, "Sapere aude." 52
- ORE** (Sussex)—Has no Armorial Bearings.
- ORFORD** (Suffolk)—ARGENT, IN AN ANCIENT SHIP SABLE, A TOWER TRIPLE-TOWERED OR. Recorded in the College of Arms. 47
- ORKNEY**—Has not matriculated Armorial Bearings in Lyon Register, but for some reason an unauthoritative record exists in the College of Arms. Those in use, which appear to be generally accepted, are those of the old Earldom of Orkney, which as such appear upon the escutcheon of the Earl of Caithness. They are, Azure, a ship at anchor, oars in saltire, and sail furled within a double tressure flory and counterflory or. 48
- OSSETT** (Yorkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. For details of the Seal, which is not heraldic, and which is intricate and difficult of description, reference should be made to the illustration. 103
- OSWESTRY** (Shropshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a figure of King Oswald crowned and seated on a throne, holding in his dexter hand a sword, the sinister grasping a tree. 130

OVER-DARWEN. See Darwen.

OXFORDSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Arms of the City of Oxford are frequently used and quoted more or less correctly; but the Seal of the County Council simply exhibits the inscription, "Oxfordshire, the Common Seal of the County Council, 1889."

OXFORD, City of (Oxfordshire)—ARGENT, AN OX GULES, PASSING OVER A FORD OF WATER IN BASE BARRY WAVY AZURE AND ARGENT. **Crest**, On a wreath of the colours A DEMI-LION RAMPANT GUARDANT AZURE, CROWNED WITH AN IMPERIAL CROWN, HOLDING BETWEEN THE PAWS A ROSE GULES, CHARGED WITH ANOTHER ARGENT. **Supporters**, On the dexter side AN ELEPHANT ERMINES, EARED, COLLARED, AND LINED ARGENT, and on the sinister side A BEAVER VERT, ITS TAIL AZURE AND ARGENT, DUCALLY GORGED AND LINED OR. **Motto**, FORTIS EST VERITAS.

Berry gives a note—"In the City Seal the sinister supporter is engraved like a fox. In the Visitation of Oxford, taken the 12th of August 1634, the arms, crest, and supporters are drawn with this difference, viz., the base of the escutcheon barry-wavy of six az. and ar., the escutcheon encircled with a ribbon az., charged with four roses and four fleurs-de-lis or, placed alternately; the ribbon edged of the last. The crest is strewn with fleurs-de-lis, az., and the sinister supporter drawn like a beaver."

Burke adds a note that some authorities give, "Bendy wavy argent and azure, an ox gu. passing over a ford ppr."

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OXFORD, University of. See University of Oxford.

PAISLEY (Renfrewshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents the full-length figure of St. Mirren, mitred and holding in his dexter hand a crosier between three escutcheons; that on the dexter side being Or, a fesse chequy azure and argent, for the Arms of Stewart; that on the sinister side surcharged on the trunk of an oak-tree eradicated proper, and being gules in chief two cinque-foils, and in base an escallop-shell argent, for the Arms of Hamilton; that at the feet of St. Mirren being Azure, three covered cups two and one or, for the Arms of Shaw. The Legend is "Sigillum commune Burgi de Paisley." 127

PARTICK (Lanarkshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. Those upon the Seal, which appear to be in general use, are of quite recent invention, and are as follows:—Quarterly or and gules, in the first and fourth quarters a lymphad with sails furled and oars in action sable, in the second a castle triple-towered, and in the third a bishop's mitre labelled, both proper; over all on a chief sable a garb, also proper, between two bezants (they are so blazoned in the Catalogue of the Heraldic Exhibition, but query if they really are; the Seal and notepaper before me are very indistinct.—Ed.) **CREST**, A steamboat. **MOTTO**, "Industria ditat." 7

PEEBLESHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the County Council simply exhibits the Legend "Peeblesshire County Council."

PEEBLES (Peeblesshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents an escutcheon surmounted by a helmet and lambrequin, and charged with three fishes naiant in pale, the centre one towards the sinister, and the others towards the dexter. Above is the Motto "Contra nando incrementum," whilst the Legend is "Sigillum commune burgi de Peebles, 1682." 107

The Town-Clerk, courteously replying to a letter of the Editor's, writes: "As requested in yours of 31st ulto., I beg to enclose an impression of our Burgh Seal. The date upon it is 1682, but the Burgh had other Seals previous to the present one."

"The Burgh was created a Royal Burgh by David II., and the Armorial Bearings are Gules, three salmon counter-naiant proper. These Arms are not matriculated in the Lyon Register, and there appears to be some dubiety about the tincture of the field. Edmonstone's 'Heraldry' gives it as vert, but in Captain Armstrong's Companion to his Map of Peeblesshire it is given as gules, and it appears of that tincture on the Arms in front of the church steeple, and in

various other instances where I have seen the Arms engraved. I think the balance of evidence is therefore in favour of gules.—Yours faithfully, WM. BUCHAN, Town Clerk.

"P.S.—The figure of St. Andrew frequently appears above the Burgh Arms as a Crest. The Motto or Legend is 'Contra nando incrementum,' i.e., 'Increase by swimming against the flood,' and refers to the salmon ascending the River Tweed during the spawning season, meaning that two salmon go down the river for every one that comes up."

PEEL (Isle of Man)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

PEMBROKESHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings.

PEMBROKE (Pembrokeshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a castle triple-towered, the two exterior towers domed and on each a flag. The legend is "Sigillum commune Penbrochie." 123

PENRHYN (Cornwall)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents upon an escutcheon a man's bust in profile, vested about and couped below the shoulders, wreathed about the temples with leaves tied at the back with two ribbons, and with the legend "Burgus Penryn." Berry, who treats this as a Coat-of-Arms, adds a note: "There is not any painting of the Arms in the Borough, but it is there supposed that the field should be white and the head ppr." 99

PENZANCE (Cormwall)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents the head of St. John the Baptist in a charger, with the legend "Penzans anno Domini 1614." 119

PERTH—County of. The County of Perth bears Or, A LYON RAMPANT GULES, ARMED AND LANGUED AZURE, STANDING ON A COMPARTMENT OR MOUNT PROPER, AND BRANDISHING IN HIS DEXTER FORE-PAW A SCYMITAR OF THE LAST, ALL WITHIN A DOUBLE TRESSURE FLOWERED AND COUNTER-FLOWERED OF THE SECOND; ON A DEXTER CHIEF CANTON OF THE THIRD A FRONT VIEW OF THE PALACE OF SCONE ARGENT, ENSIGNED ON THE TOP WITH AN IMPERIAL CROWN PROPER. Above the shield on a wreath of the liveries is set for **Crest**, A DEMY HIGHLANDER AFFRONTÉE, BONNET, BELTED, PLAID, DIRK AND PISTOLS, BRANDISHING IN HIS RIGHT HAND A BROAD-SWORD ALOFT IN A THREATENING POSTURE, A TARGET ON HIS LEFT ARM, ALL PROPER, and on a compartment below the shield, on which are these words, "PRO LEGE ET LIBERTATE," are placed for **Supporters**, On the DEXTER AN EAGLE REGARDANT WITH WINGS ADOSSEÉ PROPER, and on the SINISTER A WAR-HORSE ARGENT FURNISHED GULES. Matriculated 23rd January 1800.

(The original Patent was found with some other old papers in this Office on 12th April 1890, and compared with the entry and found correct, and it was sent to the Clerk of the County Council of Perth on the 14th April 1890.) 45

The following is a copy of the Patent, which is given as being remarkable in several ways:—

"To all and sundry whom these Presents Do or May Concern, we Robert Auriol Drummond Hay, Earl of Kinnoull, Lord Lyon King at Arms for Scotland, Do hereby certify and declare that ensigns armorial pertaining or belonging to the County of Perth are matriculated in the Publick Registers of the Lyon Office and are blazoned as on the margin thus viz. or, a lyon rampant Gules Armed and Langued Azure, standing on a Compartment or Mount Proper and brandishing in his dexter fore paw, a Scymitar of the last all within a double tressure flowered and counterflowered of the second on a Dexter chief Canton of the third a front view of the Palace of Scone Argent ensigned on the top with an Imperial crown proper. Above the Shield on a wreath of the Liveries is set for **CREST**, a Demy Highlander affrontée, Bonnet, Belted, Plaid, Dirk and Pistols, Brandishing in his Right hand a broad sword aloft in a threatening posture a Target on his left arm all proper, And on a Compartment below the shield on which are these words Pro lege et libertate, are placed for **SUPPORTERS** on the dexter an Eagle regardant with wings addossee proper, And on the Sinister a War Horse Argent, furnished Gules which Armorial Ensigns above Blazoned We Do hereby Ratify Confirm, and Assign to the County of Perth as Its Proper Arms and Bearing In All Time Coming, In Testimony whereof These presents are subscribed by James Home, Esquire, Our Deputy and the Great Seal of Our Office is appended Hereunto At Edinburgh the Twenty third day of January, In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred.—(Signed) JAMES HOME.
"Lyon Office, 23 January 1800."

"This Patent duly recorded.—ROB. RANKEN, E.A.C."

PERTH (Perthshire)—The entry in Lyon Office is as follows:—
"The Royall Burgh of Pearth gives for **Ensignes Armoriall**, GULES, ANE HOLY LAMBE PASSANT RE-

GARDANT STAFF AND CROSS ARGENT, WITH THE BANNER OF ST. ANDREW PROPER, ALL WITHIN A DOUBLE TRESSURE COUNTER-FLOWERED OF THE SECOND, THE ESCUTCHEON BEING SURMOUNTED ON THE BREAST OF ANE EAGLE WITH TWO NECKES DISPLAYED OR. The Motto in ane Escroll, PRO REGE LEGE ET GREGE." 34

PETERBOROUGH (Northamptonshire)—AZURE, TWO KEYS ENDORSED IN SALTIRE OR. Recorded in the College of Arms. 43

Burke in his 'General Armory' gives, Gules, two keys endorsed in saltire between four cross crosslets fitchée. Berry also gives this Coat, and adds a note: "Peterborough uses for its Arms those of the Deanery, the Dean and Chapter being Lords of the Manor."

PETERHEAD (Aberdeenshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal, however, which bears the Legend "Town of Peterhead," exhibits what is probably intended for the achievement of Keith, Earl Marischal of Scotland, namely, Argent, on a chief or, three pallets gules. This should of course be, Argent, on a chief gules, three pallets or. CREST, A hart's head proper. MOTTO, "Veritas vincit." Behind the escutcheon are placed the two batons appertaining to the office of Earl Marischal. Upon the Town-Clerk's notepaper, and within the Legend, "Police Commissioners and Town Council of Peterhead," appears the same achievement, though here the batons are omitted, the error in the chief is corrected, but a coronet, a peer's helmet, a lambrequin and two harts as Supporters are introduced. The coronet is one unknown to the Editor as a coronet of rank, in which guise it appears, being placed below the helmet. 103

PETERSFIELD (Hampshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings, but the following are quoted by Burke's 'General Armory': "Ar. on a rose gu. barbed vert, an escutcheon of the first, charged with an annulet sa. betw. four pellets." 81

PITTENWEEM (Fifeshire)—The entry in the Lyon Register is as follows:—"The Royall Burgh of Pittenweeme gives for **Ensignes Armoriall**, AZUR IN THE SEA A GALLIE WITH HER OARS IN ACTION ARGENT, AND THEREIN STANDING THE FIGURE OF SAINT ADRIAN WITH LONG GARMENTS CLOSE GIRT, AND A MYTRE ON HIS HEAD PROPER, HOLDING IN HIS SINISTER HAND A CROSIER OR. ON THE STERN A FLAG DISVELOPED ARGENT, CHARGED WITH THE ROYALL ARMES OF SCOTLAND, with this word 'DEO DUCE.' 2nd August 1673." 25

PLYMOUTH (Devonshire)—ARGENT, A SALTIRE VERT BETWEEN FOUR TOWERS SABLE. Recorded in the College of Arms; as is also an older Coat, namely, Gules, on waves of the sea proper, a three-masted ship or, on each mast a sail furled argent and a banner of St. George, on the main-mast a round top. The saltire is supposed to be in allusion to St. Andrew, the patron saint of the principal church of Plymouth. Upon the Seal recorded in the Visitation containing the first-mentioned Arms the escutcheon is surmounted by a coronet composed of fleurs-de-lis and strawberry leaves. This coronet appears to always be made use of, though usually drawn as of fleurs-de-lis only (perhaps because Burke so quotes it as of eight). Likewise two supporters (two lions rampant guardant or) seem to have been appropriated without any authority, together with the Motto, "Turris fortissima est nomen Jehova." As it is invariably so used, an illustration is given of the whole, but it should be clearly understood that the escutcheon only is of any authority. 66

PONTEFRAC (Yorkshire)—SABLE, A QUADRANGULAR CASTLE WITH FOUR TOWERS IN PERSPECTIVE ARGENT, MASONED PROPER, THE BASE OF THE ESCUTCHEON WATER AZURE. Recorded in Glover's 'Visitation of Yorkshire,' taken in the year 1584. 43

POOLE (Dorsetshire)—Barry wavy of ten a dolphin embowed, and in chief three escallops. In the Visitation Books no colours are given, and the bars are of unequal width. The Editor has thought it better in this case, therefore, to adhere to the more generally quoted blazon, "Gules, three bars wavy or (sometimes argent, three bars wavy azure), over all a dolphin naiant embowed argent, in chief three escallops gold." CREST, which is not recorded, but which appears

on the Seal, a mermaid holding in her dexter hand an anchor in pale cabled, without a beam, her sinister hand extended, holding a ball all proper. MOTTO, "Admorem villæ de Poole." 61

PORT-GLASGOW (Renfrewshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a ship of three masts under full sail upon the sea, the mainsail charged with a tree, a fish, a bell, and a bird, being the Arms of the City of Glasgow. From the main-mast flies the Union Jack, and at the stern the banner of St. Andrew. Below is the inscription, "Ter et quater anno revisens æquor Atlanticum impune," all within the Legend, "Common Seal of the Towns of Port-Glasgow and Newark." 119

PORT-PIGHAM, otherwise West Looe. See West Looe.

PORTADOWN (Co. Armagh)—Has no Armorial Bearings, and none are claimed except on the Seal, which, within the legend "Portadown Town Commissioners, 1883," displays the Armorial Bearings of His Grace the Duke of Manchester, as follows:—"Quarterly 1 and 4, argent three lozenges conjoined in fesse gules, within a bordure sable (for Montagu); 2 and 3, or an eagle displayed vert, beaked and membered gules (for Monthermer). Over a ducal coronet is placed for CREST, A griffin's head or, between two wings sable. (This should be gorged with a collar argent, charged with three lozenges gules.) SUPPORTERS, Dexter an heraldic antelope or, armed, unguled, and tufted argent, sinister a griffin with wings elevated or. (This should be collared as the Crest.) MOTTO, "Disponendo me non mutando me." 119

PORTARLINGTON (Queen's County)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

PORTOBELLO—Parliamentary Burgh of (Edinburghshire). QUARTERLY FIRST AND FOURTH, AZURE, A THREE-MASTED VESSEL UNDER SAIL OR; SECOND AND THIRD, ARGENT, A CANNON MOUNTED ON ITS CARRIAGE SABLE. Above the shield is placed a suitable helmet with a mantling gules doubled argent, and on a wreath of the proper liveries is set for Crest, A TOWER ARGENT MASONED SABLE, and on an escroll over the same this Motto, "OPE ET CONSILIO." Matriculated 18th March 1886. [The portcullis in the Crest is painted gules in the Lyon Register.] 80

PORTRUSH (Co. Antrim)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. Lewis's 'Topographical Dictionary' gives "Gules, an anchor in pale cabled all proper."

PORTSMOUTH (Hants)—AZURE, A CRESCENT OR, SURMOUNTED BY AN ESTOILE OF THE LAST. Recorded in the College of Arms. 69

PRESTON (Lancashire)—(Azure), A PASCHALL LAMB COUCHANT, WITH THE BANNER (all argent), ROUND THE HEAD A NIMBUS (or), AND IN THE BASE THE LETTERS P.P. (of the last). No colours are given in the Visitation Books, but the foregoing are believed to be correct. The legend is that P.P. stands for "Proud Preston." 72

PWLLHELI (Carnarvonshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following is, however, attributed to the Town: "..... On a mount an elephant passant, on his back a castle, his trunk extended between two palm-trees all proper." This, of course, is taken from the Common Seal, which shows this design, with the Legend "Sigillum communitis ville de Porthely." 110

QUEENBOROUGH (Kent)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents upon a mount a double castle, and from the upper battlements the bust of a woman affrontée, the hair dishevelled, and ducally crowned. 97

QUEEN'S COUNTY—Has no Armorial Bearings.

QUEENSFERRY (Linlithgowshire)—"The Royall Burgh of Quensferrie gives for **Ensignes Armoriall**, ARGENT IN Y^e SEA AZUR A GALLIE WITH HER SAILLS TRUSSUP SABLE, ON Y^e MIDLE PART THEREOF QUEEN MARGARET OF SCOTLAND STANDING RICHLIE APPARRELLED AND CROWNED PROPER, HOLDING IN HER DEXTER HAND A SCEPTER ENSIGNED WITH A FLOWER DE LIS OR, AND IN HER SINISTER, LYING ON HER BREAST, A BOOK FOLDED PURPURE, with these words in ane Escroll underneath, INSIGNIA BURGI PASSAGII REGINÆ." 21

QUEENSTOWN (Town Commissioners of), Co. Cork—ARGENT, A SHIP OF WAR IN FULL SAIL; FROM THE MAST-HEAD THE ROYAL STANDARD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ALL PROPER; IN THE CENTRE CHIEF POINT A HARP ENSIGNED WITH THE IMPERIAL CROWN ALSO PROPER, BETWEEN IN FESSE TWO TREFOILS SLIPPED VERT. **Motto**, NOMINE REGINÆ STATIO FIDISSIMA CLASSI. Granted 1870 by Sir J. Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms. The foregoing is his blazon, but the Editor suggests as a better (for the latter part), "In chief a harp ensigned with the imperial crown also proper, between two trefoils slipped vert." 21

RADNORSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings.

RADNOR (Radnorshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings, but the following are quoted by Burke's 'General Armory':—"Barry of six or and az. on a chief of the last, two palets betw. as many gyrons of the first." This Coat is probably taken from that of Mortimer, which, as blazoned in Woodward and Burnett's 'Treatise on Heraldry,' is as follows:—"Barry of six or and azure on a chief of the first two pallets between two gyrons of the second, over all an inescutcheon argent." 9

RAMSEY (Isle of Man)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

RAMSGATE (Kent)—QUARTERLY GULES AND AZURE, A CROSS PARTED AND FRETTY ARGENT BETWEEN A HORSE RAMPANT OF THE LAST IN THE FIRST QUARTER, A DEMI-LION PASSANT GUARDANT OF THE THIRD CONJOINED TO THE HULK OF A SHIP OR IN THE SECOND, A DOLPHIN NAIAANT PROPER IN THE THIRD, AND A LYMPHAD ALSO OR IN THE FOURTH. And for the **Crest**, ISSUANT FROM A NAVAL CROWN OR, A PIER-HEAD, THEREON A LIGHTHOUSE, BOTH PROPER. **Motto**, SALUS NAUFRAGIS SALUS ÆGRIS. Granted July 23, 1884. 64

RAWTENSTALL (Lancashire)—OR, ON A FESSE GULES BETWEEN TWO STAGS TRIPPANT AT GAZE IN CHIEF PROPER AND A MOUND IN BASE VERT, THEREON TWO COWS GRAZING AND RESPECTING EACH OTHER SABLE, A WOLF CURRANT OF THE FIRST BETWEEN TWO BALES OF WOOL OF THE THIRD, IN THE CHIEF POINT A SINISTER HAND COUPED AT THE WRIST OF THE SECOND. **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, UPON A MOUNT A SQUIRREL SEJANT CRACKING A NUT BETWEEN TWO SPRIGS OF THE COTTON-TREE, SLIPPED, LEAVED, AND FRUCTED, ALL PROPER. **Motto**, FLORET QUI LABORAT. Granted July 16, 1891. 84

READING (Berkshire)—(Azure), FIVE HEADS IN SALTIRE COUPED AT THE NECK (proper crined or), THE CENTRE HEAD DUCALLY CROWNED (of the last). 29

According to Berry, these Arms were granted by Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms, in the year 1566, and subsequently confirmed by Hervey, Clarenceux King of Arms; but Berry states that the centre head is between the letters R and E, and Debrett's 'House of Commons' so gives it. The entry made at the time of Visitations is simply a drawing of the Seal, which shows the five heads in saltire without any tinctures being marked, and having the Legend, "Communitatis Radingie," but the said drawing is distinctly labelled, "These are the Armes apperteyninge," &c.

The Arms, "Azure, three escallop-shells or," have frequently been attributed to the Town, but these are the Arms of Reading Abbey. The escallop-shell in the remote ages was the peculiar badge of a "palmer," and it is a curious coincidence that to a family of the name of "Palmer" Reading should owe so much of its present prosperity.

READING should owe so much of its present prosperity.

REDFORD. See East Redford.

REIGATE (Surrey)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal, the design upon which is sometimes quoted as the "Arms" of the Town, represents in front of a tree an embattled gateway with portcullis, and below is the MOTTO, "Never wonne ne never shall." In the gateway below the portcullis are the letters REI. Over the battlements is an escutcheon chequy, and on either side is an escutcheon bearing a monogram. 120

RENFREW, Commissioners of Supply for the County of. Ensigns Armorial: AZURE, A LYMPHAD SAILS FURLED ARGENT, ON A SHIELD OR PENDENT THEREFROM A FESS CHEQUY OF THE FIRST AND SECOND. Above the shield is

placed an esquire's helmet with a mantling gules doubled argent, and issuing out of a wreath of the proper liveries is set for **Crest**, A DEMI-LION RAMPANT GULES ARMED AND LANGUED AZURE, and in an Escroll over the same this **Motto**, AVITO VIRET HONORE. Matriculated the 11th day of March 1889. 85

RENFREW (Renfrewshire)—The Royall Burgh of Renfrew gives, IN THE SEA PROPER A SHIP WITH HER SAILES TRUSSED UP AND MAST AND TACKLINGS, THE PROW ENSIGN'D WITH THE SUN AND THE STARNE WITH THE MOONCRESCENT, ALL ARGENT, BETWIXT TWO ESCUTCHEONS IN THE HONOUR POINT AND THAT ON THE DEXTER CHARGED WITH A LYON RAMPANT WITH A DOUBLE TRESSURE AND COUNTER-FLOWERED GULES, BEING THE ROYALL COAT, THAT ON THE SINISTER WITH A FESS CHEQUE AZUR AND ARGENT AS THE COAT OF STEWART, AND BETWIXT ALSO MANY CROSS CROULETS FITCHED OF THE SECOND. The **Motto**, DEUS GUBERNAT NAVEM. The colour of the field is not stated in Lyon Register. 21

RETFORD, EAST. See East Retford.

RICHMOND (Surrey)—Borough of. PER FESSE GULES AND AZURE, ON A FESSE ERMINE A REPRESENTATION OF THE ANCIENT PALACE OF RICHMOND PROPER, BETWEEN TWO ROSES OF THE FIRST, BARBED AND SEEDED OF THE FOURTH; IN CHIEF A LION PASSANT GUARDANT BETWEEN TWO PORTCULLISES OR, AND IN BASE UPON WATER PROPER A SWAN ARGENT. **Crest**, ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, UPON A MOUNT A STAG REGARDANT PROPER, HOLDING IN THE MOUTH A SPRIG OF TWO ROSES, ONE ARGENT AND THE OTHER GULES, LEAVED AND SLIPPED PROPER, RESTING THE DEXTER FORE-LEG ON AN ESCOCHEON OR, CHARGED WITH A CHAPLET OF OAK VERT. **Motto**, A DEO ET REGE. Granted by Sir Albert William Woods, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, Walter Aston Blount, Clarenceux King of Arms, George E. Cokayne, Norroy King of Arms, June 19, 1891. 63

RICHMOND (Yorkshire)—GULES, AN ORLE ARGENT, OVER ALL A BEND ERMINE. Recorded in the College of Arms. Upon the Seal bearing the above Coat the escutcheon is surmounted by a crowned rose. This is frequently quoted as a Crest, the rose gules crowned or, and is so given in Burke's 'General Armory.' For the following very interesting description of the Common Seal I am indebted to the Town-Clerk:—"The Common Seal, which is doubtless the oldest of all, and which can be traced back as far as the earliest grants, is the effigy of a venerable old man, with a long beard and a glory round his head, placed in a canopied shrine or tabernacle of Gothic structure, his cloak closed at the neck but thrown open before by his hands, which disclose a crucifix hanging from his neck. On the dexter side of the tabernacle-work in which he is enshrined are the Arms of France and England quartered, and on the sinister those of John I., Earl of Richmond, chequers or and azure, a canton ermine; which seems to fix the time of its being first used as a badge of incorporation to the year 1268, when John confirmed their privileges. Round it in black letter, 'Sigillum . Co'e . Burgensiu' . Richmond.'" 70

RIDINGS, East, West, and North, of the County of Yorkshire. See Yorkshire.

RIPON (Yorkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a bugle-horn stringed, the mouthpiece to the dexter, with the letters RIPON arranged within and about the loops of the string. Burke in his 'General Armory' blazons this as a Coat, making the field gules and the bugle-horn and letters or. The Town-Clerk's notepaper shows a Coat-of-Arms, "Argent, a bugle-horn chained." 128

ROCHDALE (Lancashire)—ARGENT, A WOOL-PACK ENCIRCLED BY TWO BRANCHES OF THE COTTON-TREE FLOWERED AND CONJOINED PROPER, A BORDURE SABLE CHARGED WITH EIGHT MARTLETS OF THE FIELD. **Crest**, UPON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, A MILL-RIND SABLE, AND ABOVE A FLEECE ARGENT BANDED OR. **Motto**, CREDE SIGNO. Granted by Sir Charles George Young, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, J. Pulman, Clarenceux King of Arms, Robert Laurie, Norroy King of Arms, February 20, 1857. 69

- ROCHESTER (Kent)—OR, ON A CROSS GULES, A TEXT R OF THE FIELD, ON A CHIEF OF THE SECOND A LION OF ENGLAND. Recorded in the College of Arms. 46
- ROMNEY (Kent)—AZURE, THREE LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT IN PALE OR. Recorded in the College of Arms. 36
- ROMSEY (Hants)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a portcullis chained within the Legend "Borough of Romsey, 1578." 126
- ROSCOMMON—County. Has no Armorial Bearings.
- ROSS and CROMARTY—Counties. Have no Armorial Bearings.
- ROSS. See New Ross.
- ROSMARKIE (Ross-shire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. Refer to Fortrose.
- ROTHERHAM (Yorkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings, but a device appears to be made use of. It consists of a bridge supporting two escutcheons, namely, on the dexter side, "Azure, three cannon mounted on their carriages in pale . . ." and on the sinister side, "Vert, three stags trippant, two and one." MOTTO, "Sic virescit industria." 117
- ROTHERSAY (Buteshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. Those in use are party per pale, the dexter side argent, a castle triple-towered between in chief, on the dexter a crescent and on the sinister a mullet, and in base a lymphad, sail furled, the sinister side being the Arms of Stewart or, a fesse chequy azure and argent." The Seal represents the foregoing Arms within the Legend "Libertas, datur, Ville de Rothsea per Robertum Stuart, Regem Scottor." 117
- ROXBURGH, County of. The County of Roxburgh bears AZURE, AN UNICORN SALIANT ARGENT, HORNED, MANED, AND UNGULED OR, THE TAIL TUFTED OF THE LAST ON A CHIEF OF THE SECOND, A HUNTING-HORN SABLE STRINGED AND VIROLED GULES, BETWEEN TWO ESQUIRES' HELMETS OF THE FIELD. **Crest**, A DEXTER ARM FROM THE SHOULDER VAMBRACED AND BRANDISHING A SCYMITAR ALOFT PROPER, THE LAST HILTED AND POMMELLED OR. **Motto**, below the shield, NE CEDE MALIS SED CONTRA AUDENTIOR ITO. Matriculated July 9, 1798. 24
- RUTHERGLEN (Lanarkshire)—ARGENT, IN A SEA PROPER AN ANCIENT GALLEY SABLE, FLAGGED GULES, THEREIN TWO MEN PROPER, ONE ROWING, THE OTHER FURLING THE SAIL. Above the shield is placed a suitable helmet, with a mantling gules doubled argent, and on a wreath of the proper liveries is set for **Crest**, A DEMI-FIGURE OF THE VIRGIN MARY WITH THE INFANT SAVIOUR IN HER ARMS PROPER, and on a compartment below the shield, on which is an escroll containing this **Motto**, "EX FUMO FAMA," are placed for **Supporters**, TWO ANGELS PROPER WINGED OR. Arms matriculated in Lyon Office, and the Supporters granted April 4, 1889. Wm. Mitchell, Esquire, Provost. 75
- RUTHIN (Denbighshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which is quadrilateral, represents a triangular castle slightly in perspective, with the Legend, "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Ruthin." 129
- RUTLAND—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings. Berry in his 'Dictionary of Heraldry' quotes, "Gules, a fret or," and a lithographed sheet, published under the title of 'The Arms of the Counties of England and Wales,' gives, "Or, a horse-shoe sable, nailed argent." Both of course are without authority, the latter being the "reputed" Arms of the Town of Oakham. The Seal of the County Council exhibits upon an architectural background a horse-shoe. 29
- RYDE (Isle of Wight)—ARGENT, IN BASE ON WAVES OF THE SEA A SCHOONER YACHT UNDER SAIL PROPER WITHIN A BORDURE AZURE CHARGED WITH EIGHT ESTOILES OR. **Crest**, UPON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS, UPON A ROCK A SEA-HORSE PROPER, CHARGED ON THE BODY WITH TWO ESTOILES OR. **Motto**, AMENITAS SALUBRITAS URBANITAS. Granted by Sir Charles George Young, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, Robert Laurie, Clarenceux King of Arms, Walter Aston Blount, Norroy King of Arms, February 18, 1869. 19
- RYE (Sussex)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those used are Party per pale gules and azure, three demi-lions passant guardant in pale or, conjoined to the hulks of as many ships argent. 52
- SAFFRON WALDEN (Essex)—Has no Armorial Bearings. It represents a castle in base, and in fesse two towers all joined with a circular wall embattled, and in the centre of the Seal three saffron flowers slipped and leaved, with the Legend, "Sigillum Comunis Ville de Walden in Comitatu Essex." 109
- ST. ALBANS (Hertfordshire)—AZURE, A SALTIRE OR. Recorded in the College of Arms. 7
- ST. ANDREWS—University of. See University of St. Andrews.
- ST. ANDREWS (Fifeshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The various Seals represent an escutcheon azure, and upon a saltire argent the figure of St. Andrew extended. The base of the escutcheon is surmounted by an oval compartment extending from the bottom of the Seal, and exhibiting upon a wreath a boar passant in front of a tree, with the Motto, "Dum spiro spero," and all within the Legend, "Sigillum commune civitatis St. Andree." 117
- ST. ASAPH (Cornwall)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following are quoted in Burke's 'General Armory':—"Sa. two keys in saltire endorsed ar." (These are, of course, the Arms of the See of St. Asaph.) 51
- ST. DAVIDS (Pembrokeshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following are quoted in Burke's 'General Armory':—"Sa. on a cross or, five cinquefoils of the first." (These are, of course, the Arms of the See of St. Davids.) 68
- ST. GERMANS (Cornwall)—Has no Armorial Bearings.
- ST. HELENS (Lancashire)—ARGENT, TWO BARS AZURE, OVER ALL A CROSS SABLE, IN THE FIRST AND FOURTH QUARTERS A SALTIRE GULES, AND IN THE SECOND AND THIRD A GRYPHON SEGREANT OF THE THIRD. And for the **Crest**, On a wreath of the colours A LION PASSANT GUARDANT PROPER, CHARGED ON THE BODY WITH TWO FLEURS-DE-LIS GULES, RESTING THE DEXTER FORE-PAW ON AN INGOT OF SILVER. **Motto**, EX TERRA LUCEM. Granted January 17, 1876. 77
- ST. HELIERS (Jersey)—Has no Armorial Bearings.
- ST. IVES (Cornwall)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following are quoted in Burke's 'General Armory':—"Ar. an ivy branch overspreading the whole field vert." 97
- ST. IVES (Huntingdonshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those used are peculiar, and show a lamentable ignorance of heraldry on somebody's part. They are, Quarterly..... and four bulls' heads. MOTTO, "Sudore non sopore." Though the partition lines are very plainly in evidence, all four quarters are marked gules. The bulls' heads are far from heraldic, being neither couped, erased, nor cabossed, but savouring of all three. They have a remarkable resemblance to Messrs. Colman's trade-mark. Had the original artist no better copy to guide him than an old mustard-tin? 97
- ST. MAWES (Cornwall)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following are given in Burke's 'General Armory':—"Az. a bend lozenge or, betw. a tower in the sinister chief ar., and a ship with three masts, the sail furled, in the dexter base of the second." 29
- SALFORD (Lancashire)—AZURE SEMÉE OF BEES VOLANT, A SHUTTLE BETWEEN THREE GARBS OR, ON A CHIEF OF THE LAST A BALE CORDED PPR. BETWEEN TWO MILL-RINDS SABLE. **Crest**, A DEMI-LION ARGENT SUPPORTING A LANCE PROPER, THEREFROM FLOWING TO THE SINISTER A FLAG AZURE CHARGED WITH A SHUTTLE OR. **Supporters**, ON THE DEXTER SIDE A WOLF OR, AROUND THE NECK A CHAIN, AND PENDENT THEREFROM AN ESCOCHEON GULES, CHARGED WITH A MILL-RIND, ALSO OR; ON THE SINISTER SIDE AN HERALDIC ANTELOPE ARGENT, ARMED, CRINED, AND UNGULED OR, AROUND THE NECK A CHAIN, AND PENDENT THEREFROM AN ESCOCHEON GULES, CHARGED WITH A ROSE, ALSO ARGENT. **Motto**, INTEGRITY AND INDUSTRY. Arms and Crest granted by

Sir Charles George Young, Kt., Garter Principal King of Arms, J. Hawkes, Clarenceux King of Arms, Francis Martin, Norroy King of Arms, November 5, 1844. Supporters granted by Sir Charles George Young, Kt., Garter Principal King of Arms, November 6, 1844. 23

SALISBURY (Wiltshire)—**BARRY OF EIGHT AZURE AND OR. Supporters**, On either side AN EAGLE DISPLAYED WITH TWO HEADS OR, DUCALLY GORGED AZURE. Recorded in the College of Arms. *Gwillim gives (and Burke follows him, quoting in addition), "Azure, a sword argent, hilt and pommel or, surmounted by a key of the last, on a chief argent, three lozenges gules."* 17

SALOP. See Shropshire and Shrewsbury.

SALTASH (Cornwall)—*Has no Armorial Bearings. Two Seals are recorded in the Visitation Books—1. A three-masted ship with sails furled at anchor, with the Legend "Sigillum aquate Saltasche." 2. An escutcheon charged with a lion rampant within a bordure bezantée resting upon water, surmounted by a coronet composed of crosses patée and fleurs-de-lis, and on either side an ostrich feather labelled with the Legend "Sigillum Saltashe." Burke in his 'Armory' gives two entries, one quoting the Seals, and in the other blazoning the latter Seal as a Coat-of-Arms as follows:—"Saltash, Town of (co. Cornwall).—Az. the base water ppr. in pale an escutcheon or, thereon a lion ramp. gu. within a border sa. bezantée, ensigned with a prince's coronet of the third, on either side of the escutcheon an ostrich feather ar." Berry also gives it.* 112

SANDWICH (Kent)—**PARTY PER PALE GULES AND AZURE, THREE DEMI-LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT OR, CONJOINED TO THE HULKS OF AS MANY SHIPS ARGENT.** Recorded in the College of Arms. 14

SANQUHAR (Dumfriesshire)—*Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents an embattled gateway approached by five steps, flanked on either side by a tower with cupola and fane, and above the battlements of the gateway rise three towers each with a like cupola and fane, the centre tower rising above the outer ones. The Legend is "Sigillum commune Burgi de Sanquhar."* 95

SARK. Refer to Channel Islands.

SCARBOROUGH (Yorkshire)—*Has no Armorial Bearings. The Arms of Lumley (Earls of Scarborough), "Argent, a fesse gules between three popinjays vert," are sometimes quoted as belonging to the Town, but a copy of the Seal usually answers the purposes of insignia. This, which is very ancient, shows a ship, a watch-tower, and a star. Legend, "Sigillum comune Burgensin de Scardeburg."* 98

SCOTLAND—The entry in Lyon Register, dated 1672, is as follows:—

The Blason of the Atchevement of the King of Scotland.

The most high and mighty Monarch Charles the second Gives as the Sovereigne atchivement of his antient Kingdome of Scotland, OR, A LYON RAMPANT GULES ARMED AND LANGUED AZURE WITHIN A DOUBLE TRESSUR FLOWERED AND COUNTER-FLOWERED WITH FLOWERS DE LIS OF THE SECOND, ENCIRCLED WITH THE ORDER OF SCOTLAND THE SAME BEING COMPOSED OF RUE AND THISTLES HAVING THE IMAGE OF ST. ANDREW WITH HIS CROSSE ON HIS BREST Y^{nto} PENDENT Above the shield ane Helmet answerable to his Majesties high qualitie and jurisdiction with A MANTLE OR DOUBLED ERMINE ADORNED WITH ANE IMPERIAL CROWNE BEAUTIFIED WITH CROSSES PATTEE AND FLOWERS DE LIS surmounted on the top for his Majesties **Crest** of A LYON SEJANT FULL FACED GULES CROWNED OR HOLDING IN HIS DEXTER PAW A NAKED SWORD PROPER AND IN THE SINISTER A SCEPTER BOTH ERECTED PALEWAYS supported be TWO UNICORNES ARGENT CROWNED WITH IMPERIAL AND GOARGED WITH OPEN CROWNES, TO THE LAST CHAINS AFFIXED PASSING BETWIXT THEIR FORE LEGGS AND REFLEXED OVER THEIR BACKS OR, HE ON THE DEXTER IMBRACING AND BEARING UP A BANNER OF CLOATH OF GOLD CHARGED WITH THE ROYALL ARMES OF SCOTLAND AND HE ON THE SINISTER ANOTHER BANNER AZURE CHARGED WITH A ST. ANDREWS CROSSE

ARGENT, BOTH STANDING ON ANE COMPARTMENT PLACED UNDERNEATH FROM WHICH ISSUE THISTLES ONE TOWARDS EACH SIDE OF THE ESCUTCHEON, and for his Majisties Royall **Motto's** in ane escroll over all IN DEFENCE, and under on the table of the compartment NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT. [Refer to Great Britain.] 3

The vagaries of the Scottish official mind, added to certain peculiarities of the Scottish character, have produced very wonderful mixtures as applied to Scottish purposes. When the above achievement does not find sufficient favour, use is made of a wilful perversion of the present Armorial Insignia of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen. This [refer to Great Britain], of course, as determined by an Order in Council, places England in the 1st and 4th quarters and Scotland in the 2nd, Ireland in the 3rd. It appears to be usual north of the Border to place Scotland first and fourth, England in the second, and Ireland in the third. It seems to be forgotten that Her Majesty is Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and not Queen of England in England and Queen of Scotland in Scotland. The Supporters suffer rather more indignity than the Arms. Occasionally they are only reversed, but more frequently, as is often the case in official representations of them, in addition to this, the banners from the ancient and peculiarly Scottish achievement are placed within their paws. The poor old lion of England looks strange so hampered, and it would appear as if the banners had been given the creatures "in defence" to turn their attention from "fighting for the crown." One official representation before me as I write is worthy of description. It has 1 and 4 Scotland, 2 England, 3 Ireland. Round this is the collar of the Thistle, which in itself is encircled by the Garter. Supporters, on the dexter side a Scottish unicorn (i.e., as above quoted, being crowned and gorged with a Scottish coronet) holding a banner of St. Andrew; on the sinister side is a lion guardant and royally crowned or, supporting a banner of St. George. Pendent from the collar of the Thistle is a medallion of St. Andrew, and pendent from this is a medallion of St. George. Such is a Scottish official idea of the royal achievement. At one of the more recent coronations the Scottish heralds were supplied with tabards in England, their own being from great usage in a not sufficiently pristine condition for such an occasion. These, of course, bore the Royal Arms marshalled correctly, and the Scottish heralds protested in formal style against them.

SEAFORD (Sussex)—*Has no Armorial Bearings. Two Seals are recorded in the College of Arms. The larger bears upon its obverse a bird regardant with wings endorsed, and the Legend, "Sigillum burgensium de Saefordia;" and upon the reverse, upon waves of the sea a three-masted ship, the sail on the main-mast set, and on the others furled, and each having a pennon, with the Legend "With Suttonij et Chyngton." The smaller Seal has an eagle displayed looking to the sinister, with the Legend, "Sigillum Baliivi de Saeford." Berry seems to have confused the two Seals.*

SELKIRK—County of. *Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. Those claimed, and which appear upon the Seal of the County Council, are said to have been suggested by Sir Walter Scott, and are, (Argent?) on a mount in base a stag lodged regardant in front of a tree, all proper. Motto, "Leal to the Border."* 33

SELKIRK (Selkirkshire)—*Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The various Seals all represent the Holy Virgin with her Child seated on a throne, trees growing from behind the throne, and at her feet an escutcheon charged with the Royal Arms of Scotland. Upon the Town-Clerk's notepaper a similar design appears, but clouds are substituted for the trees, and in place of the Legend is the Motto, "Et spreta incolvmem vita defendere famam."* 117

SHAFTESBURY (Dorsetshire)—*Has no Armorial Bearings. The following are quoted by Burke in his 'General Armory,' and by Berry:—"Quarterly ar. and az. a cross counter-changed; in the first and fourth quarters a fleur-de-lis of the second, in the second and third quarters a leopard's face of the first." Upon the Corporation notepaper the foregoing Coat-of-Arms appears within the Legend, "Sigillum officii maiora us burgi Shaston;" but the leopards' faces are or.* 56

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire)—**PER FESS AZURE AND VERT, IN CHIEF EIGHT ARROWS IN SALTIRE BANDED ARGENT, AND IN BASE THREE GARBS OR; and for the Crest, Upon a wreath of the colours, A LION RAMPANT ARGENT, COLLARED GEMEL AZURE, HOLDING AN ANCIENT SHIELD ALSO AZURE, THEREON EIGHT ARROWS AS IN THE ARMS. Supporters**, On the dexter side, A FIGURE HABITED AS THOR, RESTING HIS EXTERIOR HAND ON A HAMMER, ALL PROPER; and on the sinister side, A FIGURE HABITED AS VULCAN STANDING IN FRONT OF AN ANVIL, AND IN THE

DEXTER HAND A PAIR OF PINCERS, ALL ALSO PROPER. **Motto**, DEO ADJUVANTE LABOR PROFICIT. The Supporters were added to the Arms of Sheffield by a grant dated August 31, 1893, consequent upon the elevation of that town to the rank and dignity of a city. 49

SHIELDS. See North Shields and South Shields.

SHOREHAM (Sussex)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the High Constable represents Party per pale, the dexter side argent crusuly sable, a lion rampant towards the sinister azure; the sinister side gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or. 22

SHREWSBURY, otherwise **SALOP**—AZURE, THREE LEOPARDS' FACES OR. Recorded in the College of Arms. **Motto**, FLOREAT SALOPIA. 7

SHROPSHIRE, otherwise the County of **SALOP**—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those most frequently quoted and used are "Gules, three leopards' faces or," which are, of course, the Arms of Shrewsbury with the tincture of the field altered—though the Shrewsbury Arms without even a change of tincture are frequently to be seen. The Motto, "Floreat Salopia," is used for both the County and the Town. The Seal of the County Council is standing evidence of wholesale ignorance. It exhibits upon a diapered background seven escutcheons. In the centre is a large shield of the Shrewsbury Arms labelled "Salop," and around it are six smaller escutcheons. The first repeats the Shrewsbury Arms, though here they are labelled as belonging to Shrewsbury; the next is labelled Bridgnorth, but shows a copy of the design upon the Seal, and not the Borough Arms, for there are none; in the next, labelled Oswestry, the design upon the Seal again does duty; and the next shows the Arms of Ludlow correctly (!). The next bears three inescutcheons, No. 1 being charged with a stag trippant, No. 2 with a chevron between three Moors' heads, and No. 3 with a lion rampant. These three inescutcheons form a part of the Seal of Much Wenlock (to which please refer), and the last escutcheon represents a castle, and is labelled Bishop's Castle. Five, therefore, out of the seven escutcheons are incorrect. 118

SLIGO—County. Has no Armorial Bearings.

SLIGO—City of (Co. Sligo). Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. The design upon the Seal which does duty represents a ruined building overhung by a tree, and a hare courant therefrom. 111

SODBURY. See Chipping Sodbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal of the County Council simply exhibits the inscription, "The Seal of the County Council of Somerset, 1889." The Arms of Bath have sometimes done duty for the County, but the "Justices" Seal, which is most beautifully executed, represents King Ina in his Palace of Justice, and at his feet is a portcullis, the old Plantagenet badge, evidently allusive to the old Beauforts, Dukes of Somerset. On the dexter side are the Arms of the Somersets, Dukes of Beaufort, balanced on the sinister by the Arms of the Seymours, Dukes of Somerset. At the base are the Arms of the See of Bath and Wells, and at the top are the Arms . . . a cross patonce between four martlets.

SOUTH MOLTON (Devonshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal shows a fleece banded. Above this is a royal crown and below a bishop's mitre, with the Motto, "Fiat justitia." The Legend is "Libertas de South Molton." 122

SOUTH SHIELDS—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal exhibits a wonderful achievement, namely, Argent, on waves of the sea a boat with four rowers, all rowing on the same side, one passenger and a coxswain, all proper, and in chief the words "Always ready." **CREST**, An anchor in pale cabled, all proper. **MOTTO**, "Courage, humanity, commerce." **SUPPORTERS**, On the dexter side a sailor habited and holding in his dexter hand a telescope, all proper, and on the sinister side a female figure vested in long garments, the face, neck, and arms proper, crowned with a mural coronet, and holding in her exterior hand a rod of Esculapius. Behind the escutcheon upon the seal is a trophy of two flags, that on the dexter side being the Union Jack, that on the sinister the Banner of St. George. 79

SOUTHAMPTON—County of, otherwise Hampshire. See Hampshire.

SOUTHAMPTON (Hants)—PARTY PER FESSE GULES AND ARGENT, THREE ROSES COUNTER-CHANGED. **Crest**, UPON A MOUNT VERT, A DOUBLE TOWER OR, AND ISSUING FROM THE UPPER BATTLEMENTS THEREOF A DEMY FEMALE AFFRONTÉE PROPER, VESTED PURPURE, CRINED AND CROWNED WITH AN EASTERN CORONET ALSO OR, HOLDING IN HER DEXTER HAND A SWORD ERECT POINT UPWARDS ARGENT, POMMEL AND HILT OF THE SECOND, AND IN HER SINISTER HAND A BALANCE SABLE, THE PANS GOLD.

In the Visitation Book, in the drawing of these Arms of Southampton, the escutcheon rests upon a mount vert, issuing from waves of the sea, and thereupon placed on either side of the escutcheon a ship of two masts at anchor, the sails furled all proper, the round top or, and from each mast-head flying a banner of St. George, upon the stern of each vessel a lion rampant also or, supporting the escutcheon exactly as shown in the illustration. But I question if the whole of this environment can be justly included under the heading of "Supporters." The Seal simply shows upon waves of the sea a ship of three masts in full sail, the main-sail being charged with the escutcheon only. Legend, "Sigillum commune villæ Southamptoniæ." The Arms are frequently made use of with the colours reversed. 94

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (Essex)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The best description I can give of the escutcheon doing duty as Armorial Insignia of Southend-on-Sea is to apply to it a term I have already used in relation to Crewe, namely, "Illustrated Bits," or perhaps "Comic Cuts" might be quite as appropriate, for to blazon it heraldically is impossible. I must repeat what I have said elsewhere in the volume, that it is difficult to realise the existence of such heraldic, or even artistic taste, and such palpable ignorance, as the design in question exhibits; and they can only equal the impudence of its designer in producing such an affair for the Corporation, the officers of which for the time being very evidently knew nothing of Armory. The design is party per pale, on the dexter side a landscape representing a well, on the sinister side a landscape representing an ecclesiastical building, on a chief a landscape representing a pier and esplanade, over all an inescutcheon "gules, charged with three seaxes fesseways proper," being the Arms usually attributed to the County of Middlesex!!! **CREST**, Upon waves of the sea, a ship of three masts in full sail proper. **MOTTO**, "Forti nihil difficile." 84

SOUTHPORT (Lancashire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. On the Corporation notepaper the following Arms are used, which are quoted by Burke in his 'General Armory':—"Ar. a fesse dancettée betw. in chief three cross crosslets fitchée sa., and in base a lifeboat with men, sky, and sea all ppr. **CREST**, A serpent ppr. entwined about a cross crosslet fitchée sa. **MOTTO**, 'Salus populi.'" 64

SOUTHWARK (Surrey)—Has no Armorial Bearings, but the following Arms are quoted by Berry, and are also given in Debrett's 'House of Commons':—"Az. an annulet ensigned with a cross pattée or, interlaced with a saltier conjoined in base of the second." 28

SOUTHWOLD (Suffolk)—(Sable), TWO ARROWS IN SALTIRE ENFILED WITH A DUCAL CORONET (or). **Crest**, THE BUST OF A MAN COUPED AT THE BREAST, VESTED AND REGALLY CROWNED. Recorded in the College of Arms, but no colours are given. 65

The Seal represents this coat upon an escutcheon, but with the addition of the letter S (reversed) in base; and here the coronet is composed of two cinquefoils and three fleurs-de-lis. The shield is surmounted by an Esquire's helmet and mantling, and has for the Crest the figure of a man coupé at the breast and vested, but the head-covering is more like a Mitre than a Regal Crown. The Legend is "They Ryght defend." [The illustration shows the Arms and Crest as they appear upon the Seal, and in the form they are used. At the time it was done the Editor was not aware it was recorded in the College of Arms.]

STAFFORDSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The County Council have adopted for the Seal and stationery the Arms "Or, a chevron gules," which are those of the old family of Stafford, now represented by the Rt. Hon. Sir Fitzosbert Edward Stafford-Jerningham, Baron Stafford, who quarters the said Arms. His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, who is Marquess of the County of Stafford—the title being used by his eldest son—is not connected with the Stafford family. The County Council surround the Arms with a continuous succession of Stafford knots, "à la Cordelière," adorned with four medallions, having allusion to the industries of the County, and bearing: (1.) A garb, I imagine, for Agriculture; (2.) A jug, presumably for the Pottery trade; (3.) The astronomical sign of Mars, which is always understood to represent the Iron industry; and (4) A black lozenge, which I can only suggest may have some allusion to a lump of coal. Burke in his 'General Armory' plants inter alia on the long-suffering Town of Stafford a Coat which he blazons "the base vert, a castle triple-towered ppr. between four lions passant guardant or, in base a lion of the last." This is the Coat which, on the "twopenny coloured" sheet of County Arms frequently alluded to, appears in all its gorgeous colouring. Berry takes "from an entry in the Office of Arms in 1778" the real Coat of the Town of Stafford, and gives that: but the County of Staffordshire is usually represented by the badge of the Stafford knot, as witness its appropriation by the North Staffordshire Railway.

STAFFORD (Staffordshire)—GULES, A QUADRANGULAR CASTLE IN PERSPECTIVE, THE FOUR TOWERS DOMED ARGENT, AND EACH SURMOUNTED BY A PENNON OR, BETWEEN, IN CHIEF, TWO STAFFORD KNOTS, AND IN BASE A LION PASSANT GUARDANT OF THE LAST. Recorded in the College of Arms.

Burke quotes two Coats as follows:—"Stafford, Town of (Co. Stafford).—Or, on a chief gu. a serpent nowed of the first. Another Coat—The base vert, a castle triple-towered ppr. betw. four lions pass. guard. or, in base a lion of the last." Though one cannot help fancying a "serpent nowed" is much like a "Stafford Knot." Berry contents himself with the latter. Perhaps owing to the fact that so many versions are quoted, the Town Clerk's stationery has no Arms upon it, simply exhibiting a copy of the Seal. The Legend is "Sigillum communitatis villæ Staffordiæ," and represents in base water, and therein a fish naiaint. Upon the water is a castle triple-towered, between four lions passant guardant, and on either side a (fleur-de-lis?) in fesse.

STALYBRIDGE (Cheshire)—ARGENT, A CHEVRON ENGRAILED GULES, BETWEEN TWO CROSSES POINTED VOIDED IN CHIEF SABLE, AND A MULLET IN BASE ALSO SABLE, AND PIERCED OF THE FIELD WITH TWO FLANCHES AZURE, EACH CHARGED WITH A CINQUEFOIL OF THE FIELD. **Crest**, A GARB OR, IN FRONT THEREOF A WOLF STATANT ARGENT. **Motto**, ABSQUE LABORE NIHIL. Granted by Sir Charles George Young, Kt., Garter Principal King of Arms, L. Pulman, Esq., Clarenceux King of Arms, Robert Laurie, Esq., Norroy King of Arms, June 18, 1857.

STAMFORD (Lincolnshire)—PARTY PER PALE, THE DEXTER SIDE GULES, THREE LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT IN PALE OR, AND THE SINISTER CHEQUY OR AND AZURE. Recorded in the College of Arms. Upon the Seal and upon the Corporation notepaper two "somethings" appear in the position usually appropriated in an achievement to Supporters; but they be neither "fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring," nor could they answer to any known form of an "heraldic beast."

STIRLING—Council of the County of. AZURE, ON A SALTIRE BETWEEN TWO CALTRAPS IN CHIEF AND BASE, AND AS MANY SPUR-ROWELS IN THE FLANKS ARGENT, A LION RAMPANT GULES ARMED AND LANGUED OF THE FIRST. Matriculated the 29th day of September 1890.

STIRLING (Stirlingshire)—The Entry in Lyon Register is as follows:—"The Royall Burgh of Striveling bears, AZURE, ON A MOUND, OR BASEMENT, A CASTLE TRIPLE-TOWERED WITHOUT WINDOWS ARGENT, MASONED SABLE, THE GATE CLOSED GULES, SURROUNDED WITH FOUR OAK-TREES DISPOSED IN ORLE OF THE SECOND, THE INTERSTICES OF

THE FIELD BEING SEMÉE OF STARS OF SIX RAYS OF THE LAST. All surrounded with this Inscription, CONTINET HOC IN SE NEMUS ET CASTRUM STRIVELINSE. (Signed) JAMES LORIMER, Interim Lyon Clerk.

"Lyon Office, Edinburgh, 25th April 1849—There was presented, of this date, a distinct Impression of the Common Seal of the Royal Burgh of Stirling, from which the above Arms have now been herein recorded."

STOCKBRIDGE (Hampshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings, but the following are quoted in Burke's 'General Armory':—"Gu., three lions pass. in pale per pale or and ar." as illustration to which refer; whilst Berry gives, "Gu. three lions pass. guardant in pale ar."

STOCKPORT (Cheshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those used, however, and which are given in Debrett's 'House of Commons,' are those which appear to have belonged to the ancient family of Stopford, Stopfort, or Stockport, Barons of Stockport, namely, "Azure, three lozenges, two and one, between nine cross crosslets or," or, as sometimes quoted, "Azure crusuly, three lozenges or." Debrett's 'House of Commons' adds, presumably by way of ornament, for no other reason is apparent, on the dexter side the head and forepart of a lion issuing from behind the escutcheon, and as a sinister supporter the figure of Britannia. At the base is the Union badge of the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, and above an escroll bearing the words "Corporate Reform, Jan. 1838," and surmounting all a mural coronet. What special claim Stockport may have for appropriating the National emblems the Editor would be glad to know, and he would suggest a reform in the Arms as well as in the Corporation.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES (Durham)—Has no Armorial Bearings. A castle in front of and charged upon the stem of an anchor cabled is used as a kind of badge, and sometimes painted sable upon an argent field is displayed as a Coat-of-Arms. The Motto used is "Fortitudo et spes." The badge and motto appear upon the Corporation Seal with the Legend "Sig. Corp. de Stockton sup. Tisam. in. Com. pal. Dunelm;" but upon the Seal the anchor is not cabled.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT (Staffordshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Upon application to the Town-Clerk for a copy of the Corporation Seal, a polite note was returned stating that "there would be objection" to such a proceeding, but referring to the achievement upon the stationery for particulars of the Arms in use. The said Armorial Bearings exhibit a considerable ignorance of Heraldry, and very much greater ingenuity in compilation, for no other word can fitly describe its manufacture. The blazon, to the best of the Editor's knowledge, would probably run somewhat as follows:—Party per pale, the dexter side argent, a beehive (or perhaps a pottery kiln) between three jugs; on a chief azure a representation of certain complicated machinery, presumably all proper; the sinister side, party per pale and per chevron, on the dexter side argent, on a bend azure cotised three cinquefoils, on the sinister side, vert between two bars, argent, three ermine spots (in another representation three garbs), all between two lions passant guardant, the base or, two bars gules, in chief three trefoils slipped; over all on a bend azure, three boars' heads. **Crest**, Upon a wreath of the colours a boar's head erased close (presumably ppr.). **Motto**, which for some reason unknown to the Editor is borne upon an escroll between the escutcheon and the Crest, "E terris dare artem."

STRABANE (Co. Tyrone)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. Those in use are "Argent, on water proper a man sculling in an open boat, in chief a triple-tower all proper." **MOTTO**, "Concordia crescit."

STRANRAER (Wigtonshire)—"The Royall Burgh of Stranrawer gives ARGENT, IN THE SEA PROPER A SHIP WITH THREE MASTS RYDING AT ANCHOR SABLE. The **Motto**, TUTISSIMA STATIO."

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON (Warwickshire) A CHEVRON BETWEEN THREE LEOPARDS' FACES. Recorded in the College of Arms. No colours are given in the Visitation Books; none are known, and none are used.

SUDBURY (Suffolk)—SABLE, A TALBOT SEJANT ARGENT, ON A CHIEF GULES, A LION PASSANT GUARDANT BETWEEN TWO FLEURS-DE-LIS OR. **Crest**, On a wreath of the colours, A TALBOT'S HEAD ERASED OR, BETWEEN TWO OSTRICH FEATHERS ERECT ARGENT. Granted in the year 1596, by Cooke, Clarenceux King of Arms, the original grant (according to Berry) being still among the archives of Sudbury. Burke and Berry both quote the talbot's head as gules, and it has been wrongly so engraved herein, but the records in the College of Arms all show it to be "or."

65

SUFFOLK—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Arms of Ipswich have frequently done duty for the County insignia. The Seal of the County Council of West Suffolk shows the Arms of King Edward the Confessor, namely, (azure) a cross patonce between five martlets or, within the legend "West Suffolk County Council." That of East Suffolk represents a castle domed, and on each dome a pennon, and above the battlements upon a wreath is a lion rampant, the legend being "East Suffolk County Council."

113

SUNDERLAND (Durham)—Has no Arms. In Debrett's 'House of Commons,' however, a certain design is given, evidently intended for an heraldic achievement, namely, Argent, a sextant (?) proper. **CREST**, A terrestrial globe. **MOTTO**, "Nil desperandum auspice Deo."

82

SURREY—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Arms of Guildford, or some travesty thereon, are often used for the County, but for some County purposes the Arms azure, six martlets three, two, and one, and in chief a crescent (see Sussex), were made use of. The following description of the Seal of the County Council has been supplied to me:—"The Seal is circular, and measures two inches in diameter. The three trefoils are symbolical of the Deity; the three lions of England within the spandrels, of our country; they are typical of the allegiance due to God and to our country. In chief is a shield with the arms of Warren, Earls of Surrey, 'chequy or and azure.' William de Warren, the first holder of the title, was created Earl of Surrey by William Rufus. In base on the dexter side is a shield with the Arms of the ancient Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, 'Az. three salmons hauriant in pale ar., and below the letter R' (probably for royal). The first charter to the Borough of Kingston bears date 26th April 1200. On the sinister side is a shield with the Arms of the Borough of Guildford, 'Sa. on a mount vert a castle with two towers embattled, on the mount a lion couchant guardant.' The first charter to the Borough of Guildford bears date at Westminster, 7th January 1256-7. The cusps of the trefoils terminate in three fleurs-de-lis, which are charges from the Coat of Arms of Mr. Leicester Penrhyn, the first Chairman of the County Council of Surrey. The Arms of Leicester are 'Azure a fess between three fleurs-de-lis or. The figures 1889 give the date of the first introduction of County Councils.'"

113

SUSSEX, WEST—County Council of. AZURE, SIX MARTLETS, THREE, TWO, AND ONE, AND A CHIEF OR. Granted May 18, 1889.

22

SUSSEX—As such has no Armorial Bearings. Prior to the passing of the Local Government Bill in 1889 many versions and perversions of the Arms and of the Seal of Chichester were quoted and did duty for the County insignia; but "the Justices of the Peace for the County" made use of a Coat showing six martlets, three, two, and one. Upon the formation of the County Councils the County Council of West Sussex obtained, through the munificence of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G. (who is a member of the Council), a grant of Arms, as quoted above in the previous paragraph; but the County Council of East Sussex invented a Coat which does duty upon the Seal and notepaper, and is as follows:—Quarterly 1. Six martlets, three, two, and one; 2. chequy or and azure; 3. an eagle displayed; 4. three demi-lions passant guardant conjoined to the hulls of as many ships.

96

SUTHERLANDSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings.

SUTTON COLDFIELD (Warwickshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a double heraldic rose within the Legend, "Sigill. gardiani et societatis de Sutton Coldfyld."

111

SWANSEA (Glamorganshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those in use represent an embattled gateway, and from each tower a flagstaff, thereon a banner, that on the dexter charged with a lion rampant, and that on the sinister with an eagle displayed. Upon an inescutcheon in the centre chief point a bird regardant, with wings displayed and inverted, holding in the beak a fish or scroll of paper. No colours are ascertainable, and sometimes the inescutcheon alone is made use of. The Seal of the Corporation represents a portcullis chained within the Legend, "The Seale of the Corporation of Swansea."

26

SYDNEY (New South Wales)—Has no Armorial Bearings, but a Coat has been invented, and appears upon the Seal, namely, Azure, a ship with all sails set proper, on a chief argent, a beehive surrounded by bees volant all proper. **CREST**, On a mural coronet two arrows in saltire points downwards (? or arrow-heads), ensigned by an eight-pointed star all proper. **SUPPORTERS**, On the dexter side a Maori, about his loins a waist-cloth, and holding in his exterior hand in bend sinister a lance all proper, and on the sinister side an English sailor, habited all proper. **MOTTO**, "I take, but I surrender." [These details were not obtained in sufficient time before publication for an engraving thereof to be inserted.—A. C. F. D.]

TAIN (Ross and Cromarty)—The entry in Lyon Register is as follows:—"The Royall Burgh of Tayne gives for **Ensignes Armoriall**, GULES, SAINT DUTHACUS IN LONG GARMENTS ARGENT, HOLDING IN HIS DEXTER HAND A STAFF GARNISHED WITH IVIE; IN THE SINISTER, LAID ON HIS BREST, A BOOK EXPANDED PROPER."

56

TAMWORTH (Staffordshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which is of most exquisite workmanship, represents a fleur-de-lis, diapered all over with a minute floral design, within the Legend "Sig. burgi de Tamworth in comitat. Warwic. et Staf." Engraven round the edge of the Seal, "Ex dono Thomæ Thynne de maneris de Drayton, Armigeri, anno Dom. 1679."

124

TAUNTON (Somersetshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a castle or abbey, and below a fleur-de-lis between two peacocks respecting each other, within the Legend "Sigillum commune burgi Tantonie." Another Seal represents a regal crown, surmounted by a cherub with wings expanded, and under the crown upon an escroll the word "Defendamus." The Legend being "Sigillum burgi de Taunton."

98

TAVISTOCK (Devonshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following are given in Burke's 'General Armory':—"Per pale gules and azure a fleece, round the body a collar and ring, in chief a lion passant guardant between two fleurs-de-lis, all or." See illustration. In Debrett's 'House of Commons' the Arms of Tavistock are shown differently, "Per pale gules and azure a fleece, in the dexter chief a lion passant, and in the sinister chief a fleur-de-lis, all or."

28

TENBY (Pembrokeshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a building of some kind, and above is an escutcheon, the chief barry of four charged with three martlets, two and one, and in base a like number of cinquefoils, also two and one, with the Legend "Sigillum comune burgen-sium ville tenebie." Appended is a copy of a letter which I have received from the Town-Clerk in relation to the matter. "As requested, I send herewith impression from the Tenby Borough Seal, also a sketch of the original Seal, which has been lost for some years. The small Brass Common Seal of the Borough (.....) has also been missing for some years, so that the only Seal now in use is the Mayor's Seal, and a smaller size of same for small documents."

106

TENTERDEN (Kent)—GULES, IN BASE WAVES OF THE SEA PROPER, AND THEREON A SHIP OF THREE MASTS OR, THE SAIL ON THE FORE-MAST FURLED, THE MAIN-SAIL SET, AND BEARING THE ARMS OF SANDWICH, NAMELY, PARTY PER PALE GULES AND AZURE, THREE DEMI-LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT OR, CONJOINED TO AS MANY HULKS OF SHIPS ARGENT, THE MIZZEN CHARGED WITH THE ARMS, ARGENT, ON A BEND SABLE BETWEEN FOUR LION'S HEADS ERASED GULES, THREE MULLET OR. Recorded in the College of Arms.

43

- TEWKESBURY** (Gloucestershire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a castle, with the Legend, "*Comune sigillum Ballivorum burgens et coiat burgi de Tewkesbury.*" 101
- THAXTED** (Essex)—GULES, TWO SWORDS IN SALTIRE ARGENT, IN CHIEF A ROSE OF THE LAST WITHIN A FETTERLOCK OR. Recorded in the College of Arms. 58
- THETFORD** (Norfolk)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a quadrangular castle embattled and surmounted with a tower, and from this a flag. From each of the outer towers issues a demi-man, that on the dexter side holding a sword, and that on the sinister blowing a horn, all proper. 116
- THIRSK** (Yorkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings.
- THORNABY-ON-TEES** (Yorkshire)—BARRY OF TWELVE GULES AND ARGENT, ON A PALE ERMINE, A LION RAMPANT AZURE, A CHIEF ENGRAILED OF THE SECOND, THEREON THREE TORTEAUX. And for the **Crest**, On a wreath of the colours, IN FRONT OF TWO ANCHORS IN SALTIRE OR, THE STERN OF A SHIP WITH A RUDDER PROPER. **Motto**, ALWAYS ADVANCING. Granted January 23, 1893. 73
- THURSO** (Caithness)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents the figure of St. Peter holding the keys in his right hand, and a patriarchal staff in his left. The Legend is "*Sigillum burgi de Thurso in Caitnes.*" 129
- TIPPERARY**—County. Has no Armorial Bearings.
- TIPPERARY** (Co. Tipperary)—Has no Armorial Bearings.
- TIVERTON** (Devonshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which shows a most curious designing, exhibits the Castle, Church, and Town of Tiverton with Lowman's and Exe bridges, and beneath a woolpack. Berry to his description adds the almost needless remark: "*The whole seems to be an invention of some engraver.*" The Legend is "*Sigillum oppidi de Tyverton.*" 116
- TODMORDEN** (Yorkshire)—Has not yet obtained any Armorial Bearings.
- TORQUAY** (Devonshire)—ERMINE, THREE BENDLETS AZURE, A SHIP IN FULL SAIL PROPER, COLOURS FLYING GULES, A CHIEF WAVY OF THE LAST, THEREON A PALE ARGENT, CHARGED WITH A CASTELLATED GATEWAY ON A MOUNT PROPER, THE VANE OF THE FOURTH BETWEEN TWO WINGS OF THE FIFTH. And for the **Crest** on a wreath of the colours, UPON A ROCK A GULL PROPER, SUPPORTING WITH THE DEXTER LEG AN ANCHOR ERECT SABLE, CABLED OR. **Motto**, SALUS ET FELICITAS. Granted May 29, 1893. 73
- TORRINGTON**. See Great Torrington.
- TOTNES** (Devonshire)—SABLE, A CASTLE TRIPLE TOWERED ARGENT, BETWEEN TWO KEYS ERECT, WARDS IN CHIEF OF THE LAST, THE BASE WATER AZURE. Recorded in the College of Arms. (51.) The Seal differs slightly. See illustration. 97
- TRALEE** (Co. Kerry)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. The Seal represents a castle, and above it a royal crown between the letters I and R. Below is the word "*Traly.*"
- TREGONY** (Cornwall)—Burke in his '*General Armory*' gives "*..... a pomegranate slipped and leaved*" **CREST**, A Cornish chough's head and neck erased sable, holding in the beak a chaplet ermine and sable." The Arms are informally recorded in the College of Arms, but no colours are marked and no Crest is given. 65
- TRIM** (Co. Meath)—Has no Armorial Bearings. But in Lewis's '*Topographical Dictionary*' the following design is given: "*Upon a mount inscribed 'Trim' a double tower, and from the upper battlements a demi-man issuant blowing a horn.*"
- TRURO** (Cornwall)—GULES, A REPRESENTATION OF AN ANCIENT SHIP OF THREE MASTS UNDER SAIL OR, IN THE SEA PROPER, AND IN BASE TWO FISH NAIA NT IN PALE, ALSO PROPER. **Supporters**, On the dexter side, A MINER, HABITED, AND HOLDING IN THE EXTERIOR HAND A PICK, HANDLE DOWNWARDS, ALL PROPER, and on the sinister side A FISHERMAN HABITED AND HOLDING IN THE EXTERIOR HAND A COIL OF ROPE, ALL PROPER. **Motto**, EXULTUM CORNU IN DEO. The Arms used upon the Common Seal were duly entered as appertaining to the Borough of Truro in the Visitations of Cornwall in the years 1573 and 1620. On its elevation to a city, the Supporters were granted November 3, 1877, by Sir Albert William Woods, Garter Principal King of Arms. 87
- The Arms are quoted both by Burke and Berry as having the base barry wavy argent and azure; but in the painting issued with the Grant of Supporters the water is represented as proper.
- TUAM** (Co. Galway)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a Cross Calvary, which is sometimes taken as the Arms.
- TUNBRIDGE WELLS** (Kent)—GULES, GUTTÉE D'EAU ON A PILE OR BETWEEN TWO FOUNTAINS, IN BASE A LION RAMPANT GULES. **Crest**, A WELL PROPER, ISSUANT THEREFROM A DEMI-LION GULES HOLDING BETWEEN THE PAWS A FOUNTAIN. **Motto**, DO WELL, DOUBT NOT. Granted July 19, 1889. 86
- TYNEMOUTH** (Northumberland)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those in use are as follows:—Gules, three ducal coronets two and one or. **CREST**, A three-masted ship with sails set, all proper. **SUPPORTERS**, On the dexter side a miner habited, and holding over his dexter shoulder a pick all proper, and on the sinister side a mariner habited all proper. **MOTTO**, "*Messis ab altis.*" 90
- TYRONE**—County. Has no Armorial Bearings.
- TYRONE** (Co. Tyrone)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office.
- ULSTER**, Province of (Ireland)—OR, A CROSS GULES, ON AN INESCUTCHEON ARGENT A DEXTER HAND COUPED, ALSO GULES. Burke, in his '*General Armory*,' adds a note—"There are two other Coats on record in Ulster's Office as the Arms of the Province, viz., Or, a lion rampant double queued gules; and Argent, a dexter hand coupéd gules." This is peculiar, for the Baronets of Ireland always carry a sinister hand; but Sir Bernard Burke certainly quoted the Arms of Ulster as showing a dexter hand, and in the Grant of Arms to the Royal University of Ireland they are so quoted. [See illustration of the Royal University of Ireland.] 39
- UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**. See Great Britain and Ireland.
- UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN**—Has **Ensigns Armorial**, QUARTERLY FIRST AZURE, A BOUGH POT OR, CHARGED WITH THREE SALMON FISHES IN FRET PROPER, AND CONTAINING AS MANY LILIES OF THE GARDEN, THE DEXTER IN BUD, THE CENTRE FULL BLOWN, AND THE SINISTER HALF BLOWN ALSO PROPER, FLOWERED ARGENT, ISSUANT FROM THE MIDDLE CHIEF AMID RAYS OF THE SUN, A DEXTER HAND HOLDING AN OPEN BOOK LIKEWISE PROPER; SECOND ARGENT, A CHIEF Paly OF SIX OR AND GULES; THIRD ARGENT, A CHEVRON SABLE BETWEEN THREE BOARS' HEADS ERASED GULES, ARMED OF THE FIELD AND LANGUED AZURE, FOURTH GULES, A TOWER TRIPLE-TOWERED ARGENT, MASONED, SABLE WINDOWS AND PORT OF THE LAST. In an escroll below the shield is placed this **Motto**, INITIUM SAPIENTIÆ TIMOR DOMINI. Matriculated 26th day of September 1888. The Grant recites "that long prior to the passing of the Act 1672, c. 21, Ensigns Armorial were borne by the University and King's College of Aberdeen and by the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, but that neither Ensigns Armorial were matriculated; that the said two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen were united into one University called the University of Aberdeen, &c." The pot of lilies charged with three fishes are sometimes spoken of as the old Arms of Aberdeen; the second quarter are the Arms of Keith, Earl Marischal, the third quarter are the Arms of Elphinstone, which family now represents the Keith family; and the fourth quarter is probably taken from the Arms of the City, to which refer.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE—GULES, ON A CROSS ERMINE BETWEEN FOUR LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT OR, A BIBLE LYING FESSEWAYS OF THE FIELD, CLASPED AND GARNISHED OF THE THIRD, THE CLASPS IN BASE. **Motto**, HINC LUCEM ET POCULA SACRA. Arms recorded in the College of Arms. 26

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN—QUARTERLY AZURE AND ERMINE, IN THE FIRST QUARTER A BOOK OPEN PROPER CLASPED OR, AND IN THE FOURTH QUARTER A CASTLE OF TWO TOWERS FLAMMANT PROPER; OVER ALL IN THE CENTRE POINT THE HARP OF IRELAND ENSIGNED WITH THE ROYAL CROWN. Granted by Sir John Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, March 28, 1862. 39

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM—ARGENT A CROSS PATTÉE GULES, ON A CANTON AZURE, A CHEVRON OR, BETWEEN THREE LIONS RAMPANT ARGENT. **Motto**, FUNDAMENTA EJUS SUPER MONTIBUS SANCTIS. These Arms are recorded in the College of Arms. The cross as used is by no means a true cross pattée, but I know of no better heraldic description for it; though I believe it is known as the cross of St. Cuthbert. The Arms upon the canton are those of Bishop Hatfield. Bishop Hatfield's Hall makes use of the Arms as upon the canton with the Motto, "Vel primus vel cum primis." 8

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH—ARGENT ON A SALTIRE AZURE, BETWEEN A THISTLE PROPER IN CHIEF AND A CASTLE ON A ROCK SABLE IN BASE, A BOOK EXPANDED OR. Matriculated in Lyon Office, 1789. 19

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW—Has no Armorial Bearings. The present Seal of the University shows the mitred head of St. Kentigern between on the dexter side a salmon haurient head upwards holding in its mouth a ring, and on the sinister side a bell, and perched thereon a robin redbreast, all encircled by a branch of olive. Legend, "S commune curiæ universitatis Glasguensis." The old Seal used prior to the Act of 1889, showed a full-length figure of Saint Kentigern in his canonicals between, on the dexter side a cubit arm vested, holding in the hand an open book, and on the sinister side a salmon haurient, head upwards, holding in its mouth a ring. An impression of the design as stamped upon the University envelopes has been sent to me by the authorities, and in the accompanying letter it is described as the "Crest" of the University. (Ye Gods! and this from a seat of learning!) It exhibits a mace in pale between, in chief an open book, and in base a salmon lying on its back and holding in its mouth a ring; on the dexter side is a tree growing from a mount and perched thereon a robin, and on the sinister side is a bell. The MOTTO is "Via veritas vita." 8

UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, ROYAL—PER SALTIRE ERMINE AND ERMINES AN OPEN BOOK PROPER, CLASPED AND SURMOUNTED BY THE ROYAL CROWN OR, BETWEEN FOUR ESCUTCHEONS, TWO IN PALE AND TWO IN FESS, THE ESCUTCHEONS IN PALE REPRESENTING RESPECTIVELY THE ARMS OF THE PROVINCES OF LEINSTER AND MUNSTER, VIZ., LEINSTER VERT AN IRISH HARP OR, STRINGED ARGENT; AND MUNSTER, AZURE THREE ANTIQUE CROWNS OR, THE ESCUTCHEONS IN FESS REPRESENTING RESPECTIVELY THE ARMS OF THE PROVINCES OF ULSTER AND CONNAUGHT, VIZ., ULSTER OR, A CROSS GULES ON AN ESCUTCHEON ARGENT, A DEXTER HAND COUPED ALSO GULES, AND CONNAUGHT PER PALE ARGENT AND AZURE ON THE DEXTER A DIMIDIATED EAGLE DISPLAYED SABLE, AND ON THE SINISTER CONJOINED THEREWITH AT THE SHOULDER A SINISTER ARM EMBOWED PROPER; SLEEVED OF THE FIRST, HOLDING A SWORD ERECT ALSO PROPER. Granted by Sir John Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, October 11, 1881. 39

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON—ARGENT, ON A CROSS GULES, THE UNION ROSE IRRADIATED AND ENSIGNED WITH THE IMPERIAL CROWN PROPER, A CHIEF AZURE, THEREON AN OPEN BOOK ALSO PROPER, THE CLASPS GOLD. Granted April 10, 1838, by Ralph Bigland, Garter, William Woods, Clarenceux, and Edmund Lodge, Norroy. 24

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE (Australia)—AZURE, A FIGURE INTENDED TO REPRESENT VICTORY, ROBED AND ATTIRED PROPER, THE DEXTER HAND EXTENDED HOLD-

ING A WREATH OF LAUREL OR, BETWEEN FOUR STARS OF EIGHT POINTS, TWO IN PALE AND TWO IN FESSE ARGENT, with this **Motto**, POSTERA CRESCAM LAUDE. Granted January 15, 1863, by Sir Charles George Young, Garter, Robert Laurie, Clarenceux, and W. A. Blount, Norroy. 8

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD—AZURE, ON A BOOK OPEN PROPER, GARNISHED OR, ON THE DEXTER SIDE THEREOF SEVEN SEALS OF THE LAST, BETWEEN THREE OPEN CROWNS OF THE SAME THE WORDS "IN P'NCIPIA ERAT VERBU. ET VERBU. ERAT APUD DEU." These words have been frequently changed for "Dominus illuminatio mea" or for "Sapientia felicitas." Recorded in the College of Arms. 24

UNIVERSITY, QUEEN'S (Ireland)—ARGENT, A SALTIRE GULES CHARGED WITH A ROYAL CROWN OF ENGLAND, BETWEEN AN OPEN ANTIEN BOOK IN CHIEF AND THE IRISH HARP IN BASE, ALL PROPER. Granted by Sir W. Betham, Ulster King of Arms, September 15, 1851. 46

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Common Seal of the University shows a figure of St. Andrew displayed upon a saltire between three escutcheons (1) in chief or, on a chief a (2) on the dexter side, the Royal Arms of Scotland (3) on the sinister side, azure, on a fesse or, between three mascles a Legend, "Sig. Universitatis Doctorum Magistrorum et scholarium Sancti Andree." The "design" upon the notepaper shows four escutcheons, and these quite a different assortment.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES—ARGENT, ON A CROSS AZURE, AN OPEN BOOK PROPER, THE CLASPS GOLD, BETWEEN FOUR STARS OF EIGHT POINTS OR, ON A CHIEF GULES, A LION PASSANT GUARDANT ALSO OR. **Motto**, SIDERE MENS EADEM MUTATO. Recorded in the College of Arms. 37

UNIVERSITY, The VICTORIA (Manchester)—PARTY PER PALE ARGENT AND GULES, A ROSE COUNTER-CHANGED BETWEEN IN CHIEF A TERRESTRIAL GLOBE SEMÉE OF BEES VOLANT AND A GOLDEN FLEECE, AND IN BASE A CORMORANT HOLDING IN THE BEAK A BRANCH OF SEA-WEED CALLED LAVER, ALL PROPER, together with this **Motto**, OLIM ARMIS NUNC STUDIIS. 8

The rose is, of course, that of Lancaster and York conjoined, the globe is the Crest of Manchester, the cormorant of Liverpool, and the fleece is taken from the Arms of Leeds; the three principal Colleges of the University being situated in those towns.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY. See University, Victoria.

WALDEN, SAFFRON. See Saffron Walden.

WAKEFIELD (Yorkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings, but Burke's 'General Armory' gives "Az. a fleur-de-lis or," which Armorial Bearings duly appear on the Corporation Seal. 61

WALES (Principality of)—No Armorial Bearings exist for Wales as a whole. Different Royal Arms borne by the various rulers are of course in existence and well known, notably those of North Wales, South Wales, and Powysland. Those of the first, which are those borne in the thirteenth century by Iorwerth Drwyndawh and by the Princes of Wales till the last Prince Llewellyn, are however almost universally used and quoted, when Wales as a principality requires to be heraldically represented, and are quarterly or and gules four lions passant counterchanged. 2

WALLINGFORD (Berkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents (according to the 'General Armory') a man on horseback at full speed armed cap-a-piè, and bearing on his left arm his shield, charged with the Arms of France and England quarterly, on his helmet a cap of maintenance, thereon a lion statant guardant ducally crowned, his dexter arm extended and holding a sword erect, the pommel whereof is fastened to a chain which passes from the gorget: the horse fully caparisoned. Legend, "Sigillum commune de Wallingford." 112

WALSALL (Staffordshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those in use constitute a decidedly peculiar achievement. The Arms of France and England quarterly answer the purpose

of an escutcheon. This is surmounted by a coronet, composed of five fleurs-de-lys, and therein a mount surmounted by a bear sejant erect, collared and chained, and holding between his forepaws a ragged staff. For SUPPORTERS, Two lions sejant guardant, addorsed (i.e., with the escutcheon resting upon their backs), the tails interlaced below the escutcheon. The Corporation Seal shows the foregoing Arms and Supporters surmounted by an open coronet, the rim surmounted by five fleurs-de-lys. 66

WAREHAM (Dorset)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following Arms are quoted in Burke's 'General Armory':—"Gu. a crescent surmounted of an estoile of six points or, betw. three fleurs-de-lis reversed of the last." 69

WARRINGTON (Lancashire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following are quoted in Burke's 'General Armory':—"Ar. six lioncels, three, two, and one gu., being the Arms of Vilars, the first Lords of Warrington." 116

The Corporation generally make use of the design upon the Seal, which represents the above Arms, and behind them in saltire two banners, that on the dexter side gules, charged with three lions passant guardant in pale or, and a label of three points argent, being intended for the Arms of the County Palatine of Lancaster; that on the sinister side azure charged with three garbs or, being intended for the Arms of the County Palatine of Chester. In place of the Crest, the Seal shows a sword and a mace in saltire, the sword enfiled with a wreath of laurel, both surmounted by a scroll bearing the inscription, "Anno Decimo Victoriae Reginae." Debrett gives a motto (which appears to be used in the Town), "Deus dat incrementum."

WARWICKSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following are, however, given on a sheet published under the title "Arms of the Counties of England and Wales," namely, Gules, a tower between on the dexter side a sun in splendour or, and on the sinister a crescent argent. This is, of course, a travesty on the Seal of Warwick.

WARWICK (Warwickshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which is recorded in the Visitation Books of the College of Arms, represents upon a sable field, and issuing from battlements in base, a castle triple-towered argent, from each of the outer towers issues a demi-huntsman winding his horn (? all proper), and on the centre tower is pendent an escutcheon sable charged with a ragged staff in bend argent. On the dexter side of the castle is a star, and on the sinister side is a crescent. 121

WATERFORD (County of)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

WATERFORD, City of (Co. Waterford)—Has no Armorial Bearings recorded in Ulster's Office, but Burke gives in his 'General Armory': "Per fess gu. and ar., in chief three lions pass. guard. in pale or, in base on the sea ppr. three barks of the third. CREST, A lion sejant supporting an Irish harp or. SUPPORTERS, Dexter, a lion or; sinister, a dolphin ar. MOTTO, 'Urbs intacta manet.'" In Debrett's 'House of Commons' the illustration of the Arms of Waterford differs slightly. The Shield is shown party per fesse, but the tinctures of both chief and base are vert, which is obviously wrong, and only one ship is shown in base, and that with two masts. 90

WEDNESBURY (Staffordshire)—Sable, on a fesse between two lions passant argent, crowned or, the emblem of Mars, between two lozenges of the field. And for the Crest, On a wreath of the colours, in front of the rising sun or, a tower with flames of fire proper, and charged with the emblem of Mars as in the Arms, with the Motto, "Arte marte vigore." 22

WELLS (Somersetshire)—The Collections of Vincent, preserved in the College of Arms, give a Coat upon a field argent a mount in base, therefrom issuing a tree, and at the foot thereof three wells, all of which he labels proper. This within the Legend, "Hoc fonte derivata copia in patriam populumque fluit," is illustrated in Debrett's 'House of Commons' more in the form of a Seal. The Arms as used (see engraving), and as quoted by Burke and Berry are, "Party per fesse argent and vert, a tree proper issuing from the fesse line, in base three wells, two and one, masoned proper," with a Motto as quoted in the

foregoing Legend. Berry adds a note, "These Arms are somewhat doubtful, as Mr. Edmondson, upon strict inquiry, and consulting the records of the city, could not find the blazon or description of any Arms belonging to it." The 'General Armory' gives details of the "Corporation Seal," which "represents a tree from the root, whereof runs a spring of water, on the sinister thereof stands a stork picking up a fish, on the dexter is another bird resembling a Cornish chough. 91

WELSHPOOL (Montgomeryshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents an escutcheon charged with an embattled gateway approached by five circular steps, with the Legend, "The Seal of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Pool." 106

WENLOCK. See Much Wenlock.

WEST BROMWICH (Staffordshire)—AZURE, A STAG'S HEAD CABOSHED ARGENT BETWEEN THREE FERS-DE-MOLINE OR, A BORDURE OF THE SECOND CHARGED WITH FOUR MULLET AND AS MANY FLEURS-DE-LIS ALTERNATELY OF THE FIRST. And for the Crest, On a wreath of the colours, IN FRONT OF FOUR FEATHERS ERECT AZURE A STAG LODGED ARGENT, SUPPORTING WITH THE DEXTER FOOT A FER-DE-MOLINE SABLE. Granted October 16, 1882. The stag's head in the Arms and the ostrich feathers in the Crest are derived from Lord Dartmouth's achievement. 60

WEST HAM (Essex)—PER FESSE GULES AND OR, IN CHIEF A SHIP UNDER SAIL PROPER, AND TWO HAMMERS IN SALTIRE OF THE SECOND, IN BASE THREE CHEVRONS OF THE FIRST, OVER ALL A PALE ERMINE, THEREON A CROZIER ERECT, ALSO OF THE SECOND. And for the Crest, On a wreath of the colours, IN FRONT OF A SWORD IN BEND DEXTER, POINT DOWNWARDS PROPER, POMMEL AND HILT GOLD, SURMOUNTED BY A CROZIER IN BEND SINISTER OR, A SUN RISING IN SPLENDOR PROPER. Motto, DEO CONFIDIMUS. 67

WEST HARTLEPOOL (Durham)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

WEST MEATH (County)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

WEST RIDING of the County of Yorkshire. See Yorkshire.

WEST SUFFOLK. See Suffolk.

WEST SUSSEX. See Sussex, West.

WESTBURY (Wiltshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The following are given in Burke's 'General Armory':—"Quarterly or and az., a cross patonce, on a border twenty lions rampant, all counterchanged." 19

WESTMINSTER (City of)—AZURE, A PORTCULLIS WITH CHAINS PENDENT OR, ON A CHIEF OF THE LAST, ON A PALE, BETWEEN TWO UNITED ROSES OF YORK AND LANCASTER, THE ARMS OF KING EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, NAMELY, AZURE, A CROSS PATONCE BETWEEN FIVE MARTLETS, ONE IN EACH QUARTER, AND ANOTHER IN BASE ALL OR. Granted October 1, 1601, by Dethick, Garter King of Arms, and Camden, Clarenceux King of Arms. 14

The actual blazon of the Grant runs:—"In a shield azure a portcullis Gould, on a cheefe of the second the Arms of the holye King Edward the Confessor betwene towne united roses of Lancaster & York. Wm. Dethick, Garter; William Camden, Clarenceux."

The illustration in Debrett's 'House of Commons' is very incorrect.

WESTMORELAND—Has no Armorial Bearings. In the published sheet headed "The Arms of the Counties of England and Wales" is a most ludicrous achievement, namely, "Azure, a carbuncle or, on an escutcheon of pretence the Arms of England, i.e., gules, three lions passant guardant or." If reference be made to the description of the Seal of Appleby, which is doubtless the origin, the extent of the joke will perhaps be appreciated.

WEXFORD (County of)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

WEXFORD, Town of (Co. Wexford)—ARGENT, THREE LYMPHADS FLAMMANT WITH PENNONS ALL PROPER. Motto, PER AQUA ET IGNE. Granted by Molyneux, Ulster King of Arms, and recorded in the Visitation of Wexford in 1628. 91

WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBE REGIS, United Towns of (Dorsetshire)—AZURE, ON WAVES OF THE SEA IN BASE PROPER A SHIP OF THREE MASTS TACKLED AND RIGGED ALL OR, ON THE FORE AND MIZZEN MASTS TWO SQUARE BANNERS, THAT ON THE FIRST PARTY PER PALE GULES AND VERT, THREE LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT OR, THAT ON THE LATTER QUARTERLY 1 AND 4 ARGENT, A LION RAMPANT PURPURE 2 AND 3 GULES A TOWER TRIPLE TOWERED OR, ON THE HULK OF THE SHIP AN ESCUTCHEON PER FESSE OR AND GULES, IN CHIEF THREE CHEVRONS OF THE LAST, IN BASE THREE LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT IN PALE ALSO OR. Berry, in giving the foregoing Coat, adds a note that the two towns were united in one Corporation in the thirteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, in consequence whereof, in the thirty-sixth year of the same reign, the foregoing Arms were granted by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux King of Arms, May 1, 1592, and at the same time he granted a Common Seal, "Azure, a bridge of three arches double embattled argent standing in the sea proper, in chief an escutcheon per fesse or and gules, in the chief thereof three chevrons of the last, and in base three lions passant guardant in pale also or." The curious point is that in the Visitation Records, whilst the design upon the Common Seal appears upon an escutcheon, the drawing of the Arms is not so placed, though the colours are marked in both instances, and the legends are omitted. The illustration of the present Seal is taken from a sheet of facsimiles of the Seals published by Messrs. Sherren & Son, Engravers, of Weymouth.

104

WHITBY (Yorkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings, but De-brett's 'House of Commons' gives the following:—"Azure three shells proper."

9

WHITEHAVEN (Cumberland)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The designer of the Seal not being content with one bogus escutcheon, must needs invent two, one showing a ship in full sail passing the pier-head, the other displaying the buildings and outhouses at the mouth of a mine. In the blank space at the top of the Seal is shown a range of mountains and a railway embankment complete, with signal-box and signal-post, and a railway locomotive and tender, and attached thereto a train of railway waggons. MOTTO, "Vincit omnia perseverantia." (One wishes a little of the heraldic ignorance could be overcome.) The Legend upon the Seal is "Town of Whitehaven, 1863." The "Seal of the Trustees of the Town and Harbour of Whitehaven" exhibits, with other historical and literary matter, an escutcheon decidedly unique. It is evidently suggested by the Arms of Lord Lonsdale, and displays without tinctures six annulets, three, two, and one, and on a chief the word "Persevere." This, however, may certainly be nothing more than a peculiar way of showing a motto. Lord Lonsdale's Arms are, Or, six annulets, three, two, and one sable; so I presume, if colours be wanted, the foregoing blazon would supply them. Whitehaven evidently goes in for variety. It is a pity that, as far as it is concerned, all is so very bogus.

105

WHITHORN (Wigtownshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents the figure of St. Ninian seated and fully vested with manacles on either side of him. The Legend is "S. comune unitatis burgi candide casi."

121

WICK—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings.

WICK (County of Wick)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents two men rowing in an open boat, with the figure of the Saviour (?) standing in the stern, with the Motto, "Nisi Dominus frustra." The Legend is "Sigillum commune burgi de Wick, 1589."

102

WICKLOW—County. Has no Armorial Bearings.

WICKLOW (Co. Wicklow)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office. The following are quoted in Burke's 'General Armory':—"Or, on a staff ppr. a flag gold, a chief indented gu." but the design upon the Seal is more frequently made use of.

105

WICKHAM. See Wycombe.

WIDNES (Lancashire)—QUARTERLY ARGENT AND AZURE, A CROSS PER CROSS COUNTER-CHANGED, IN THE FIRST AND FOURTH QUARTERS A ROSE GULES, BARBED AND SEEDED PROPER, AND IN THE SECOND AND THIRD A BEEHIVE BETWEEN FOUR BEES VOLANT SALTIRE-WISE OR; and for the Crest, Upon a wreath of the colours, A FURNACE, THEREON AN ALEMBIC, ALL OR. Motto, INDUSTRIA DITAT. Granted June 5, 1893.

74

WIGAN (Lancashire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The present Seal, which is oval in shape, represents a building supported upon columns and surmounted by a belfry. In front of the building is a balcony, and above the roof, upon the dexter side of the belfry, is a sword in pale. The Legend is, "Sigillum commune ville et burgi de Wigan." Three Seals, very different from the above, were recorded at the Visitation.

93

WIGHT, Isle of. See Isle of Wight.

WIGTOWN—County of. Has no Armorial Bearings. Upon the Seal of the County Council, with other heraldic insignia, the following Arms are made use of, namely, Azure, a lion rampant

126

WIGTOWN (Wigtownshire)—Has not matriculated any Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a three-masted ship at sea, partly under sail, within the Legend "Sigil. commune antiquiss burgi Wigtoniensis."

118

WILTON (Wiltshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal, which is very ancient, represents the figure of a saint in a niche of a shrine of Gothic work, and over it an angel holding an escutcheon of the Arms of England, namely, "Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or." A very different Seal was recorded at the Visitation.

WILTSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Arms either of the City or the See of Salisbury have done duty in their turn, also those of the different Lords-Lieutenant for the time being. The present Seal of the County Council represents a view of Stonehenge.

WINCHELSEA (Sussex)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Those in use, which are quoted in Burke's 'General Armory,' are Party per pale gules and azure, three demi-lions passant guardant or, conjoined in pale to the hulks of as many ships argent. Berry gives a note, "This borough hath also a very ancient Seal, representing a ship with a castle at the head and another at the stern, and on one part of the Seal is a small escutcheon of the Arms of England, viz., three lions in pale." [See illustration of Sandwich.]

14

WINCHESTER (Hants.)—GULES, FIVE CASTLES IN SALTIRE ARGENT, THE CENTRE CASTLE SUPPORTED BY TWO LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT OR. Recorded in the College of Arms. In Ulster's Office is a MS. Book of the Armorial Bearings of Towns, and the Arms, "Sable, three lilies argent, leaved vert," are given for Winchester.

14

WINDSOR (Berkshire)—In the Collections of Vincent preserved in the College of Arms the following Coat-of-Arms is quoted:—"Party per fesse argent and vert, issuing from the base a tower of the first, and in the fesse point a stag's head caboshed of the same attired gules, and between the attires an escutcheon of France and England quarterly. The Arms as they are used differ little save in matters of drawing, except that the field is per fesse vert and gules. The illustration is of the Arms as they are used. Berry frankly says the Town "hath not any Armorial Ensign," and Burke quotes none. The following description of the Seal is taken from the 'General Armory,' as efforts to obtain an impression were not successful:—

"WINDSOR, Town of (Co. Berks)—The Seal represents a castle in base, embattled, and surmounted with three towers, the middle tower surmounted of another, in the centre fess point a stag's head cabossed, betw. the attires an escutcheon, charged with the Arms of France and England quarterly; on the dexter side of the head the letter W, and on the sinister the letter B; on the verge betw. the castle in base and the attires of the stag's head the Legend, viz., 'Sigillum majoris burgi de Nova Windsore.'"

12

WISBECH (Cambridgeshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents two saints standing in canopies (St. Peter and St. Paul), all within the Legend, "*Sigillum commune inhabitancium ville de Wisbiche.*" 116

WITNEY (Oxford)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents a Paschal lamb passant, and in the dexter chief a sun in splendour, and in the sinister fesse a crescent, all within the Legend "*Sigillum commune burg et ville de Witney.*" 123

WOKINGHAM (Berkshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents an acorn slipped and leaved, with the Legend "*Wokingham.*" 99

WOLVERHAMPTON (Staffordshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings; but not content with the bogus escutcheon which has been perpetrated for it, it also displays two other escutcheons, one of Wessex, the other of Leveson-Gower. But the authorised description, published in the '*Municipal Year Book*,' is too good a joke to be omitted; for such is Heraldry when affected by ignorant amateurs:—

"Blazonry and Description in Explanation of the Common Seal of the Municipal Corporation of Wolverhampton, County of Stafford, designed by Alfred Hall Browne, Gentleman, MDCCCXLVIII.

The Seal, comprised within the following inscription:—

"The Seal of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Wolverhampton," contains within a quatrefoil the Shields, Badges, and Motto blazoned and described below, viz.:—

ARMS.—The centre Shield (devised for the Borough Arms) is sable, a chevron between II. cressets argent filled with burning coals in chief, and the stone column of "*Wulfrunhampton*" in base proper, augmented with an inescutcheon azure, a saltier of the second for Mercia, a canton of St. George for Windsor, charged with the key of St. Peter or.

The dexter shield, ensigned with a Saxon crown azure, a cross patonce between IV. martlets or, for Wulfruna.

The sinister shield, ensigned with the metal of a ducal coronet, quarterly I. and IV. barry of VIII. argent and gules, surtout a cross patonce sable II. and III. three laurel leaves or, for Leveson-Gower.

BADGES.—The civic mace and sword in saltier issuing behind the centre shield coupled with a mural crown, the Stafford Knot above, and II. keys erect, their handles interlaced below.

MOTTO.—"E tenebris oritur lux."

The following notes are in explanation of the charges and devices composing the Seal:—

The Hill of Hantune, consecrated to the British fire-god "*Huam*" (the sun), was of old the scene of Beltine rites, if it were not the site of a Druidic temple. The Collegiate Church now crowns the hill, and Wolverhampton has displaced its forest of oaks.

A weather-worn stone column of peculiar shape and sculpture, combining the characteristics both of Celtic and Saxon workmanship, still stands in the old churchyard; the form of its shaft, however, has induced some antiquaries to attribute its erection to a pre-historic period, whilst others deem it a memorial of Roman civilisation. It is about xx. feet high. The carvings, now almost defaced, are still evidently comprised within four unequal compartments divided by as many bands, of which the topmost is zigzag and the third of lozenges between two cable string-courses. Some are recorded to have resembled the lozengey scrawlings on British pottery, and others rudely to represent roses and other flowers inter-twined with the hoisted tails of grotesque dragon-like figures. A beast with a bird's head, resembling the symbol stamped on British coins, is also said to have been traced. Similar designs ornament the initial letters in Saxon manuscripts.

In relation to the above, and showing in its devices a connection with this County, a monumental pillar at Carew, in Pembrokeshire, referred to the eighth century, but probably of higher antiquity, is noticeable. It is richly carved in the style usually termed "*Saxon knotwork*," and surmounted by a cross, in the centre of which appears the knot now known as the "*Staffordshire Badge*." The neck is charged with small crosses potent, and the cross itself is patée. Both kinds being those borne in the Arms of the Bishop of Lichfield, and

characteristic of that See. A copy of this cross decorates the Memorial Stone erected in the Wolverhampton General Cemetery.

The Hill remained a "*high place*" of heathenism till the introduction of the Gospel, and here the first Wolverhampton Church was founded, probably in the latter half of the seventh century. It was, as it is reasonably conjectured, one of the many primitive churches erected in this district by Wulfere, a Mercian prince, after his conversion by St. Chad, Bishop of Lichfield. In that case the hamlet around it would be called Wulfere Hantune. In 994, however, it is certain that Wulfruna, a princess of the house of Wessex, established a monastery here, and annexed it to the church then standing. The charter is still extant in the archives of the Deanery of Windsor. It was confirmed by Ethelred II., and he and his royal kinswoman liberally endowed the establishment with lands and privileges. The present church was built on the ruins of the Monastery, towards the close of the twelfth century.

The Seal adopted by the Corporation was designed to commemorate, as far as heraldic devices could express, the leading points in its history marked by the above remains and incidents. The reading of the centre shield chronologically commences with the first of these memorials. The field is black, emblematical of heathenism, and at the base is placed the ancient pillar, as it now appears in outline, it being impracticable to render correctly the defaced sculpture.

Immediately above, and spanning the column, a charge is introduced significant of the event next recorded. The chevron represents the rafters of a building, and is employed by heralds to denote, according to Gwylim, "*the completion of some chargeable or memorable work*." The ensign of an argent saltier cross, on an azure field (assigned by heralds, by an *ex post facto* grant to the house of Mercia) charged upon the chevron commemorates the "*memorable work*" of founding the primitive church by Wulfere. Its ecclesiastical character is expressed by argent.

The next circumstance noted is the use of the Hill as a beacon station. Hill fires are a very ancient means of inter-communication, still in use. In the Middle Ages fire-baskets or "*cressets*" of various shapes were used as beacons. The form figured above the chevron is similar to those still used by the colliers of the South Staffordshire coalfield (of which Wolverhampton is the metropolis) under the name of "*rodney fires*." Filled with burning coals may thus have reference to British times, to Mediæval Ages, and to their present local application.

The last historic incident chosen for heraldic record has again relation to the Church. Originally dedicated to the Virgin, it was subsequently placed (temp. Henry III.) under the patronage of St. Peter, on the occasion of an exempt jurisdiction and other immunities being granted by Pope Innocent IV., hence the change of its tutelary guardian. In the reign of Edward IV. the College and Free Chapel were annexed to the Deanery of Windsor. It continued thus united (saving a temporary separation at the Reformation) until the death of the last Dean, MDCCCXLV. To commemorate the decanal connection the badge of Windsor, charged with that of St. Peter, is placed in a canton. The Seal of the ancient chapter represents a bishop holding a key.

In relation to these bearings two lesser Shields are introduced, flanking as collateral in position and significance the centre Shield and the facts there noted. On the one ensigned with the Anglo-Saxon crown are blazoned the Arms assigned to the royal family of Wessex, Edgar, Ethelred, and Wulfruna being amongst the known and notable patrons and benefactors of the early Church. The other, ensigned with the metal of a ducal coronet, contains (by his Grace's permission) the paternal Coat of the Duke of Sutherland, who as a Leveson-Gower represents an old and honourable Wolverhampton family, connected with its history, property, and foundations. As lord of the manor of Stowheath, which, with the deanery manor divides the town, and comprises the adjacent coalfields, his Grace inherits the Leveson possessions and ancient territorial authority.

The Motto referring to the past and present likewise anticipates the future. "*From darkness arises light*," the change from heathenism to Christianity, as well as the blaze of beacon fires in olden nights, is obviously denoted; whilst

translated "From dark places, light (or fire) springs forth," reference is made to the local mineral products, their properties and uses; or by the words figuratively rendered may be signified the rise of the town to greater importance under the auspices of the Corporation.

As Badges the Mace and Sword of Office are recognised emblems of municipal authority; they are aptly coupled by a mural crown taken from the Crest of the first Mayor. The "Stafford Knot," as before intimated, is the device or cognisance of the County, whilst the keys represent the staple manufacture of the town. An authority for thus interlacing them is afforded by an antique Pontifical signet ring.

There is a slang name we have for Wolverhampton down in the Midlands. The display affected in the foregoing is much in keeping therewith.

92

WOODSTOCK (Oxfordshire)—GULES, THE STUMP OF A TREE COUPED AND ERADICATED ARGENT, AND IN CHIEF THREE STAGS' HEADS CABOSHED OF THE SAME, ALL WITHIN A BORDURE OF THE LAST CHARGED WITH EIGHT OAK LEAVES VERT. **Crest**, OUT OF A DUCAL CORONET OR, AN OAK-TREE PROPER, LEAVED VERT. **Supporters**, On either side of the escutcheon, A SAVAGE PROPER, WREATHED ABOUT THE HEAD AND LOINS WITH OAK LEAVES VERT, AND HOLDING OVER HIS EXTERIOR SHOULDER A CLUB PROPER. Recorded in the College of Arms. **Motto**, RAMOSA CORNUA CERVI.

55

WORCESTERSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. Owing to the uncertainty which has existed as to the Arms of the City of Worcester (to which refer), many variations upon the one or the other of the Coats, or upon both, have been used, but the Seal of the County Council simply exhibits the Arms, "Argent, a fesse between three pears sable," which now appear (and more is the pity) to be generally accepted as the County Arms—witness the labels on the Worcestershire sauce bottles.

19

WORCESTER (Worcestershire)—Has two distinct Coats-of-Arms, both of which are recorded in the Visitation Books in the College of Arms. They are described as "the antient and modern armes" respectively. The former being, "QUARTERLY SABLE AND GULES, A TOWER TRIPLE TOWERED ARGENT" (44), and the latter being, "ARGENT, A FESSE BETWEEN THREE PEARS SABLE" (19). The good people of Worcester usually release themselves from the difficulty of a decision between the relative claims of the two by placing the latter Coat as a dexter canton upon the former; but beyond long custom, I know of no legal authority for such a proceeding. Berry takes the bull by the horns and blazons the combination as the authentic Coat of the City. I am indebted to Burke's 'General Armory' for the following Legend:—

"WORCESTER, City of—Quarterly, sa. and gu. a castle, triple-towered ar. These Arms appear in the Visitation of 1569. A second Coat was subsequently adopted by the City, and there is a local tradition that it was granted by Queen Elizabeth in allusion to a pear-tree in full fruit having been brought into the centre of the city (called 'The Cross'), and there replanted, at the time of her Majesty's visit to Worcester. No grant has been found to confirm this tradition, but the second Coat, which is, Ar. a fess betw. three pears sa., may nevertheless have been adopted in commemoration of the Queen's visit. It is engraved on Speed's Map of the County, dated 1610, and it appears in the Visitations of 1634 and 1682-3, where it is called the 'Modern Arms' of the City, the first-named Coat being described as the 'Ancient Arms.' The City **Mottoes** are—'Florate

semper fidelis civitas; 'Civitas in bello in pace fidelis; and 'Semper fidelis, mutare sperno.'"

The Seal of the City is of an architectural form, displaying no Arms at all.

WORKINGTON (Cumberland)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

WORTHING (Sussex)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

WOTTON-BASSETT (Wiltshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings. Burke's 'General Armory' gives, "Gu. a chev. betw. three lozenges ar."

54

WREXHAM (Denbighshire)—ERMINE, TWO CROZIERES IN SALTIRE OR ON A CHIEF DANCETTÉ PER PALE GULES AND OR, TWO LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT COUNTERCHANGED. **Crest**, Upon a wreath of the colours, UPON A MOUNT VERT A DRAGON GULES, RESTING THE DEXTER CLAW UPON A SHIELD OR, CHARGED WITH THE CHARACTER OF MARS SABLE. **Motto**, FEAR GOD, HONOUR THE KING. Granted by Sir Charles George Young, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, J. Pulman, Clarenceux King of Arms, Robert Laurie, Norroy King of Arms, November 6, 1857.

85

WYCOMBE (Buckinghamshire)—SABLE, ON A MOUNT PROPER, A SWAN ARGENT, DUCALLY GORGED AND CHAINED OR. Recorded in the College of Arms.

35

YARMOUTH, Great (Norfolk)—PARTY PER PALE GULES AND AZURE, THREE DEMI-LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT OR, CONJOINED TO THE BODIES OF AS MANY HERRINGS ARGENT. **Motto**, REX ET NOSTRA JURA. This Coat-of-Arms (without the Motto) appears in the Visitation Books, and is marked, "The usuall armes of the towne of Greate Yermouthe at this p'sent." Another Coat is also given, namely, "Party per fesse gules and azure, in chief three lions passant guardant in pale or, and in base three herrings naiant argent two and one;" and this is described as "the owld and auncient armes." Berry says that the original Arms, "as appears by the Seal," were azure three herrings in pale argent.

15

YARMOUTH, LITTLE—Burke gives a Coat, Argent, a chevron between three seals' feet, erect and erased sable. Berry gives the Coat as Argent, a chevron between three lions' gambes; but adds a note, that these should most probably be seals' feet.

YARMOUTH (Hants), alias Eremue—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Seal represents upon waves of the sea a three-masted ship, all within the Legend, "S. commu de Eremu."

III

YEOVIL (Somersetshire)—Has no Armorial Bearings.

YORKSHIRE—Has no Armorial Bearings. The Arms of the City of York formerly did duty when County insignia were wanted; but upon the formation of the County Councils for the different Ridings of the County, the West Riding simply assumed the design of the White Rose of York for its Seal (125). The North Riding invented a Coat-of-Arms for theirs, namely, Argent, a cross gules, on a chief azure three roses of the field.

28

YORK (Yorkshire)—ARGENT, ON A CROSS GULES, FIVE LIONS PASSANT GUARDANT OR. Recorded in the College of Arms.

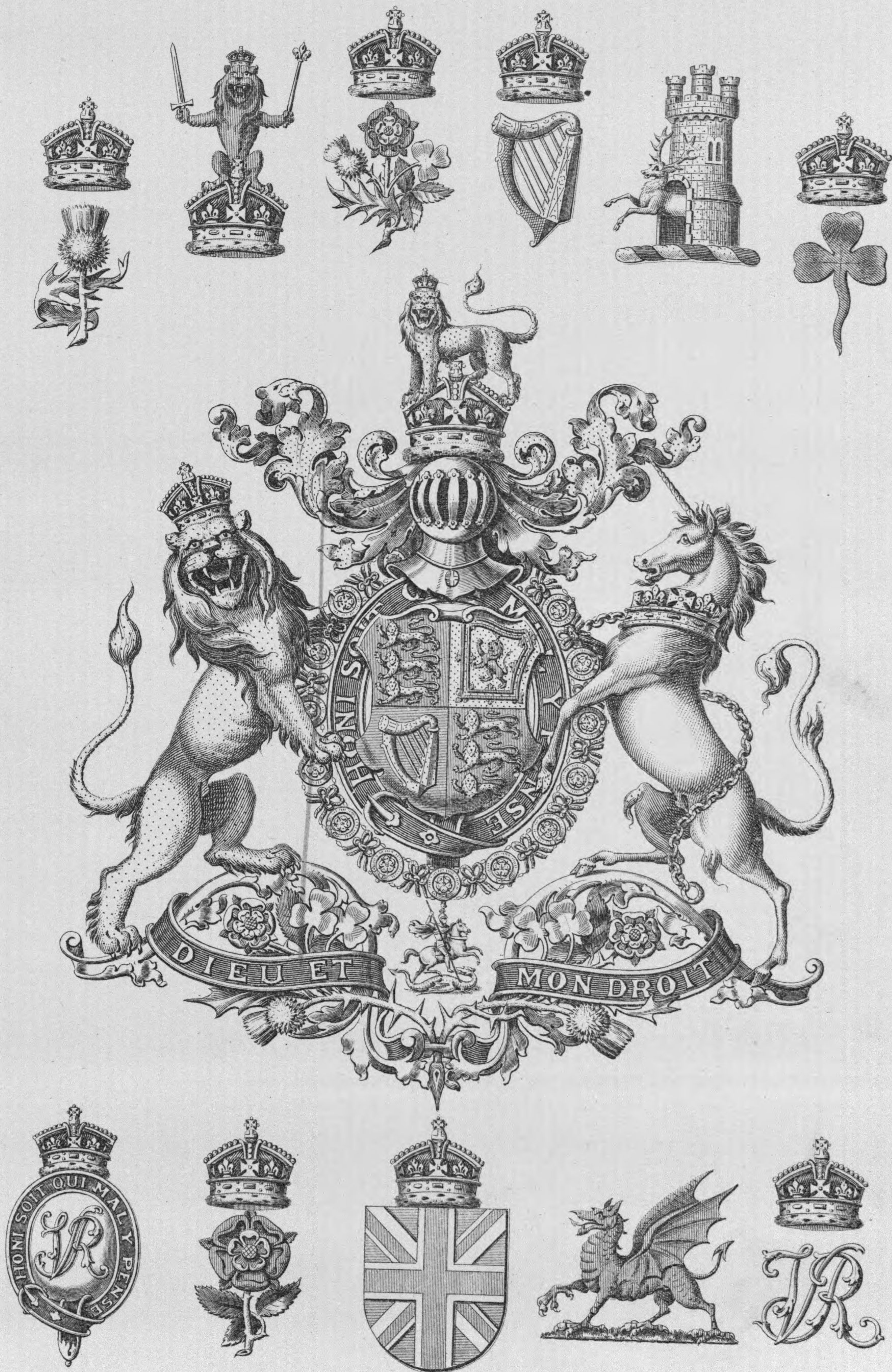
52

YOUGHAL (Co. Cork)—Has no Armorial Bearings registered in Ulster's Office; but the Arms, "Sable, an ancient one-masted ship with sail furled," are attributed to the Town. Is the ship intended for a "yaw"?

22

ZETLAND—Has no Armorial Bearings.

PLATES.

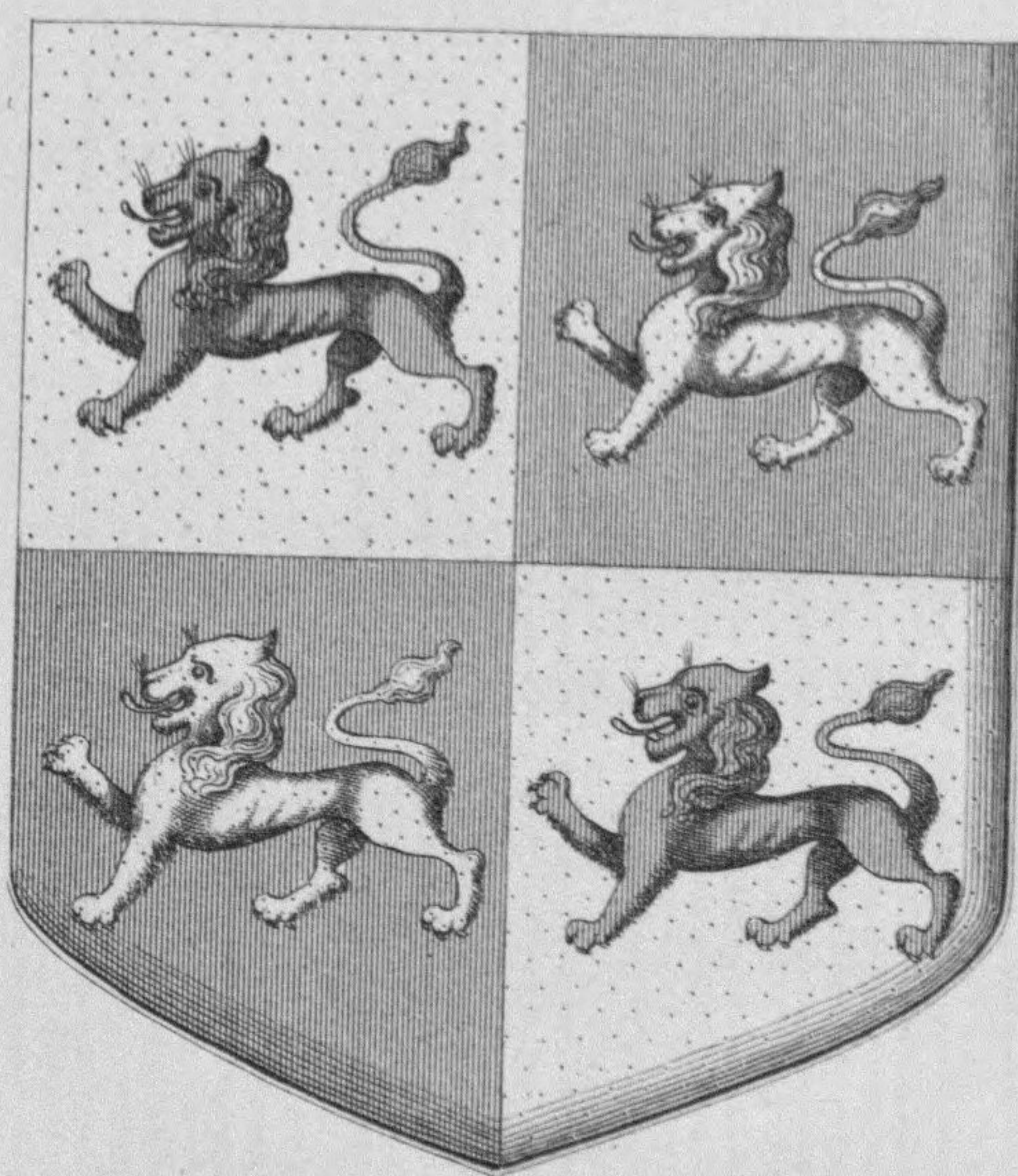


G. W. Eve, del.

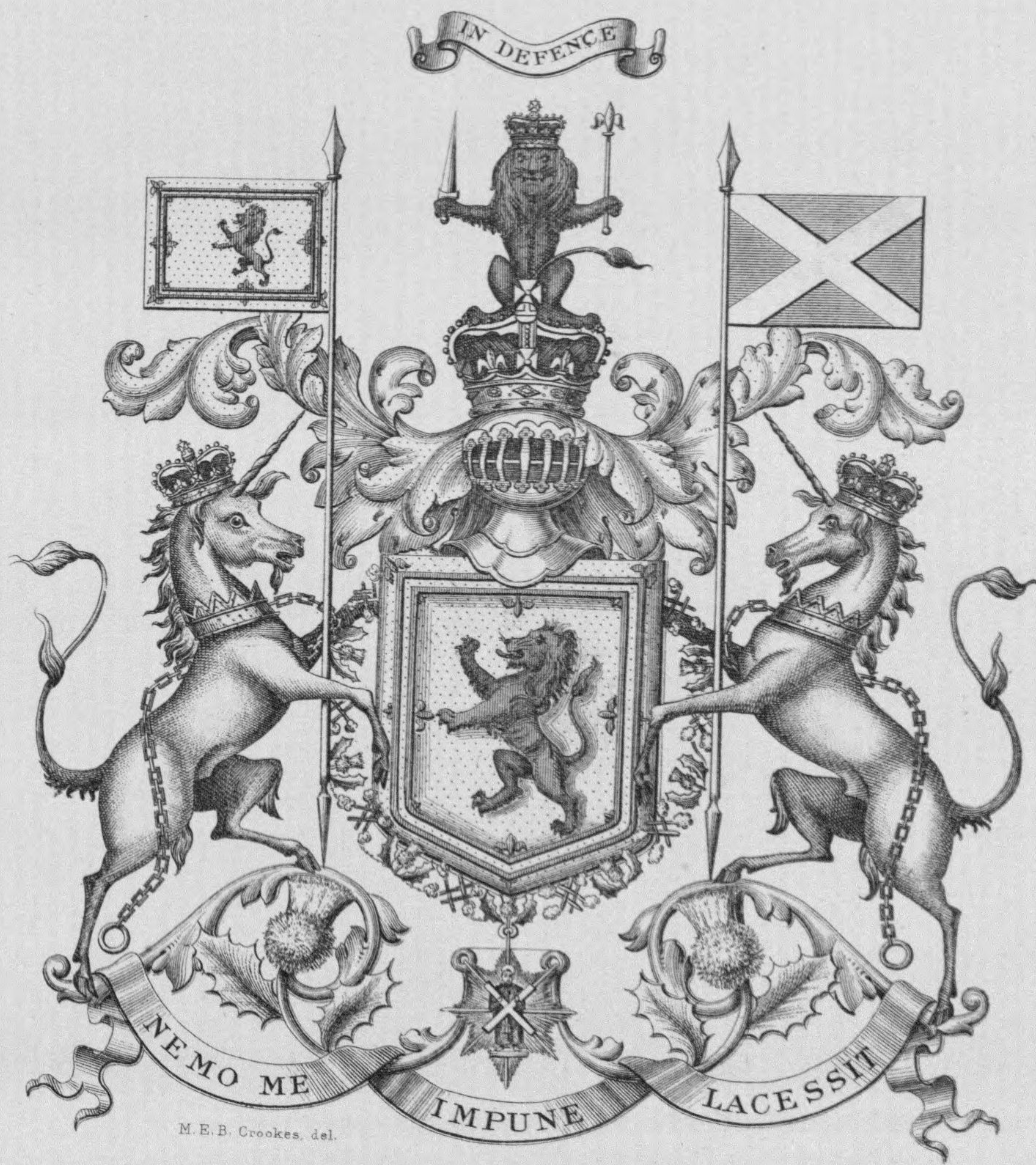
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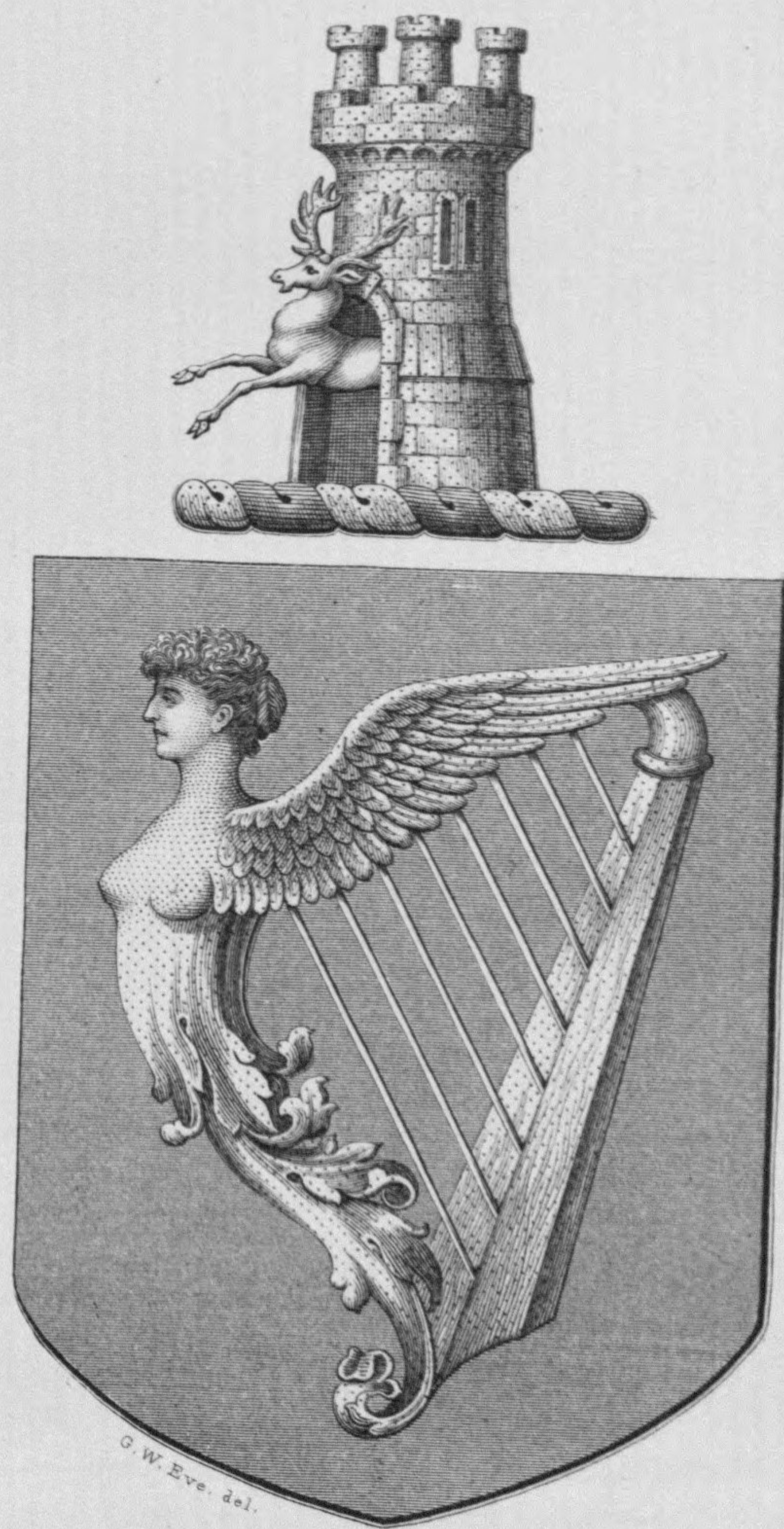
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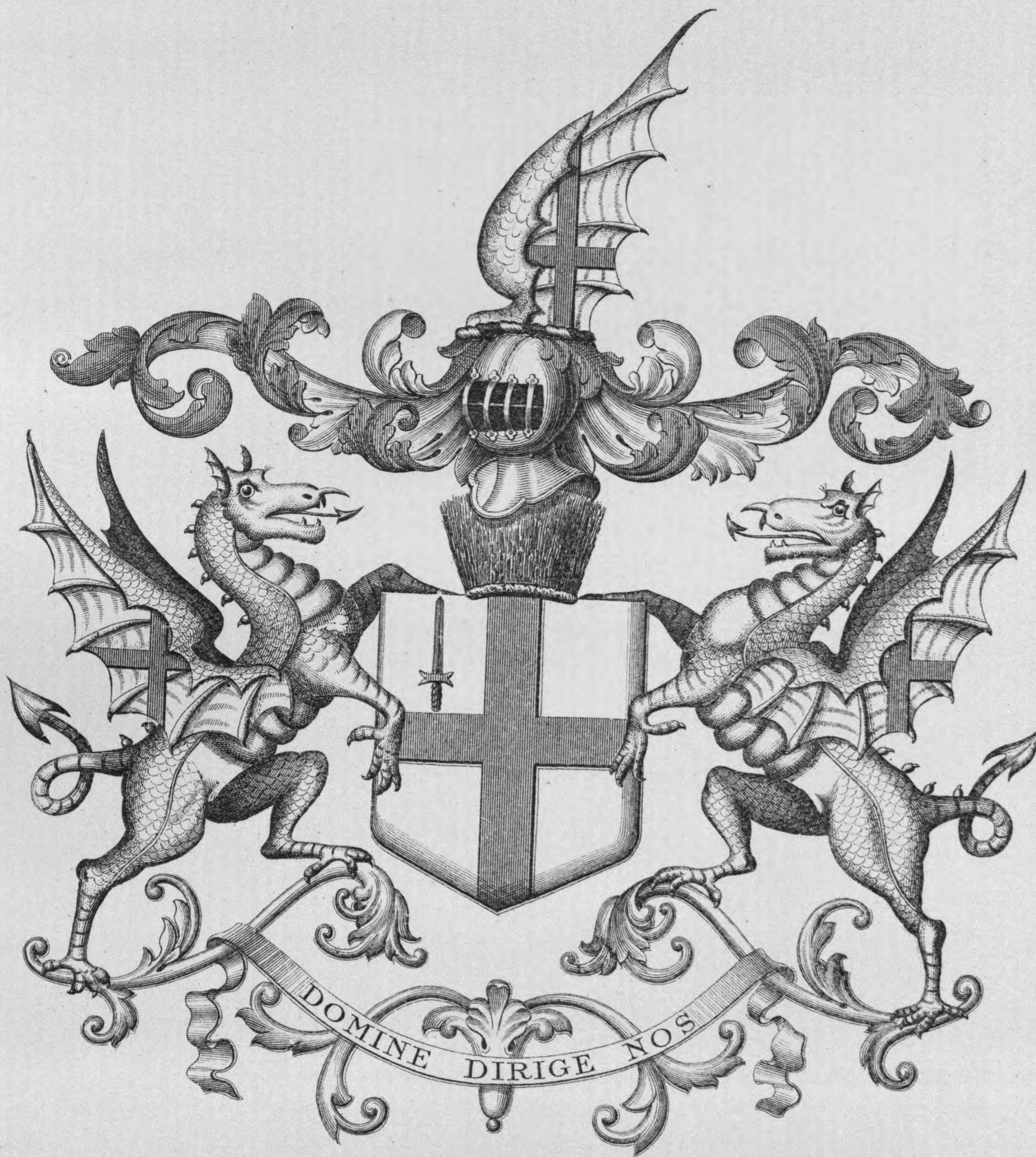
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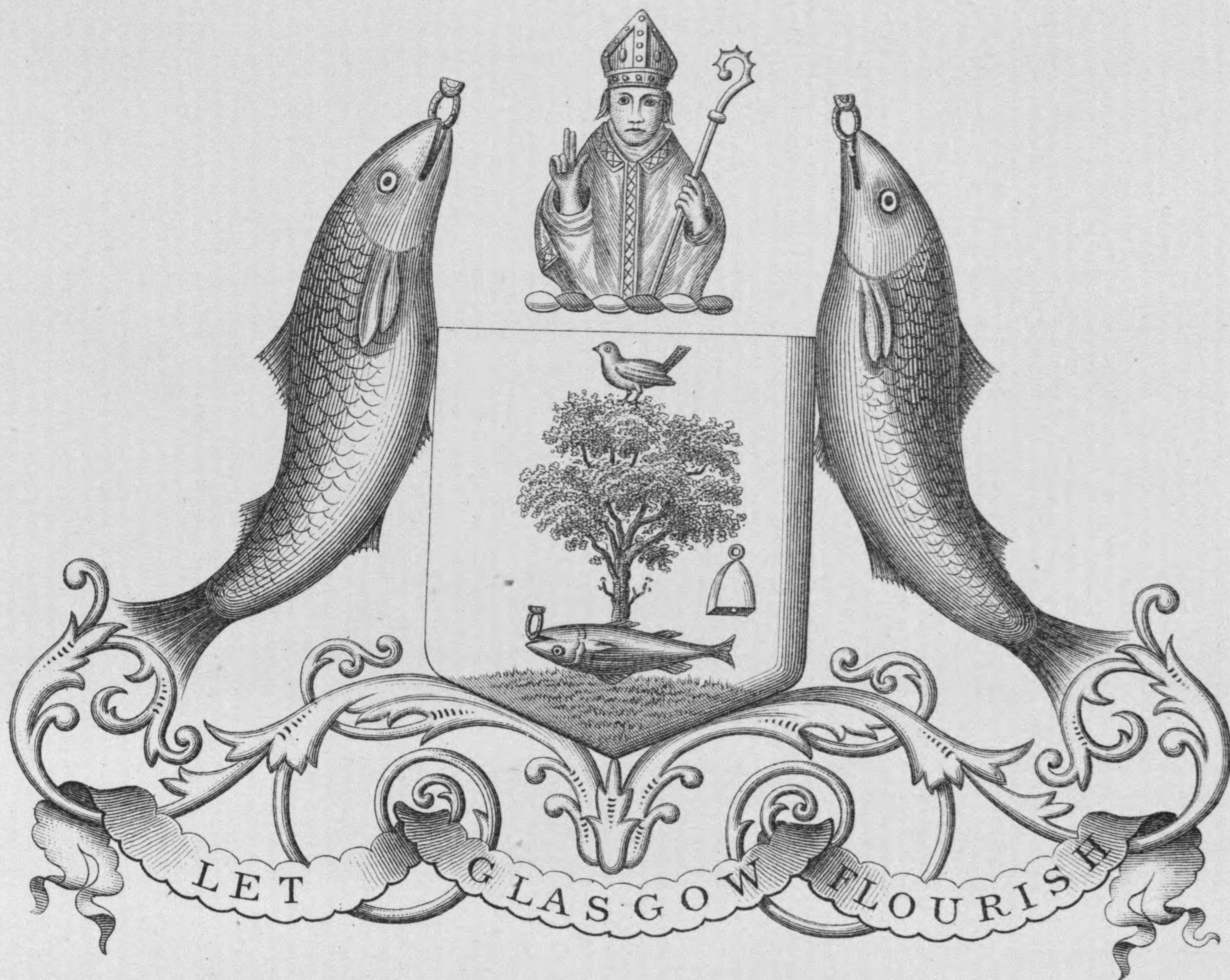


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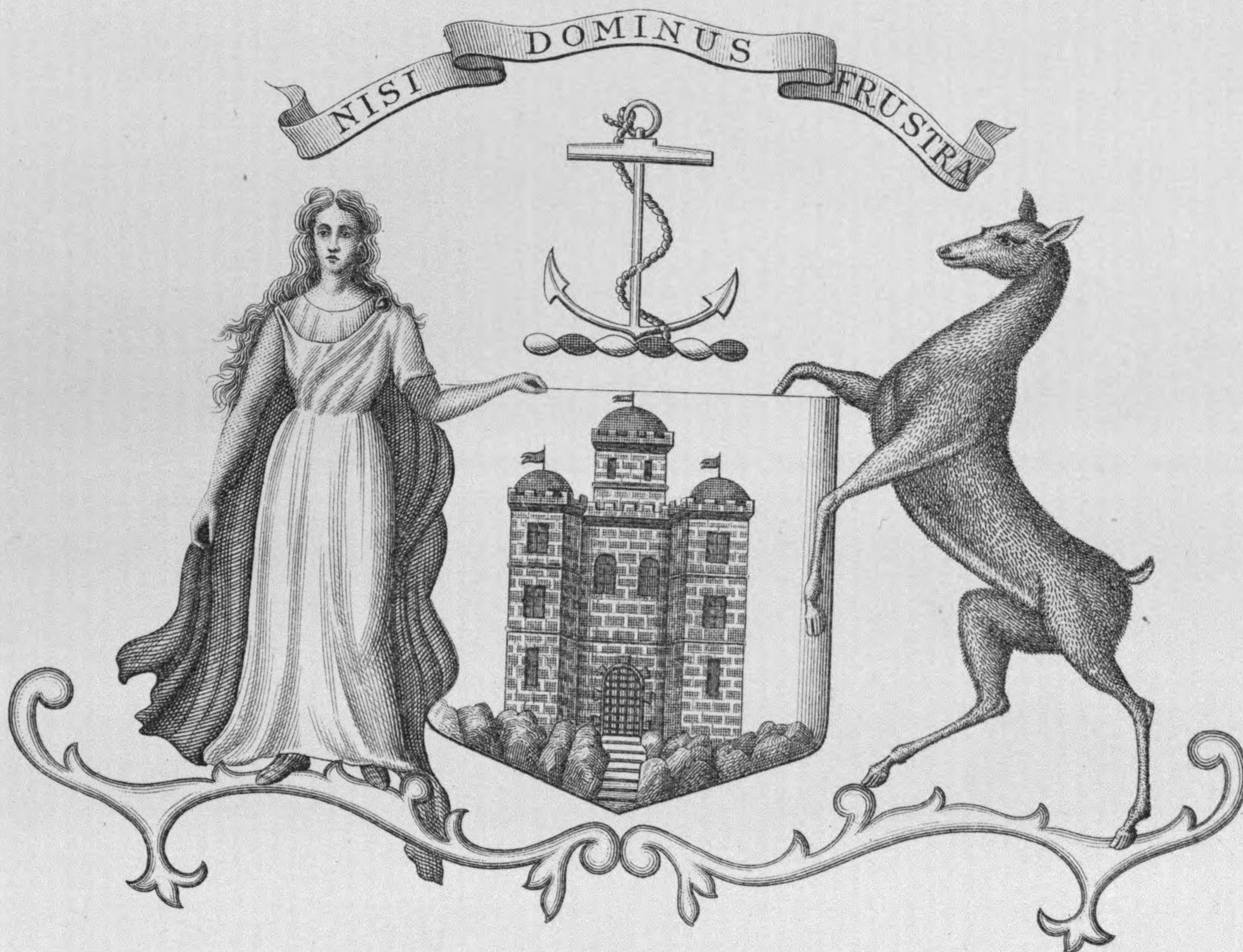


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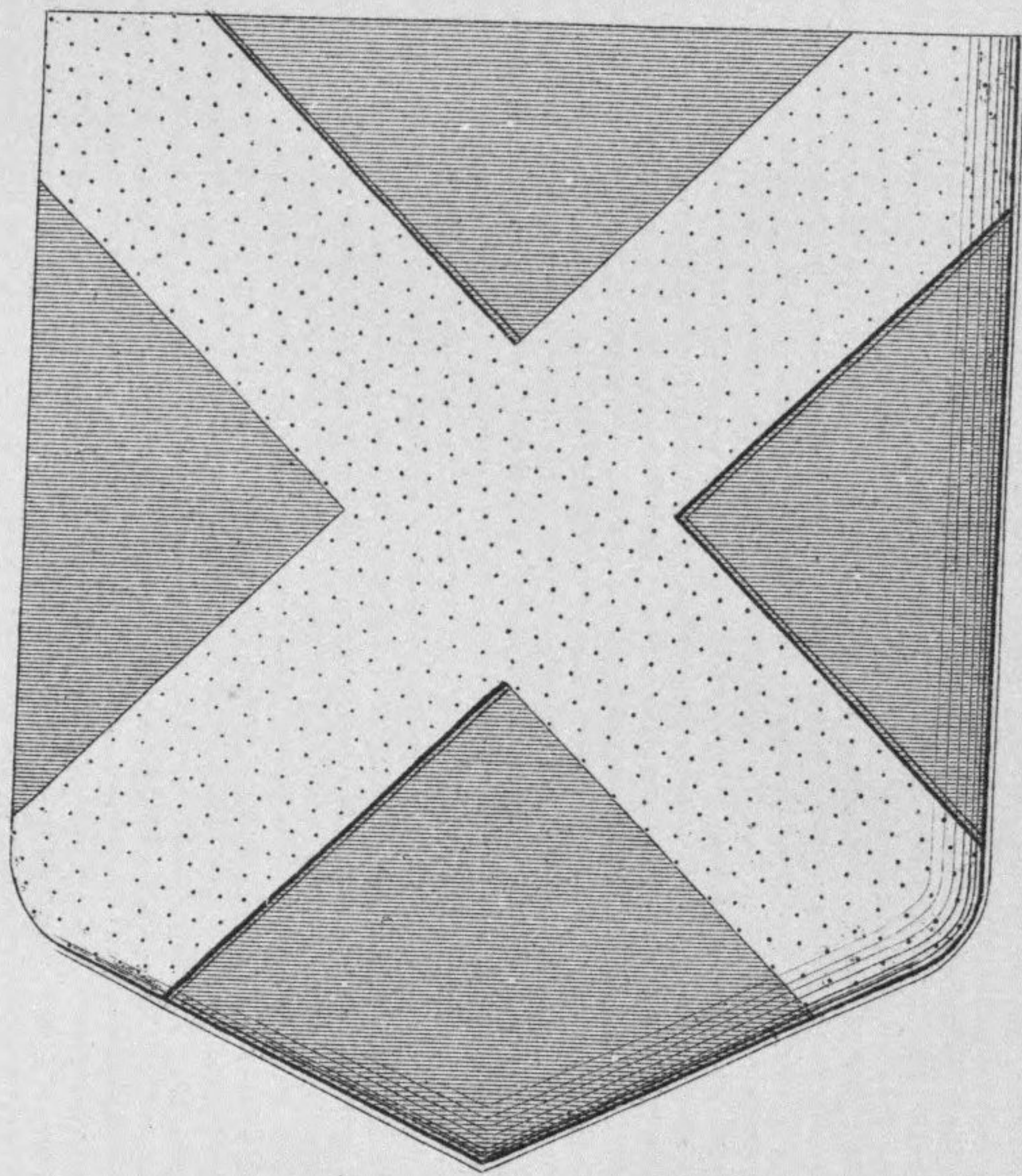




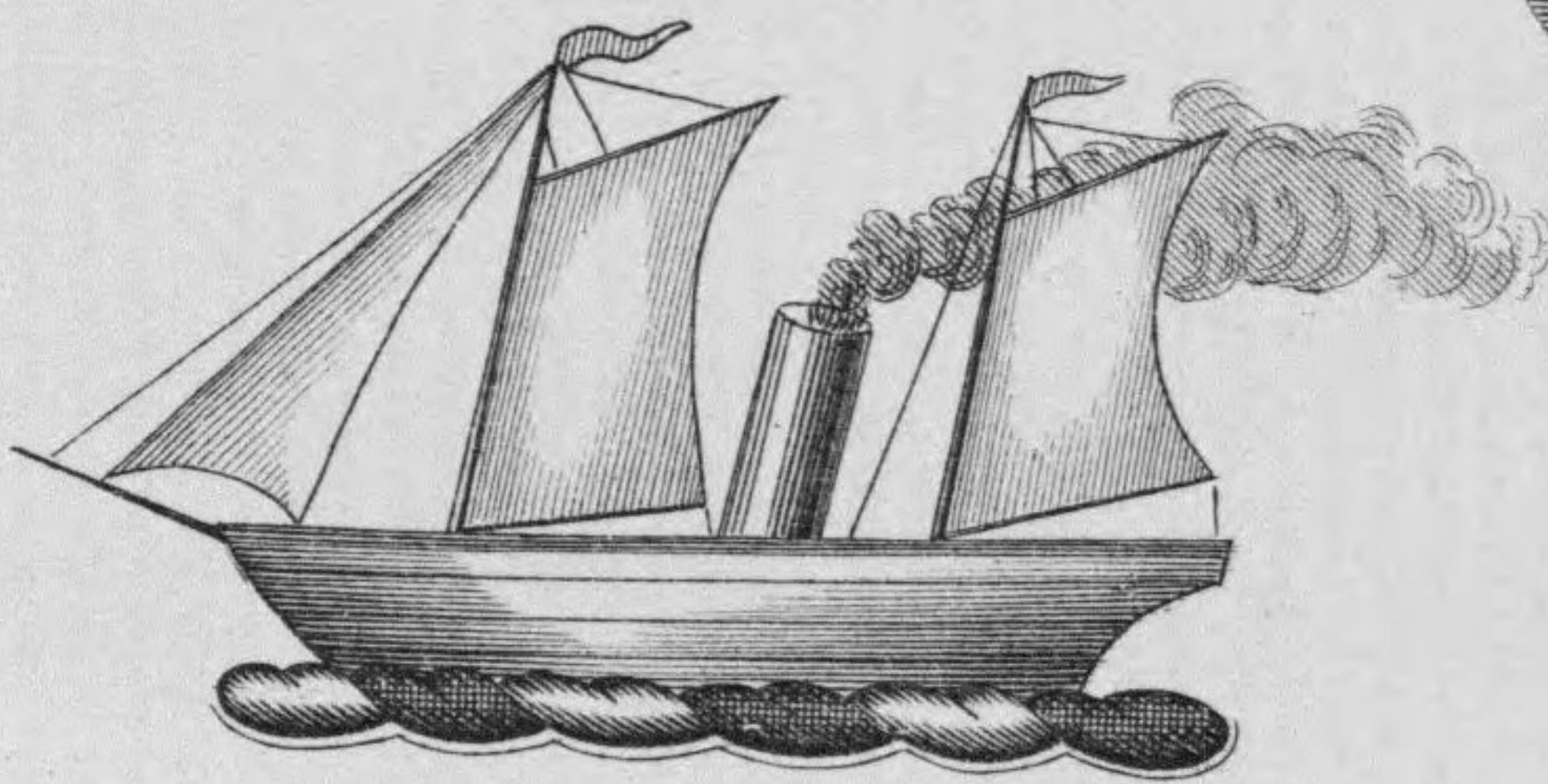
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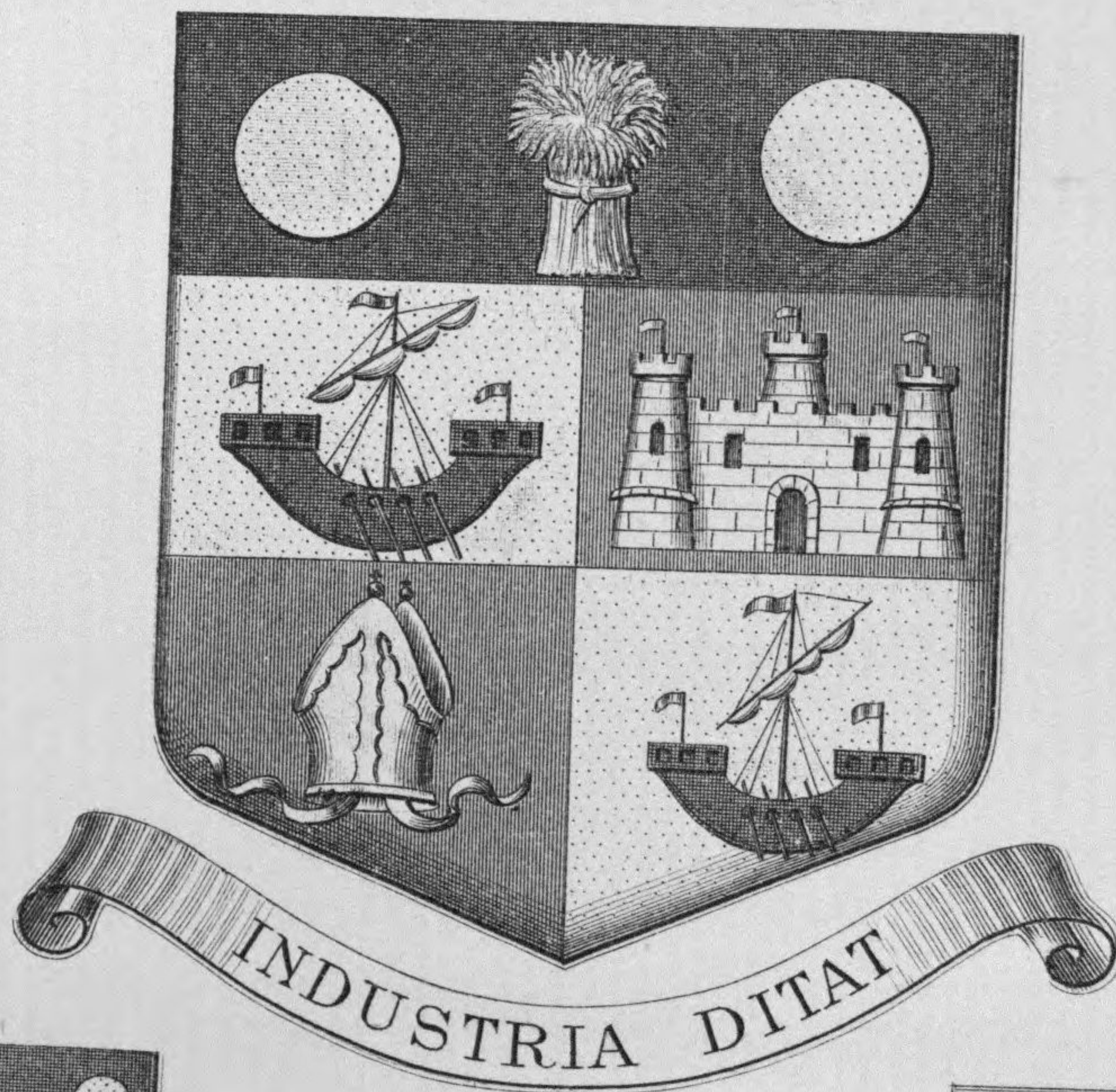
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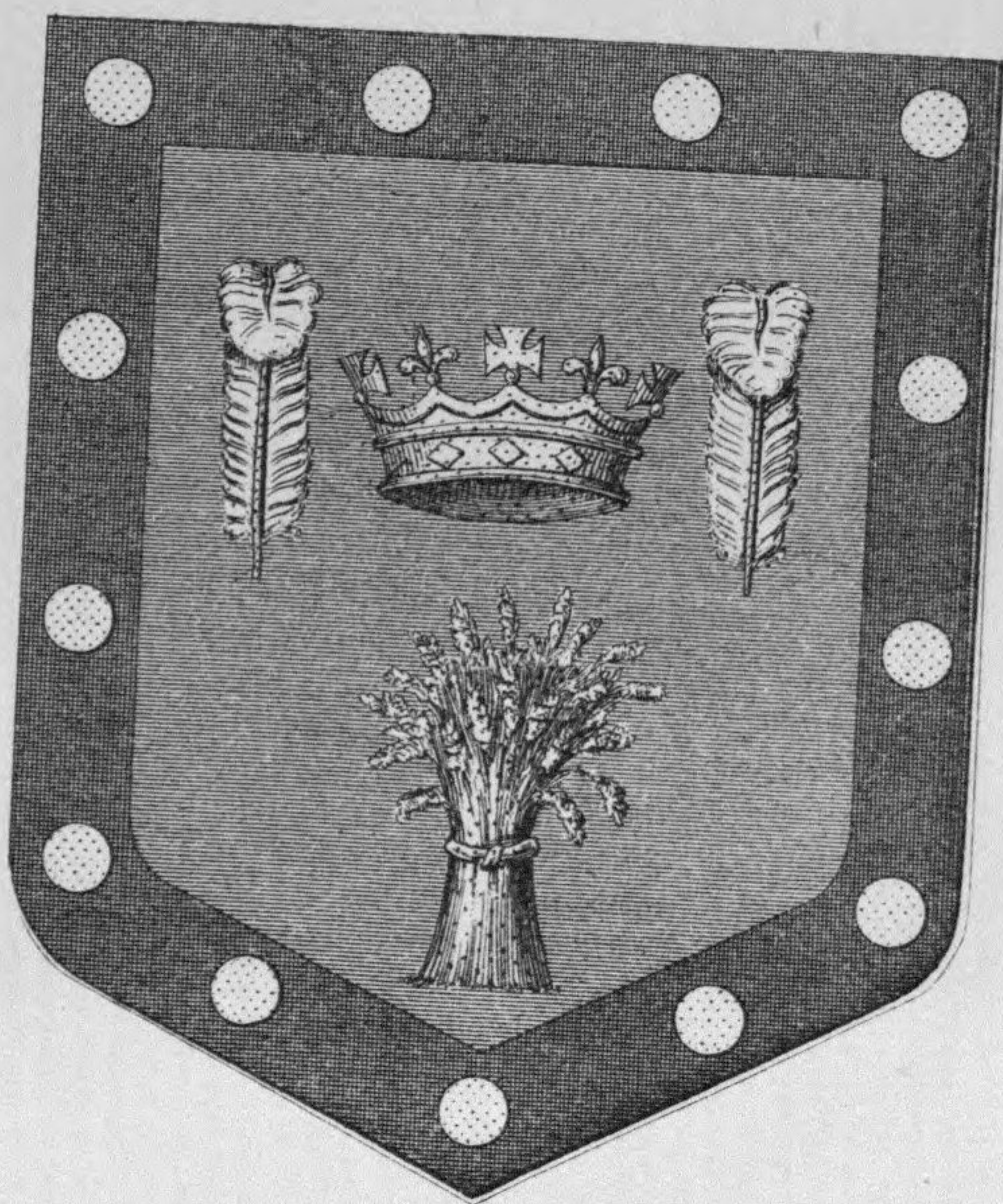
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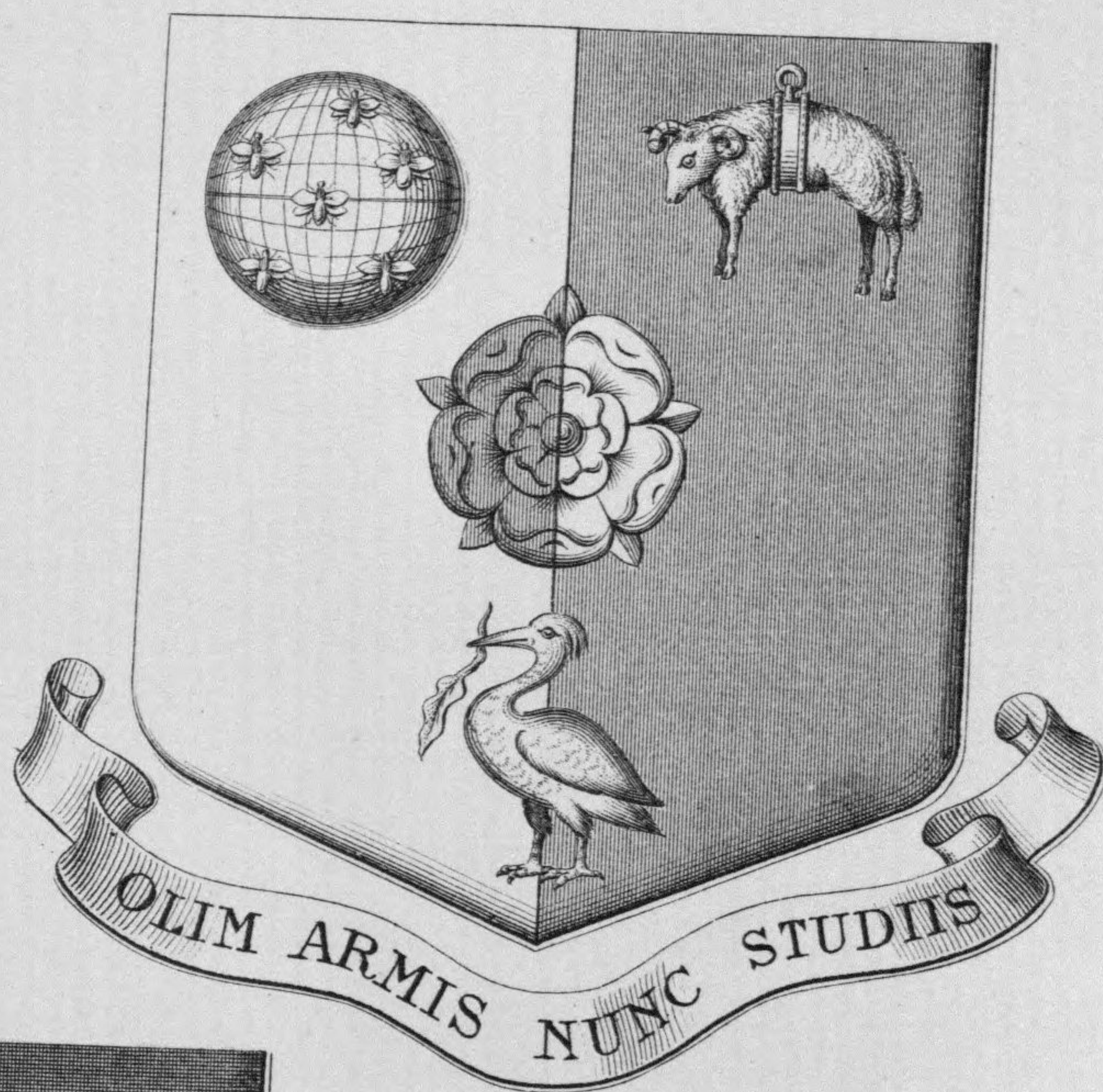
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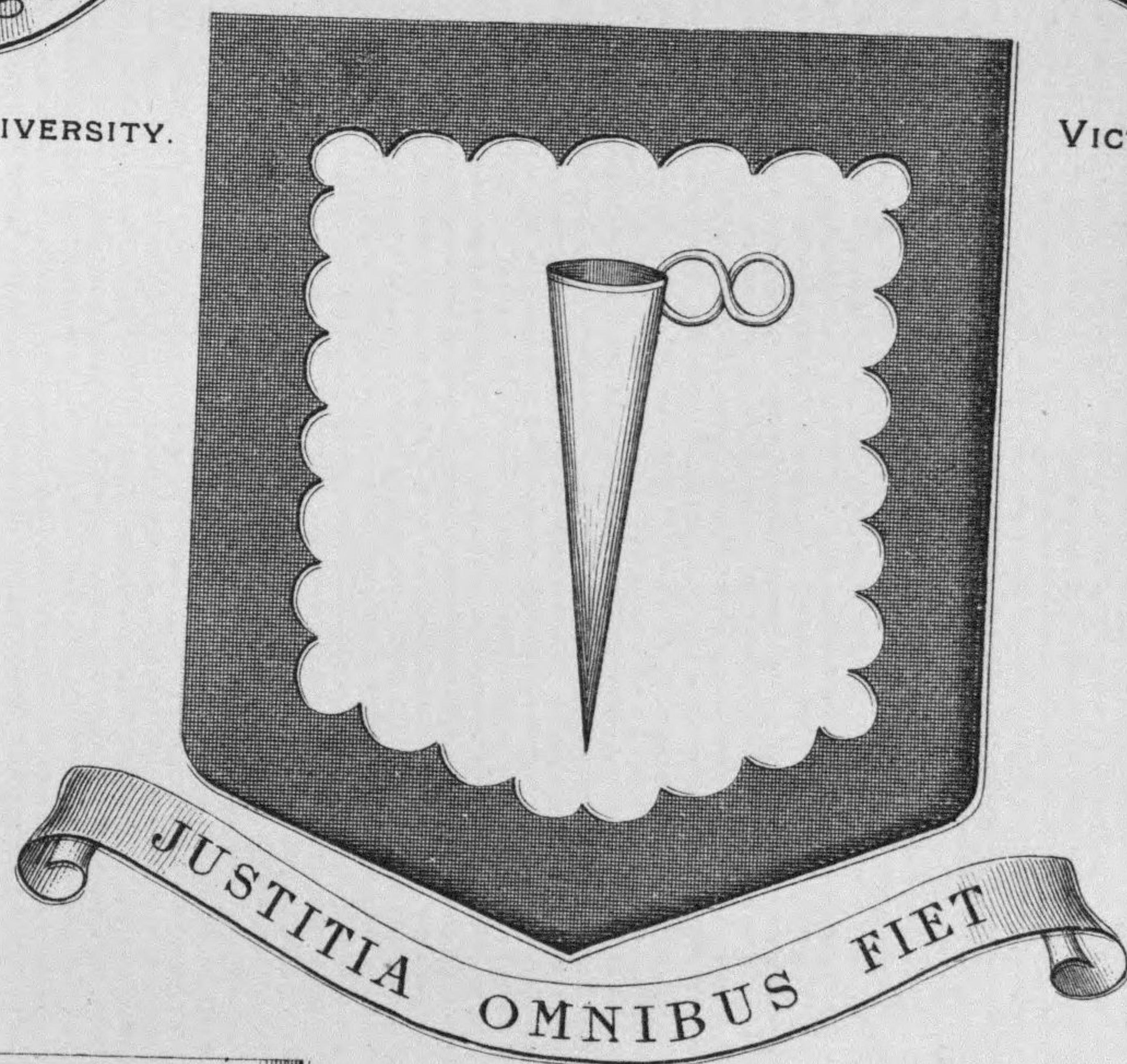
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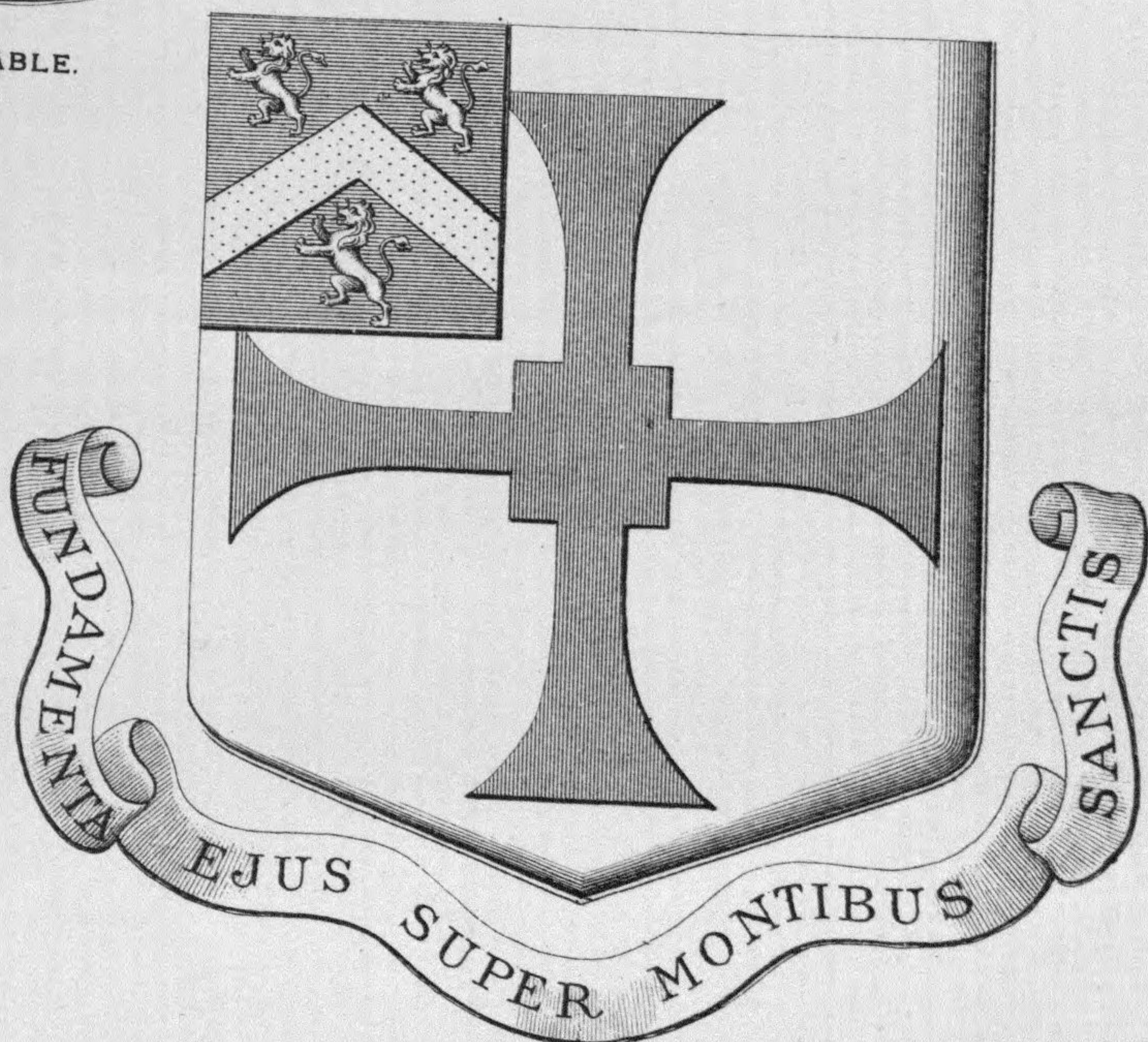
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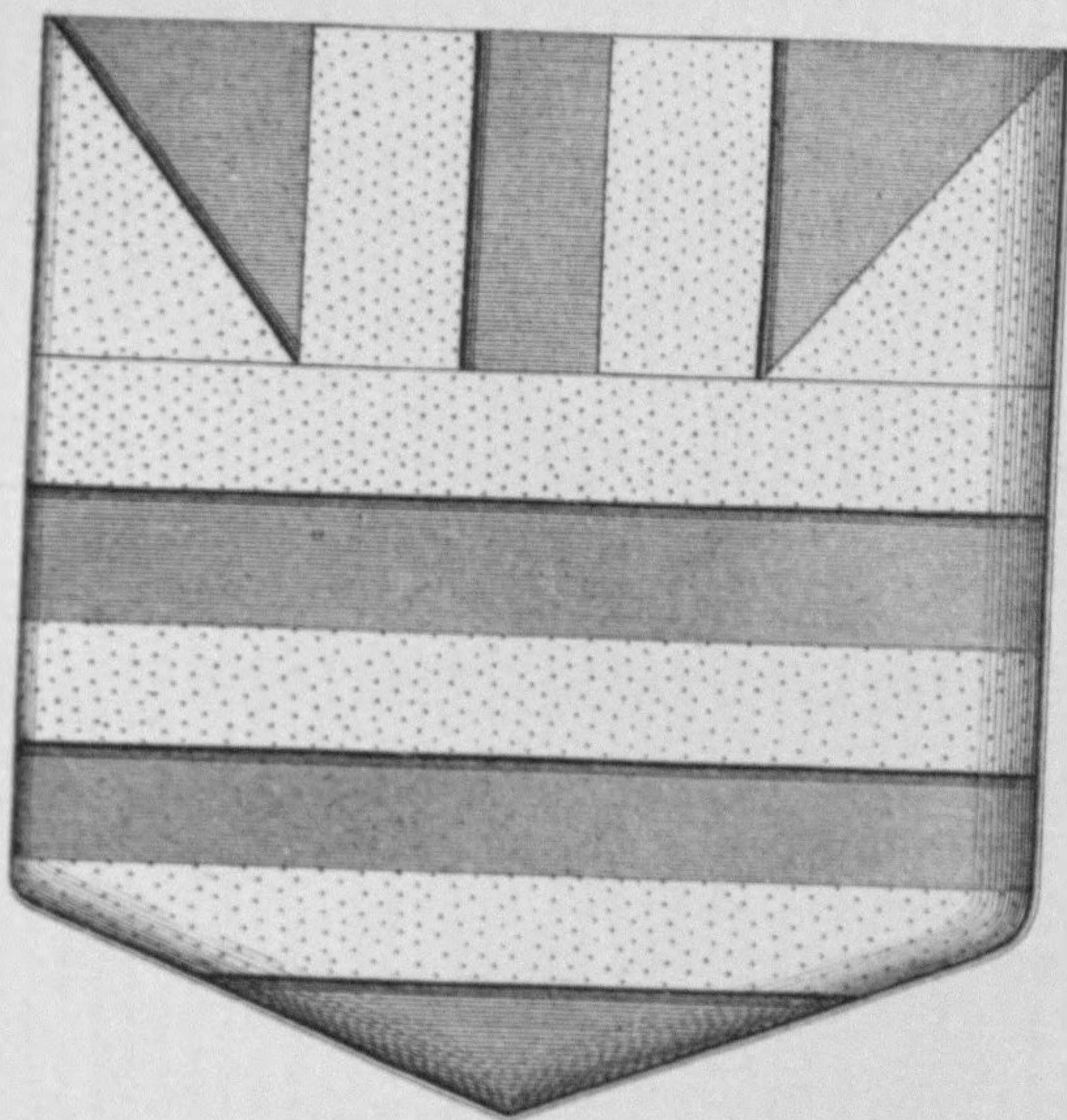
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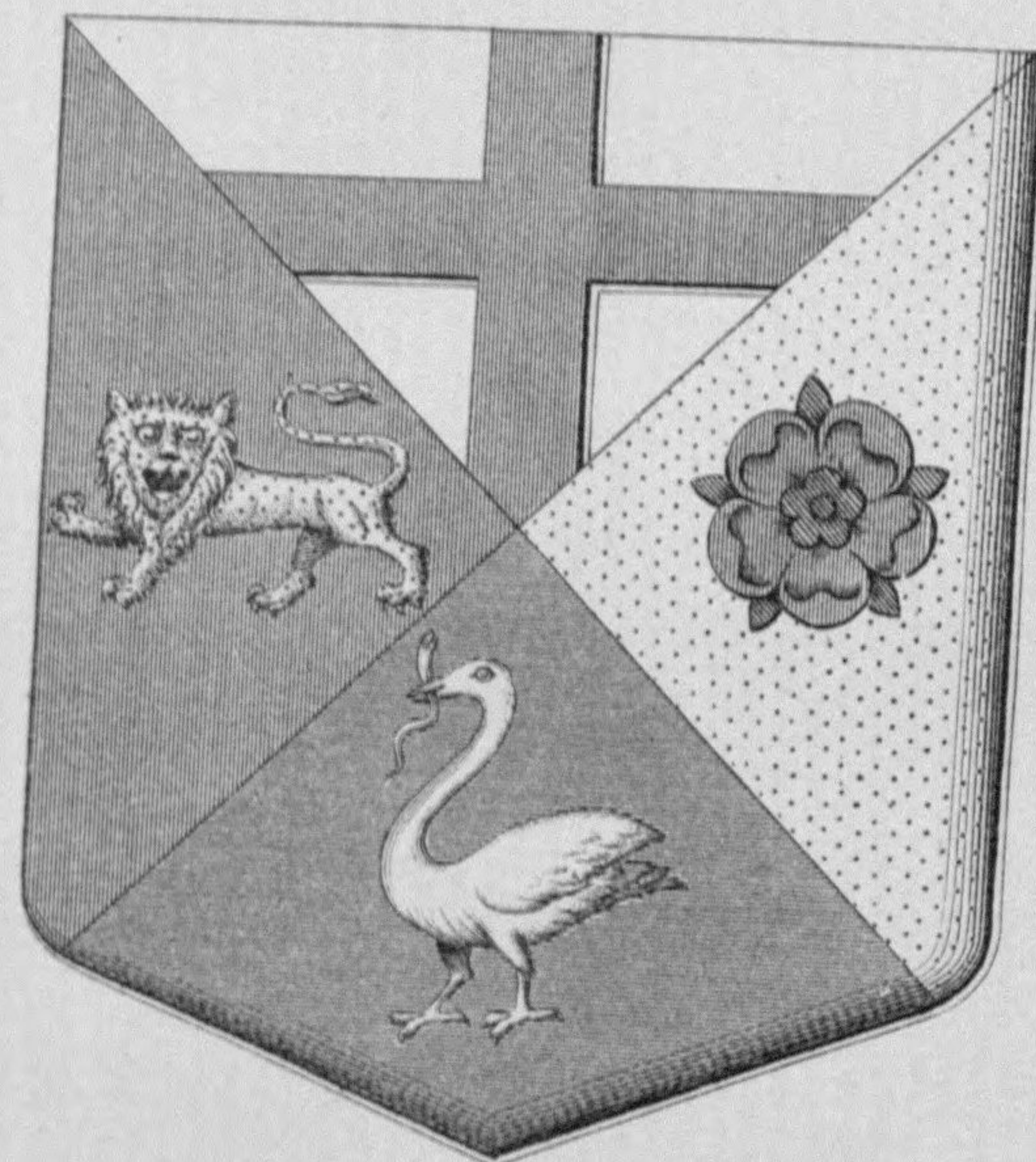
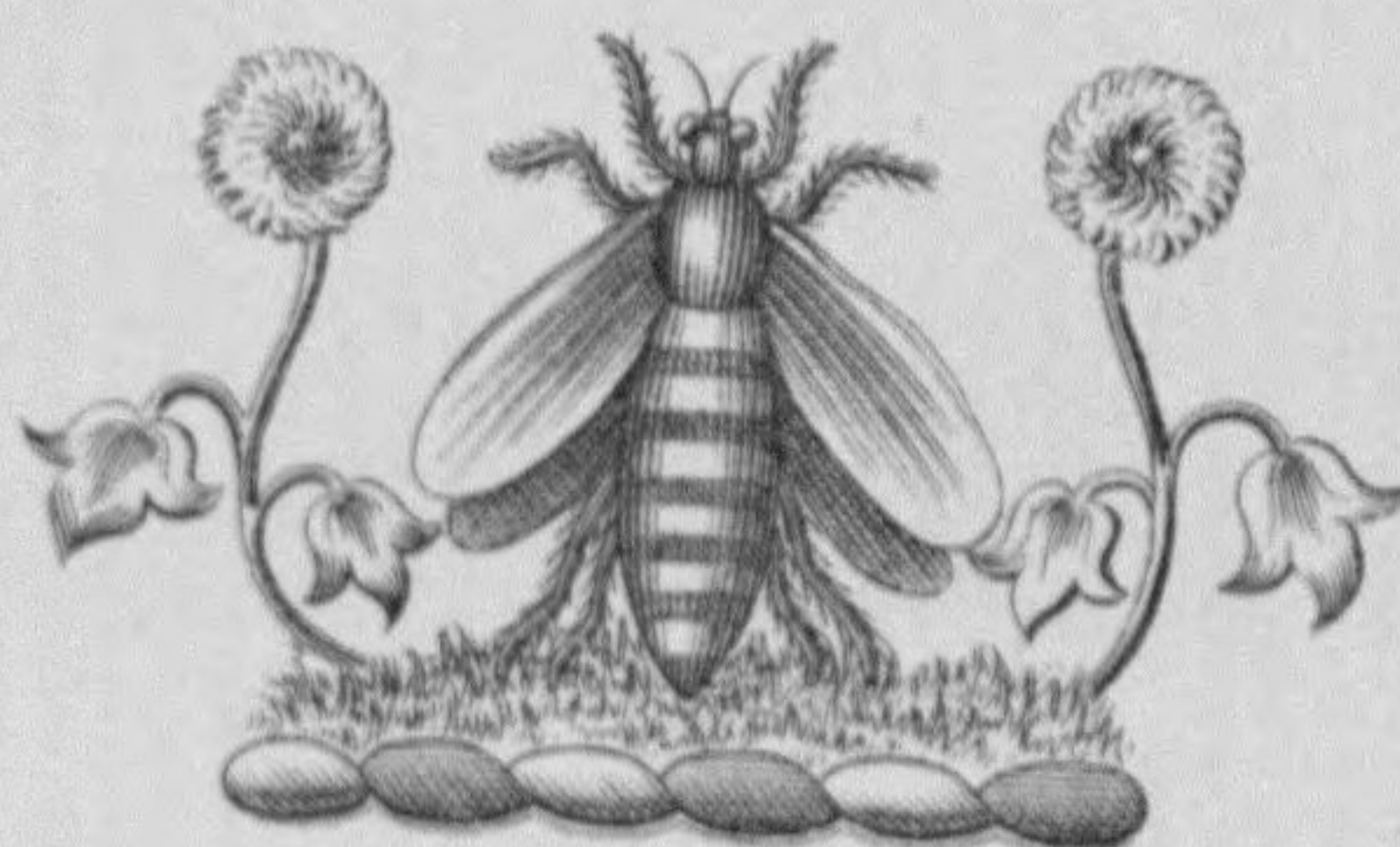
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RADNOR.



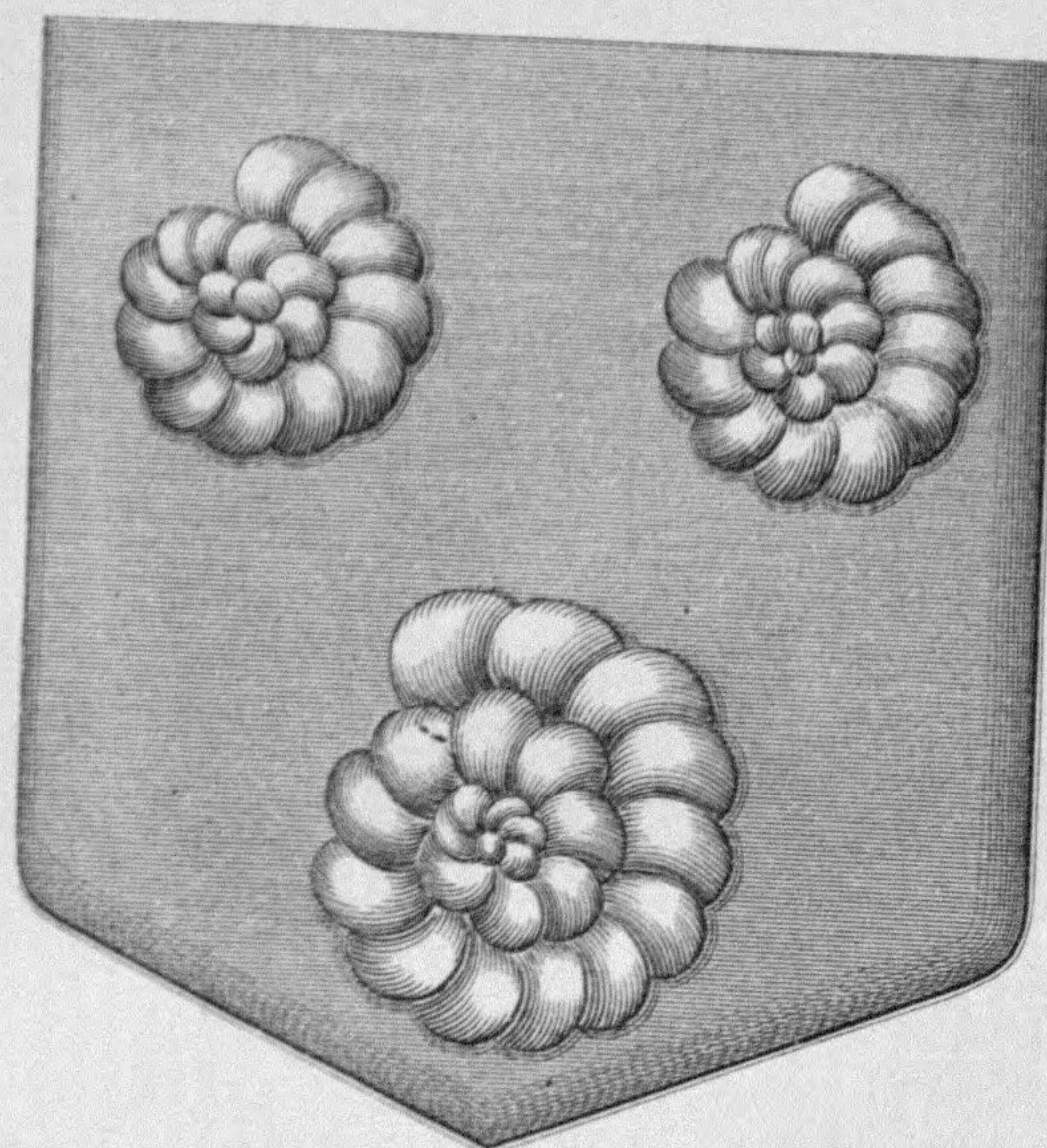
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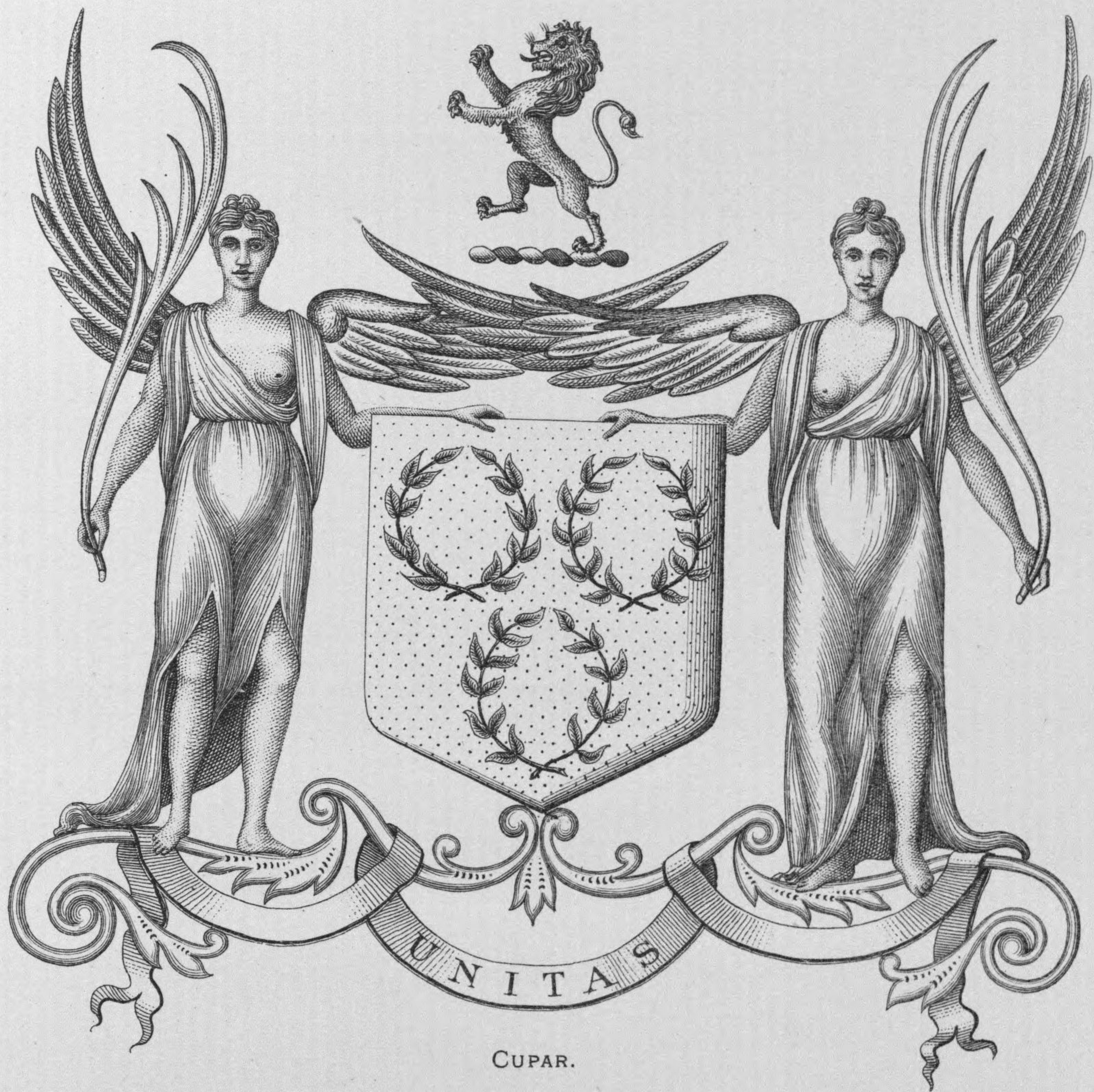
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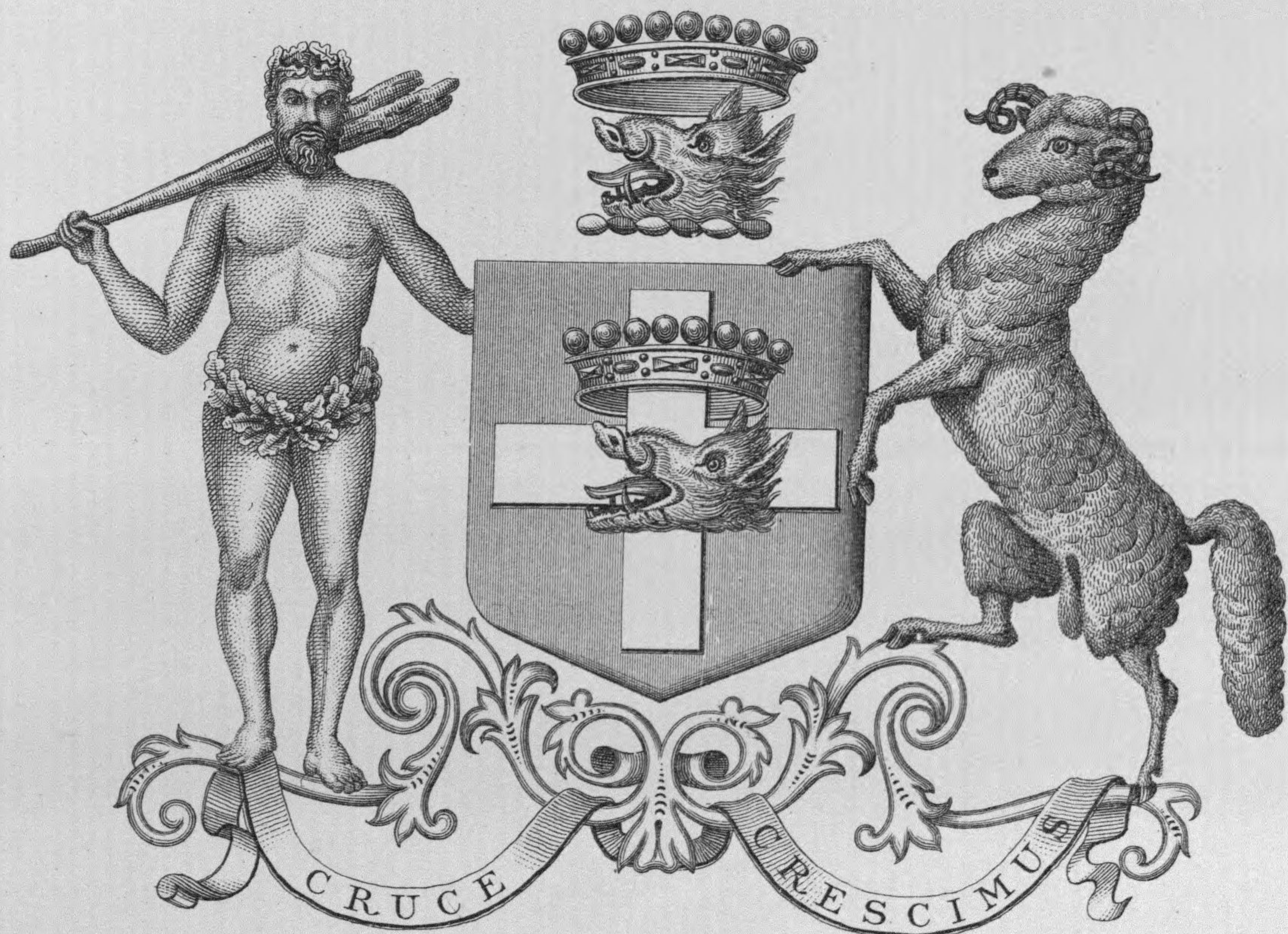
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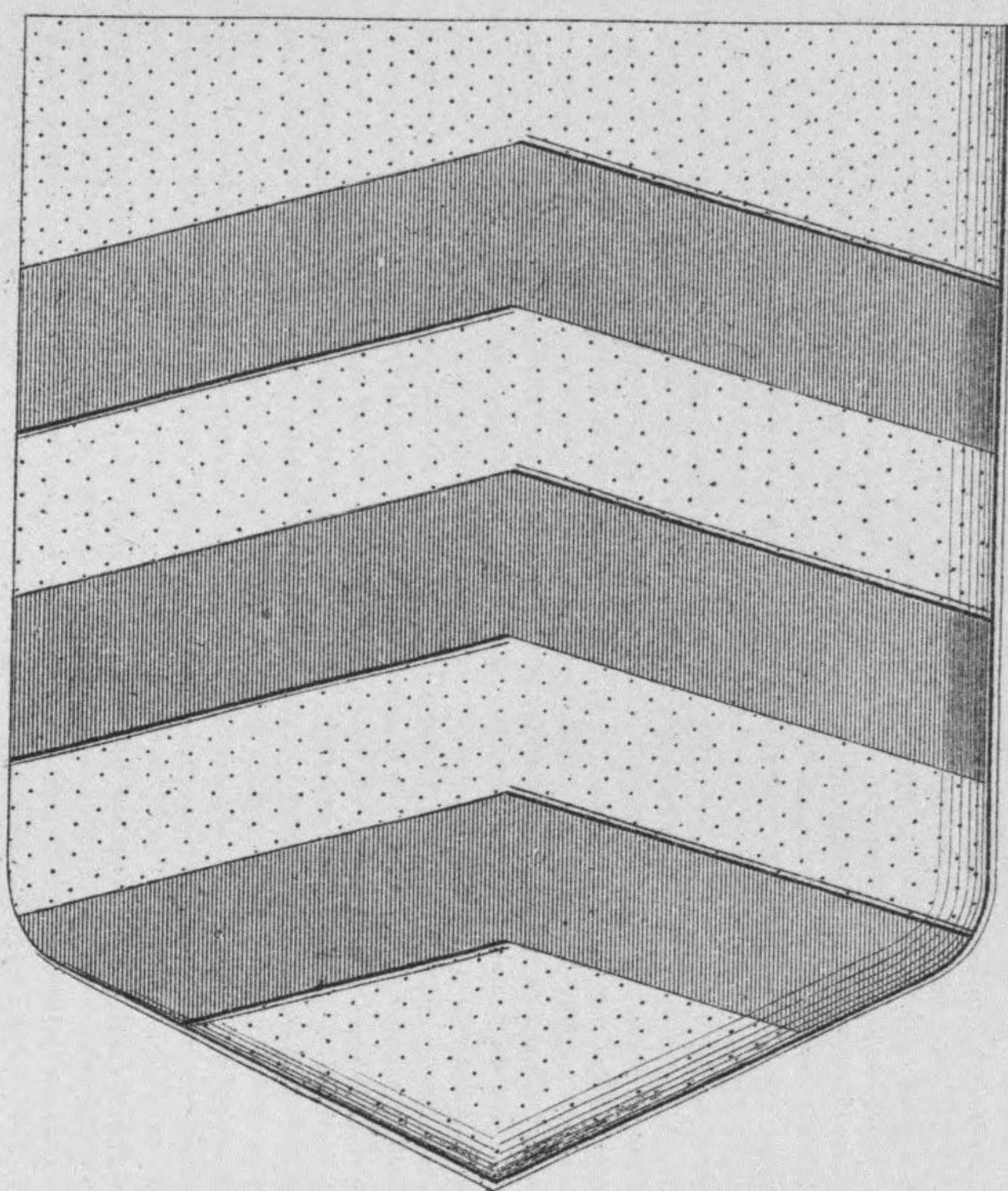
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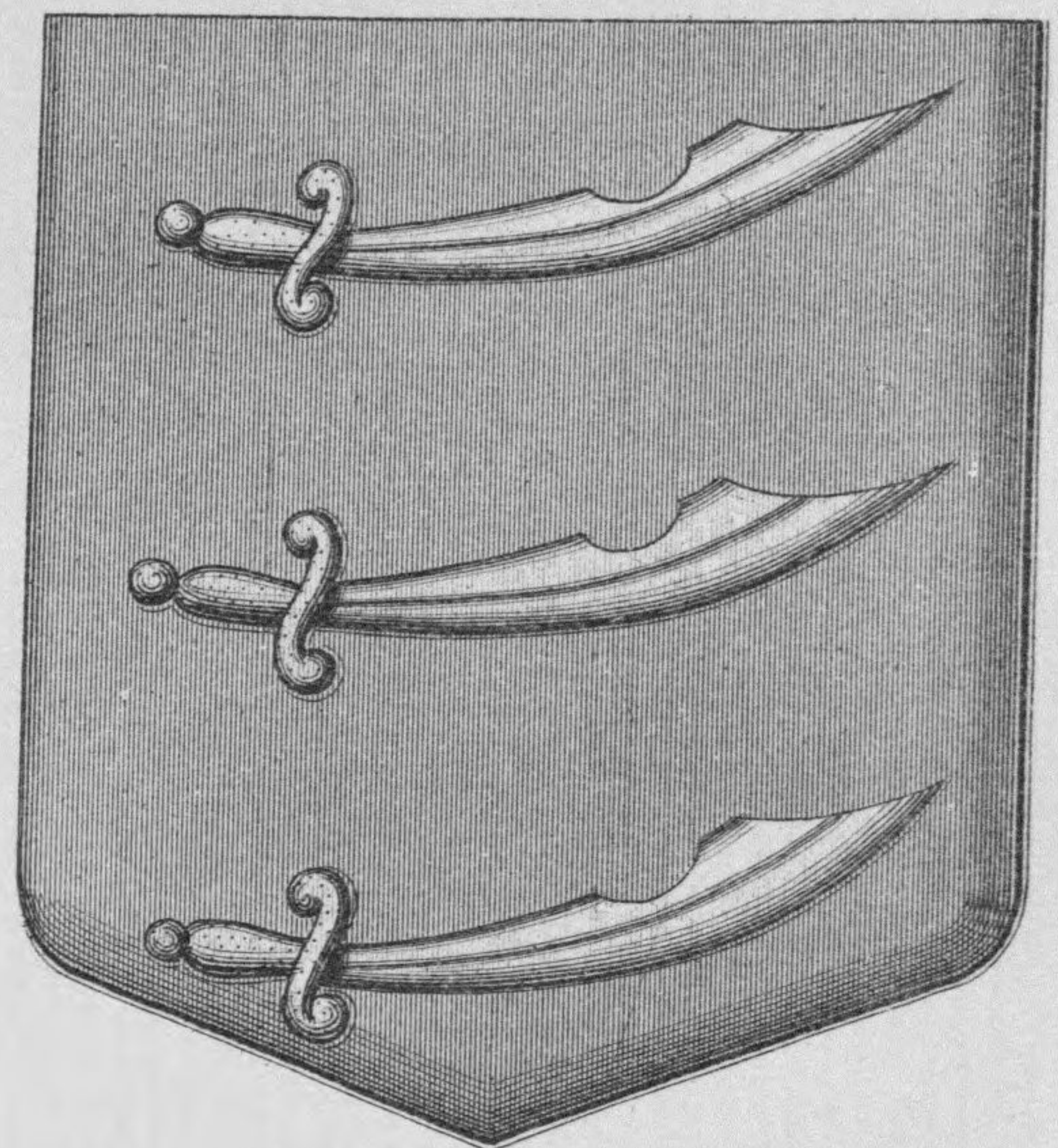
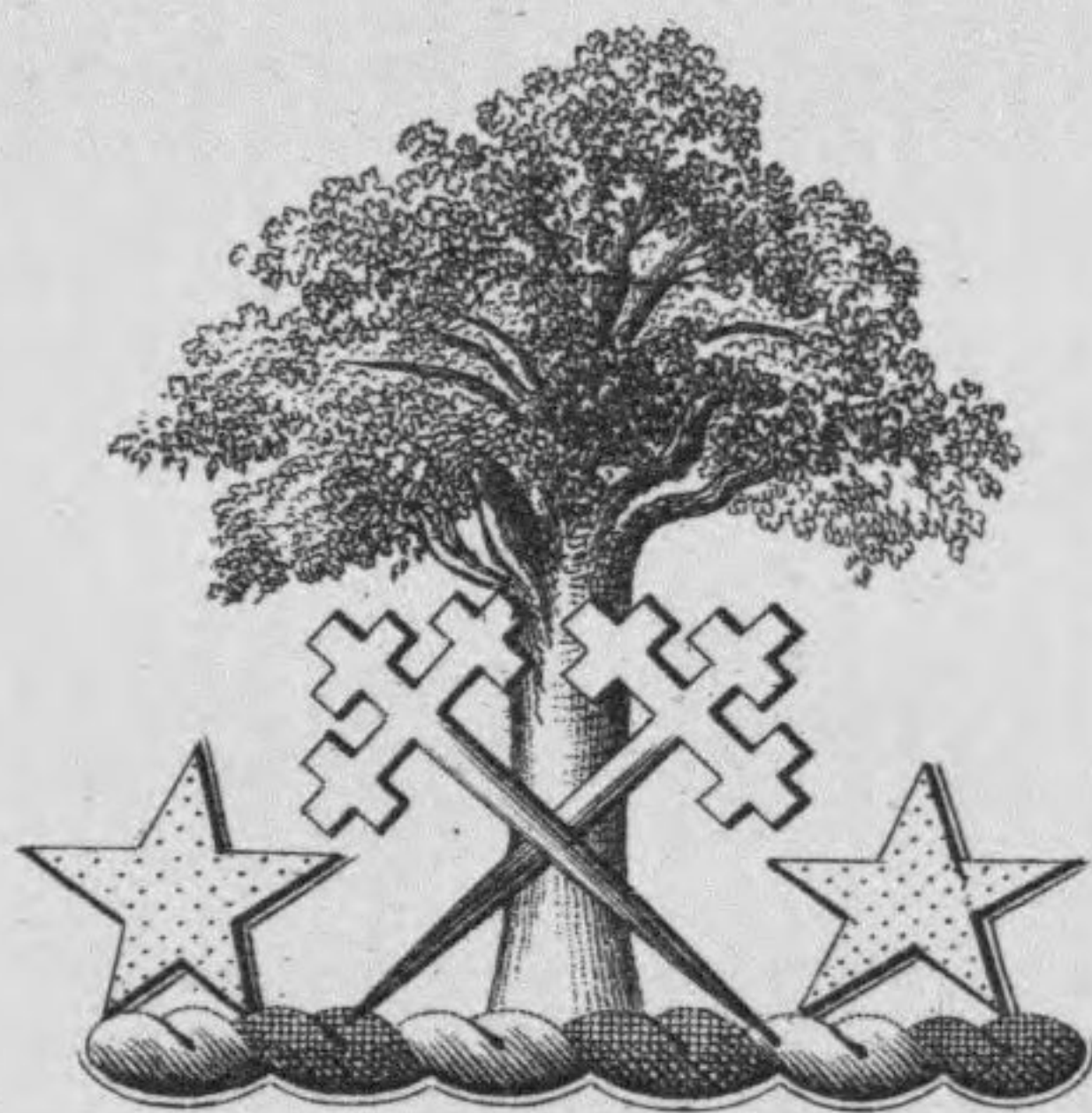
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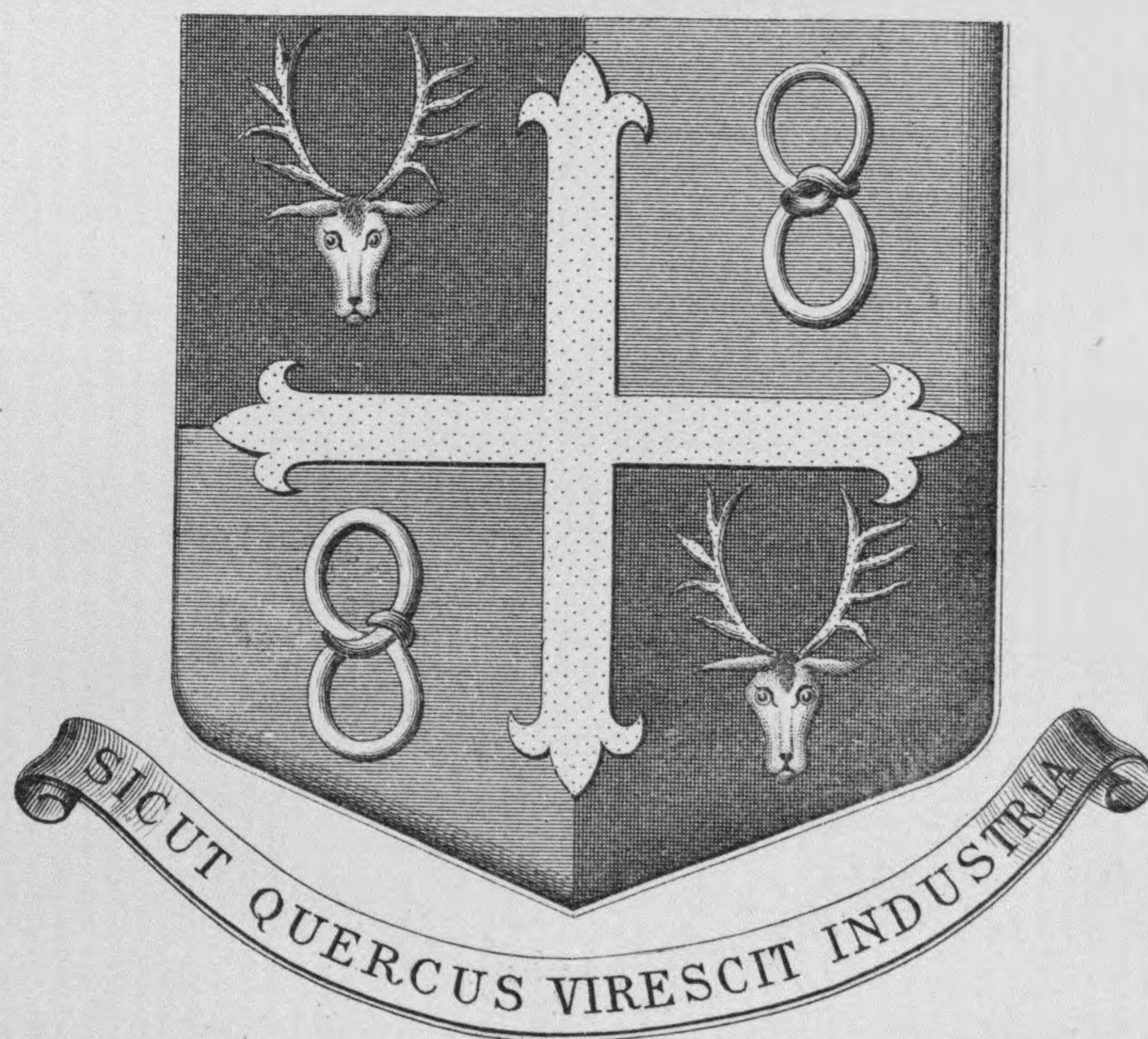
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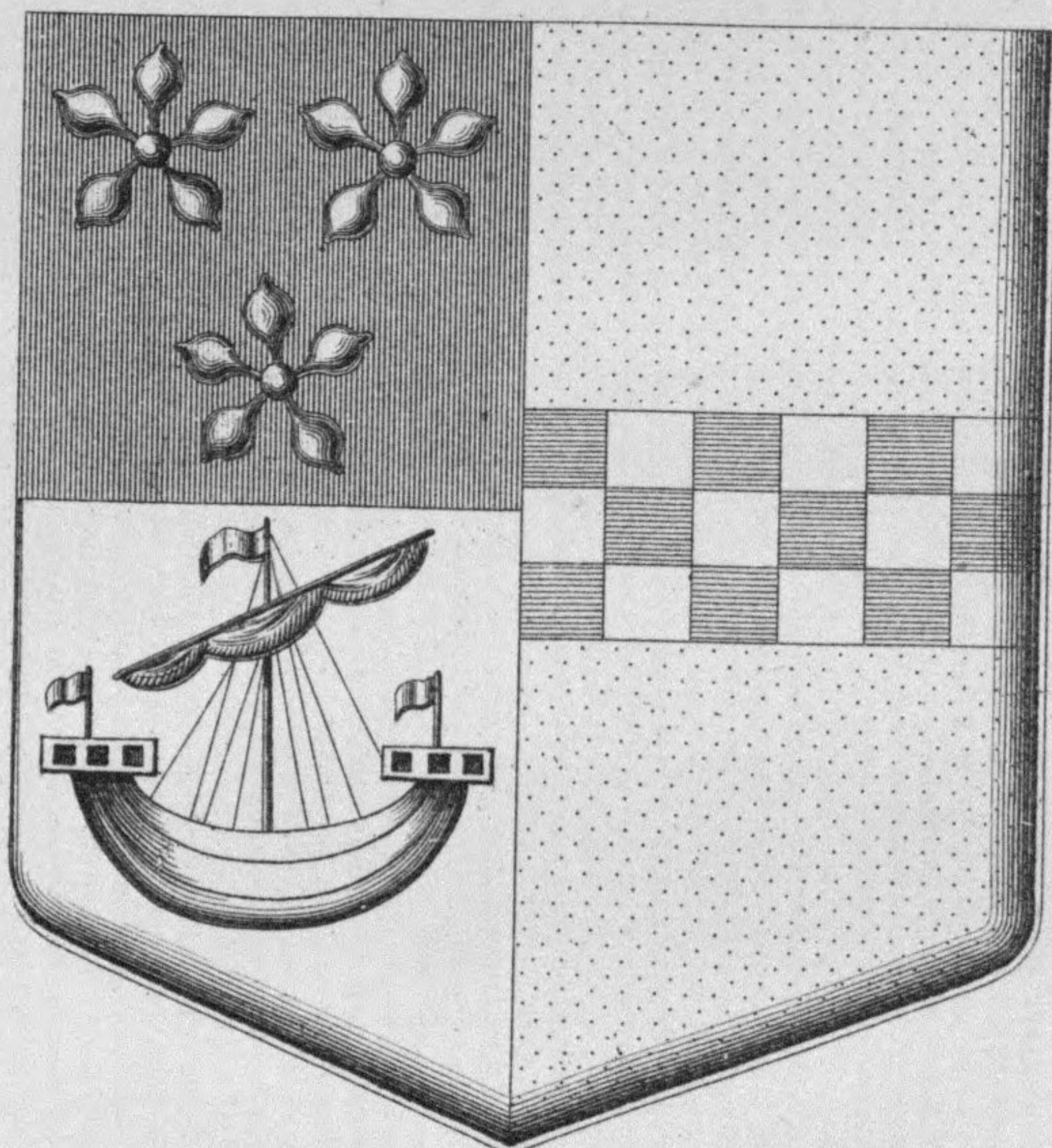
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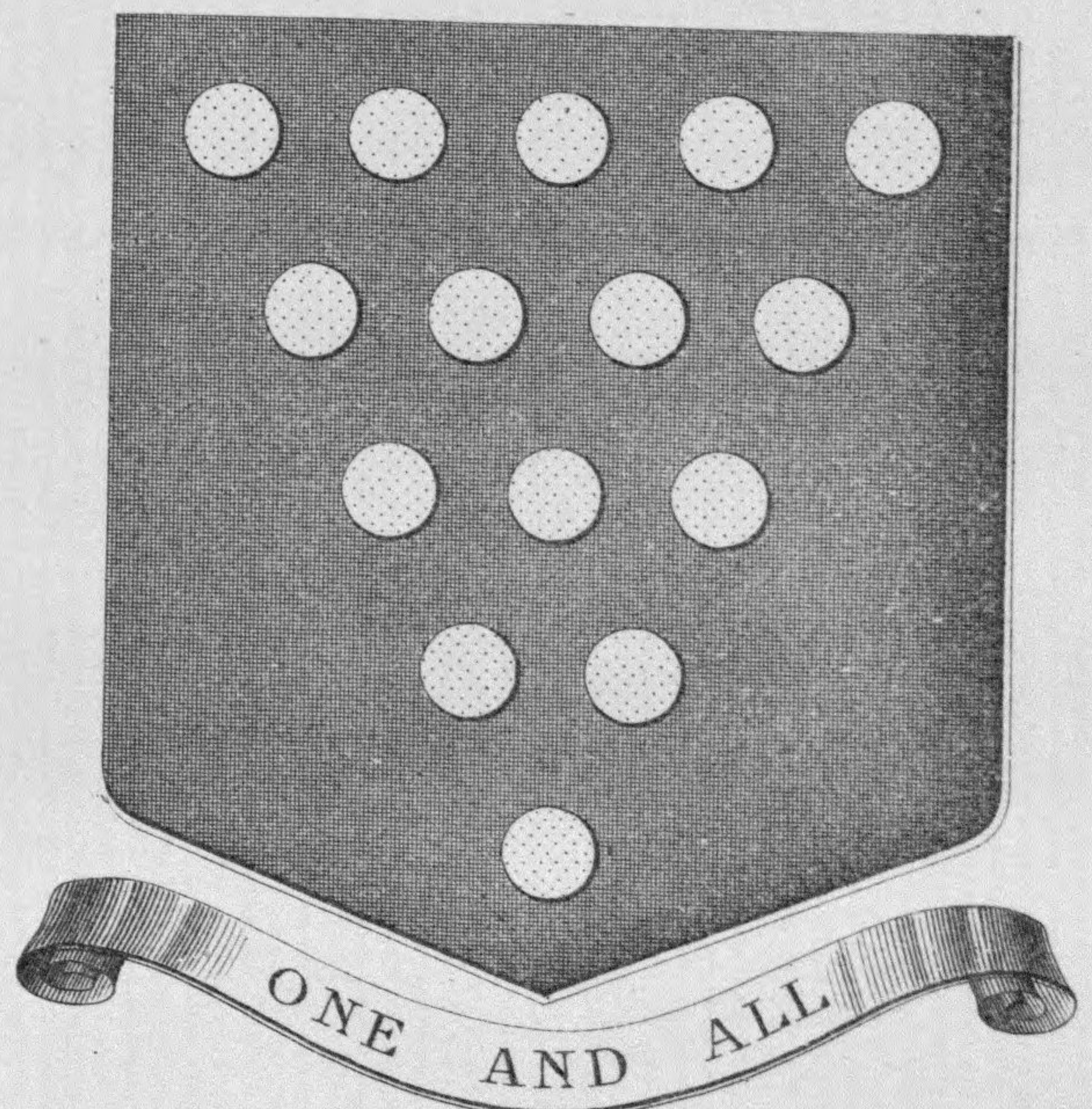
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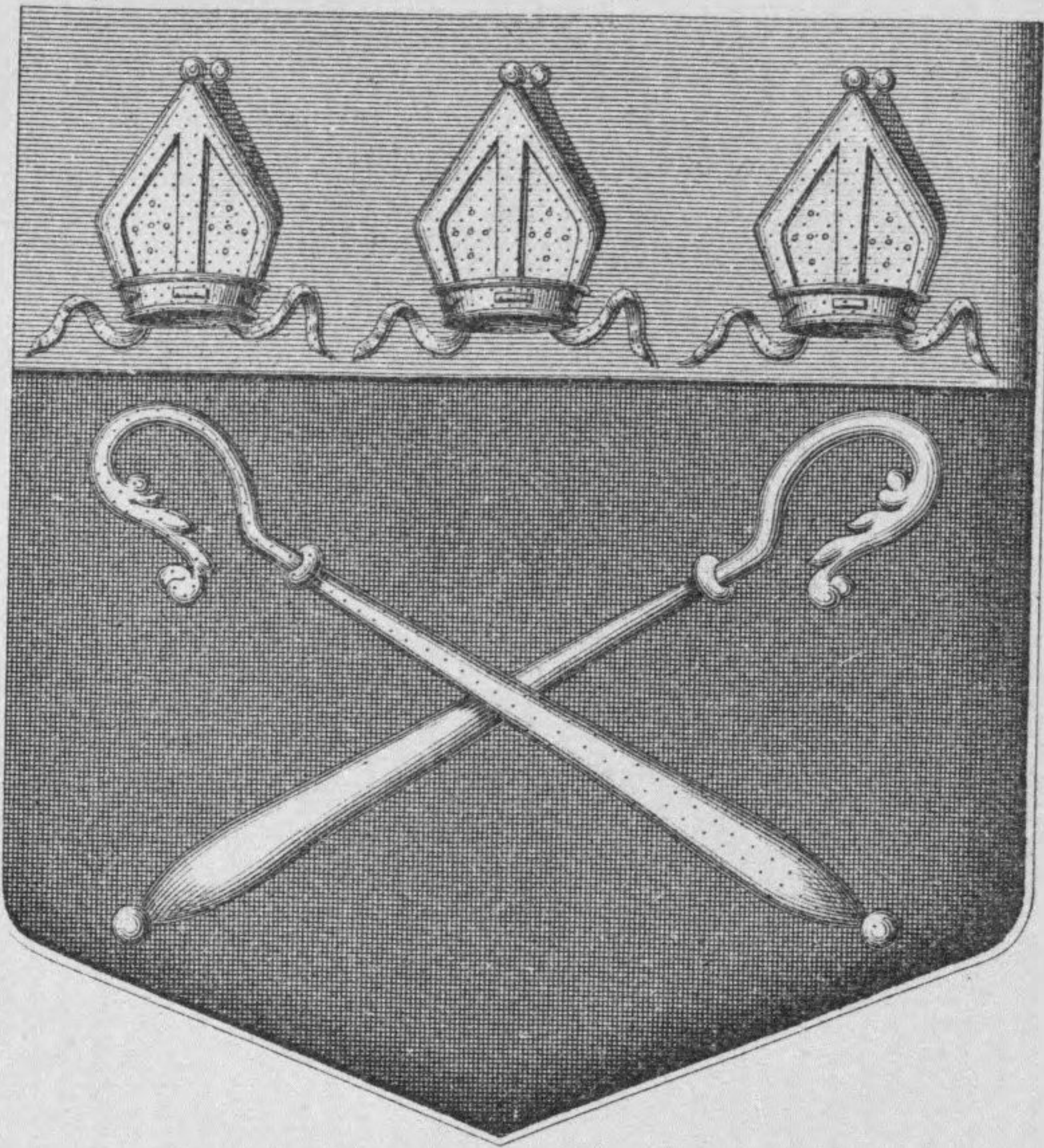
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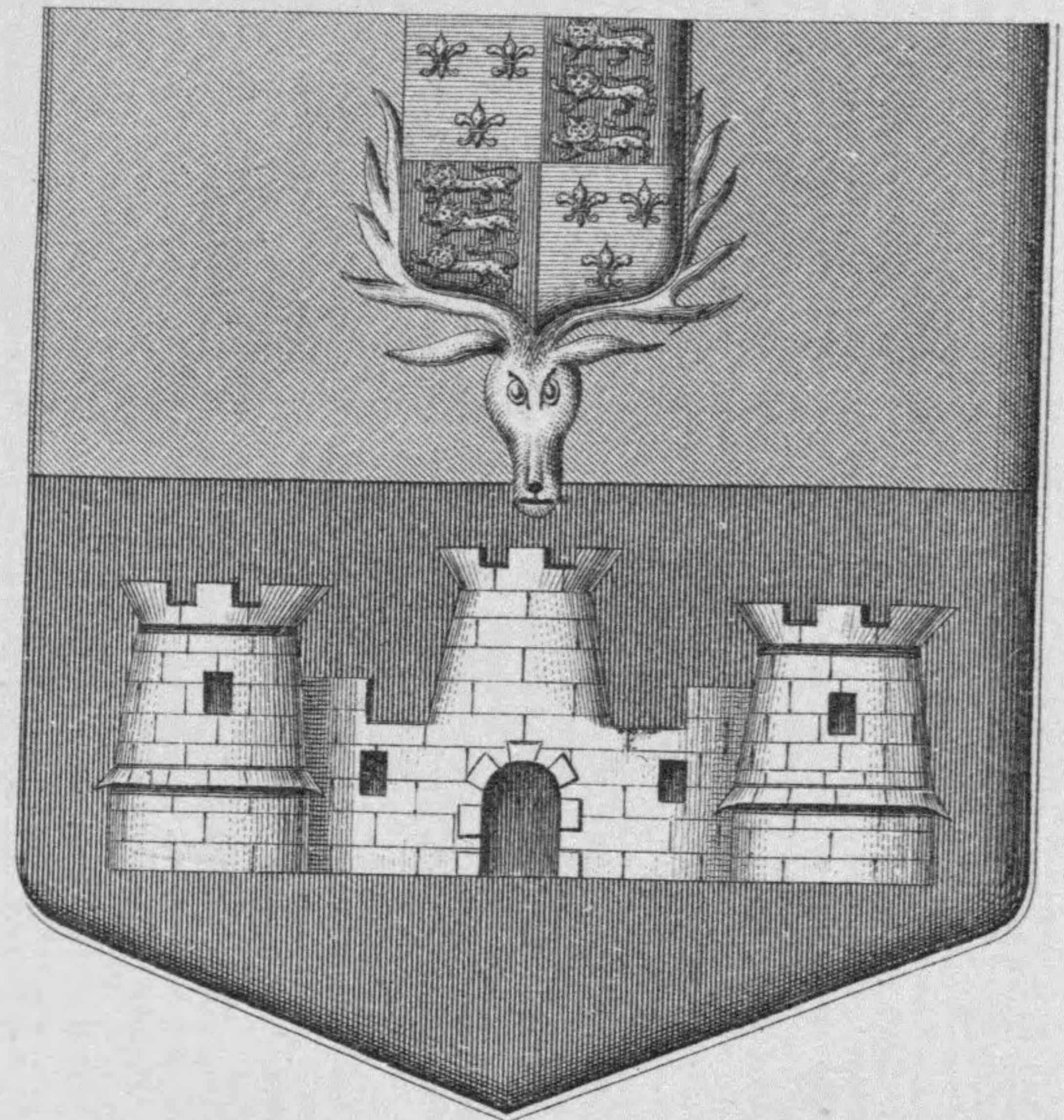
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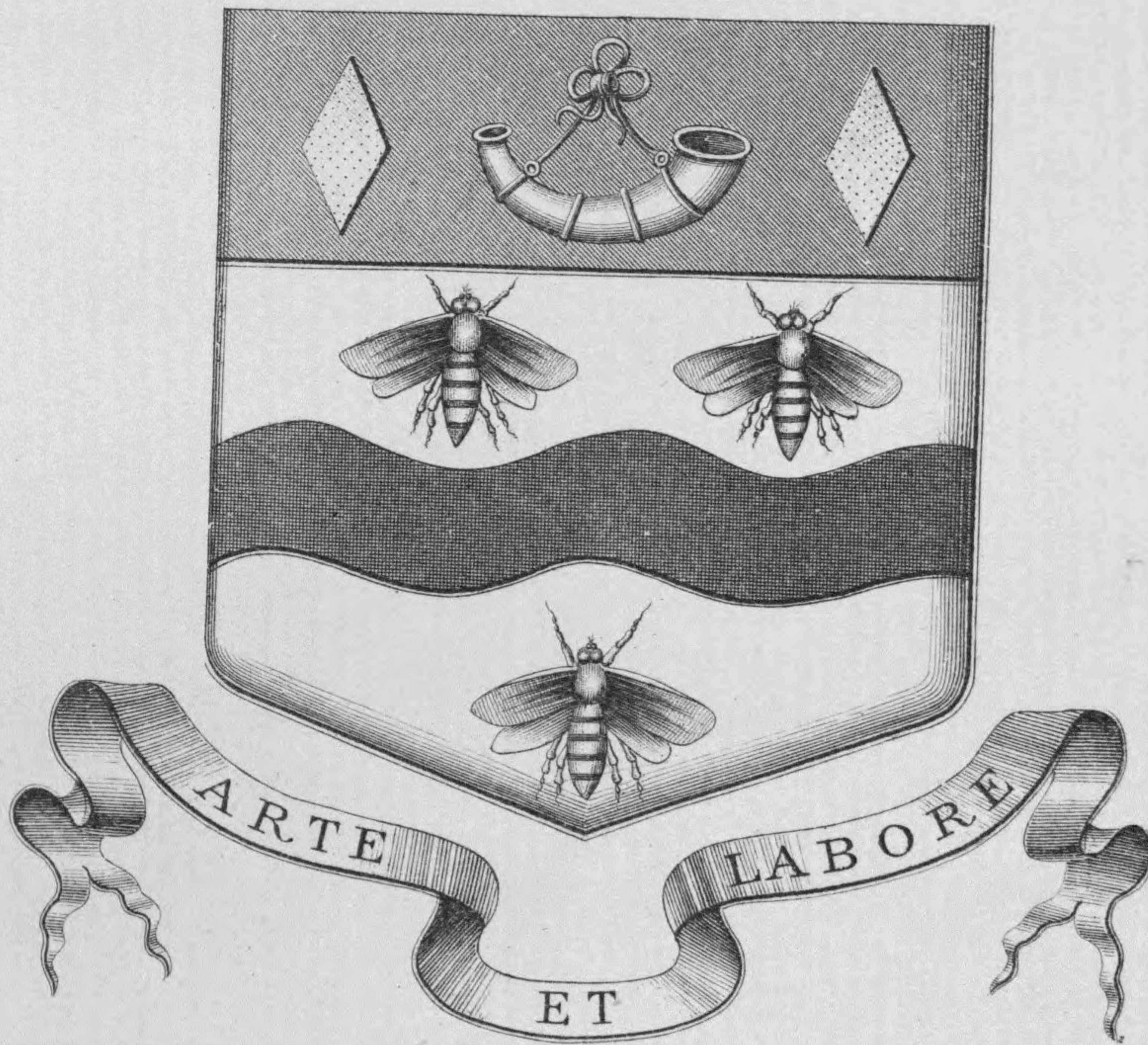
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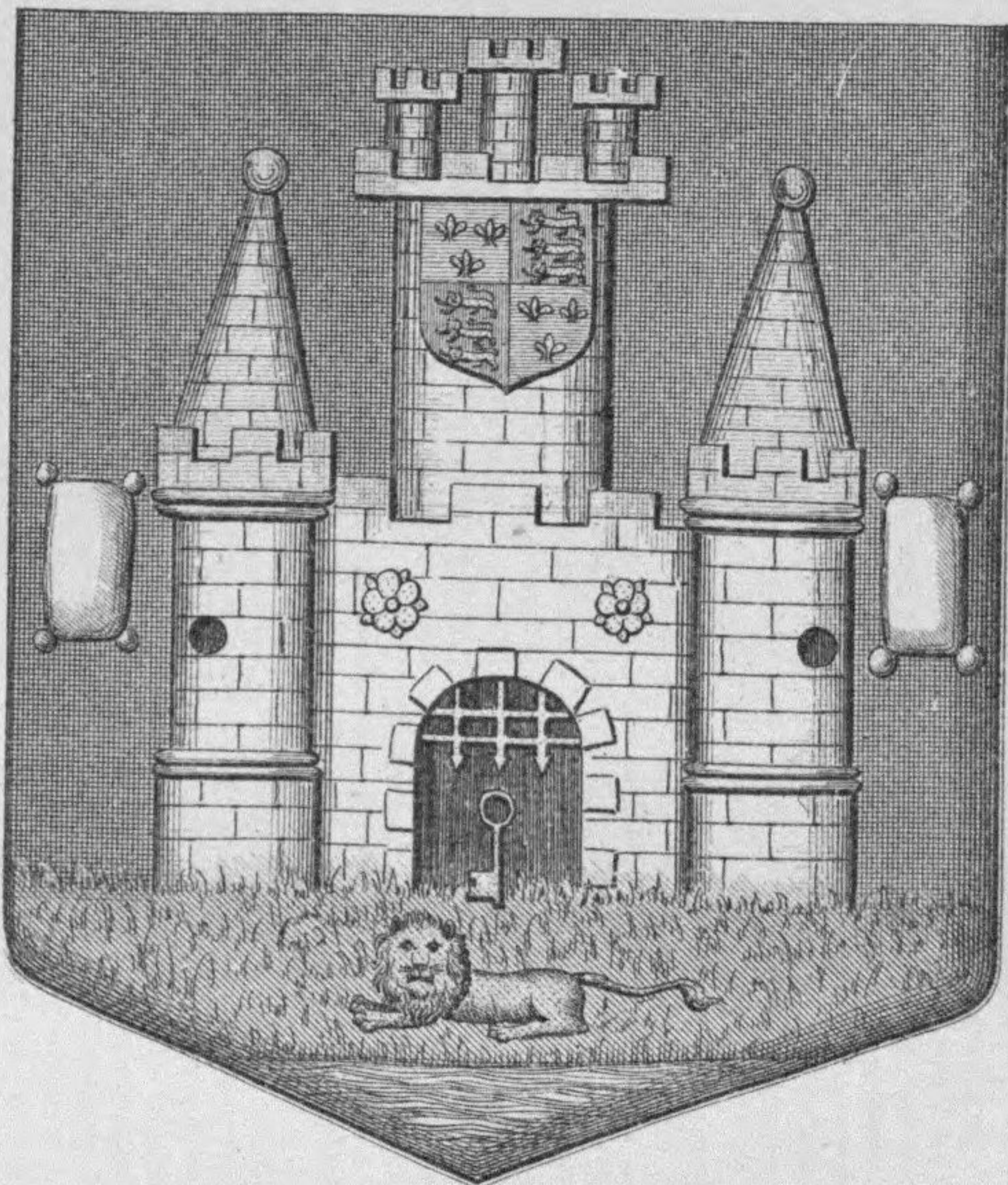
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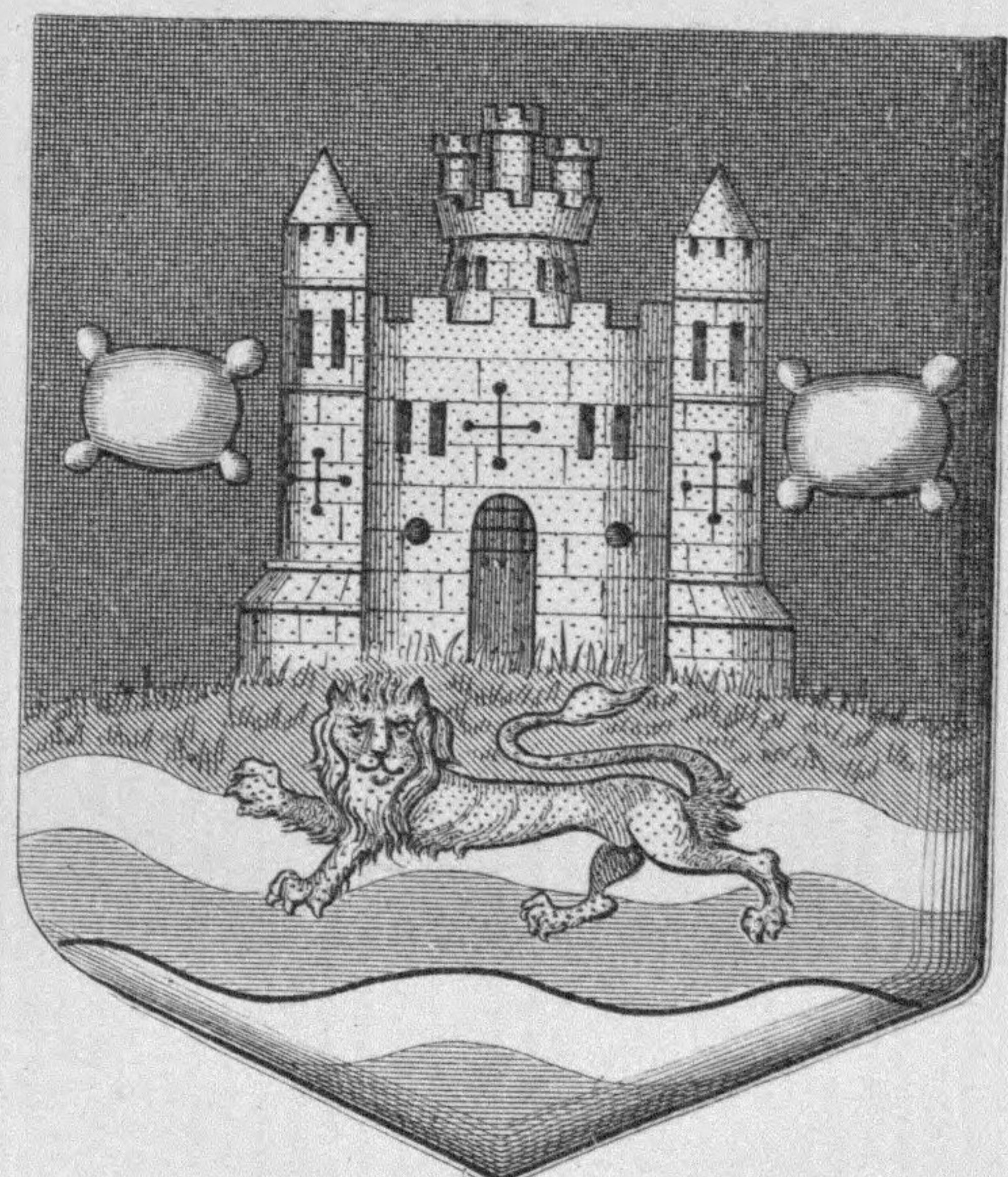
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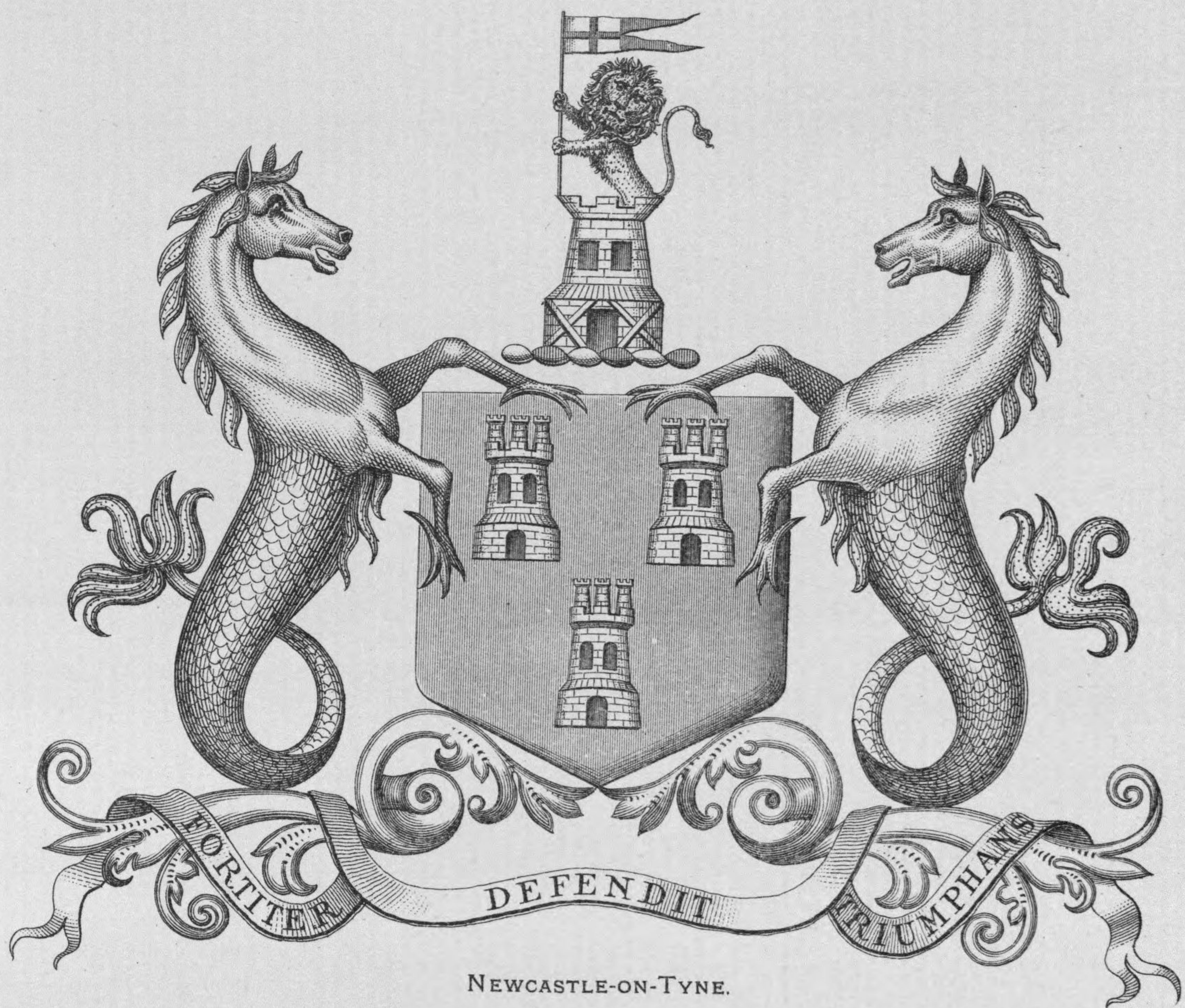
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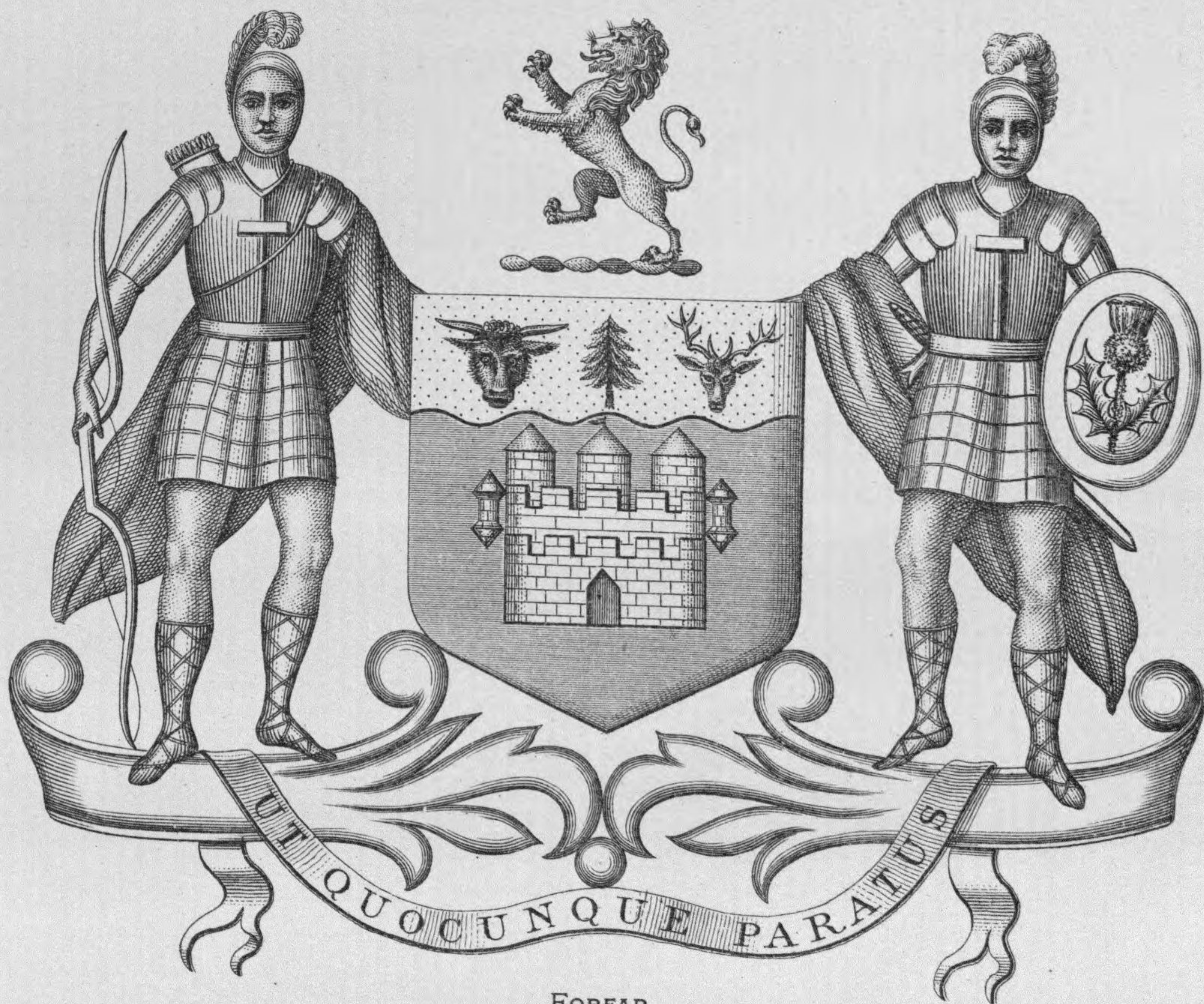
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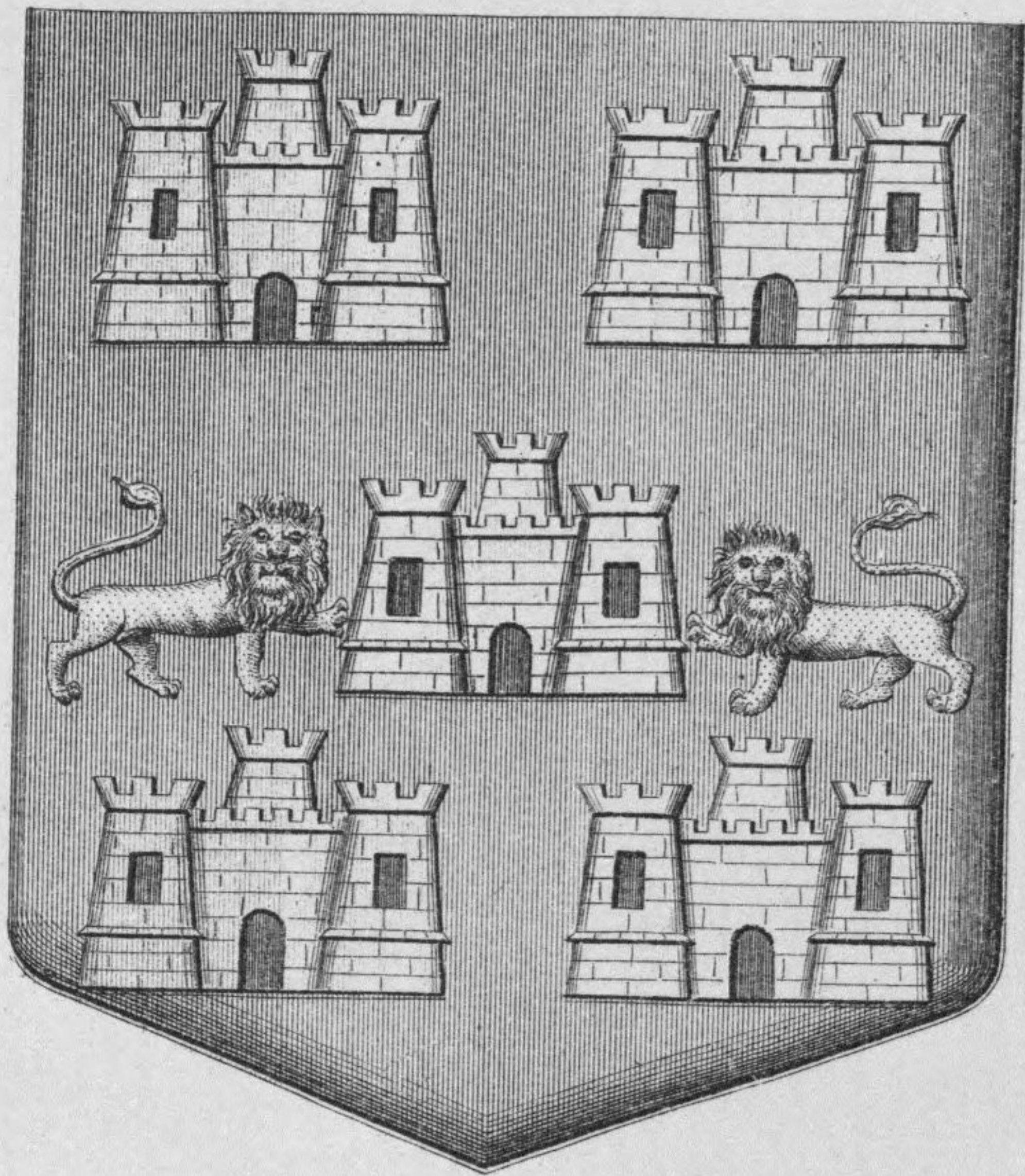
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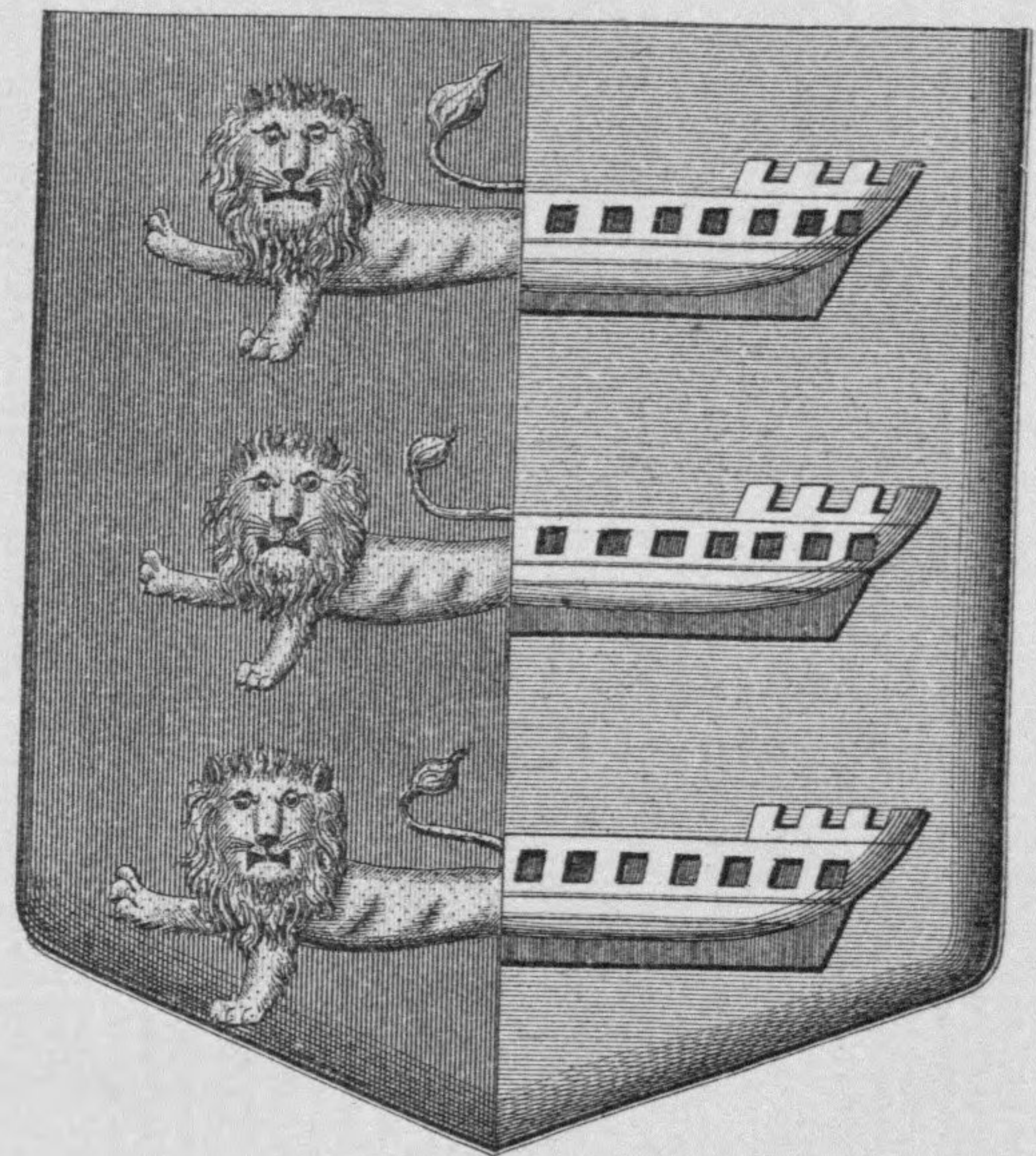
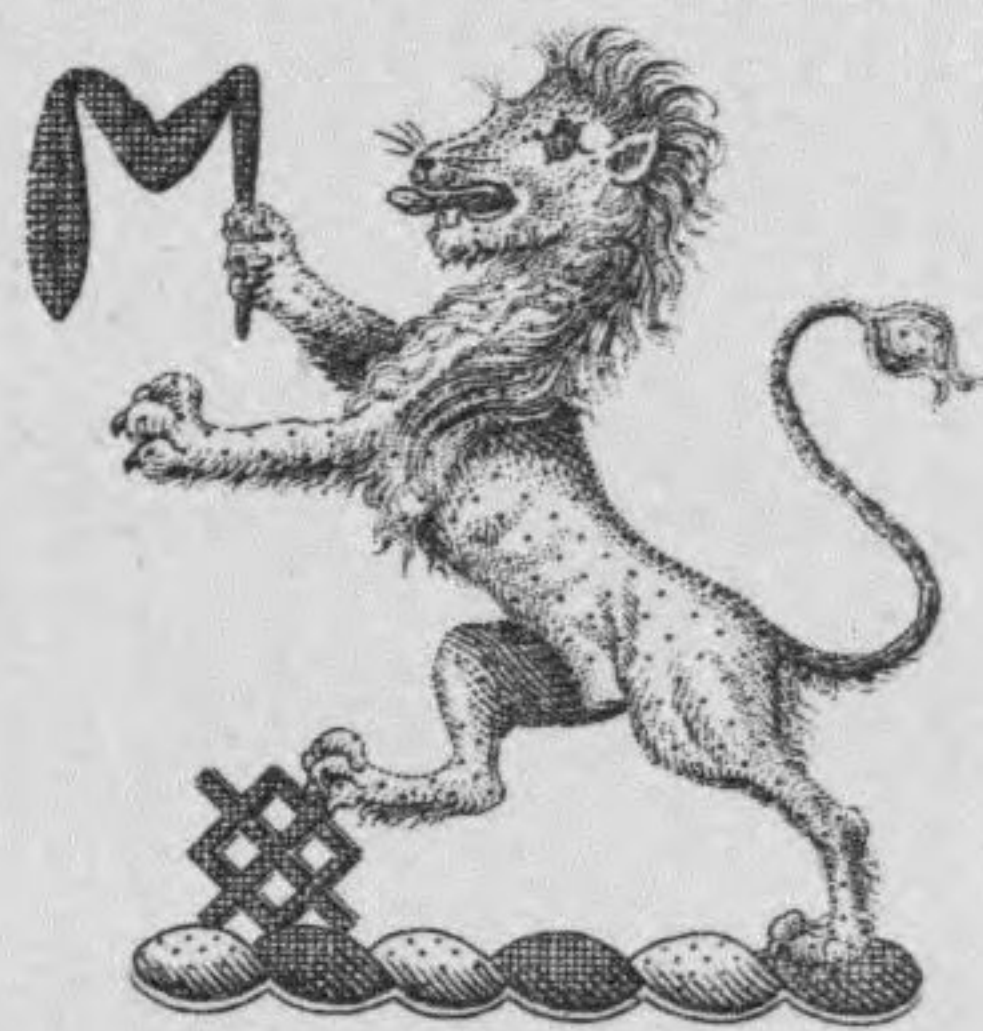
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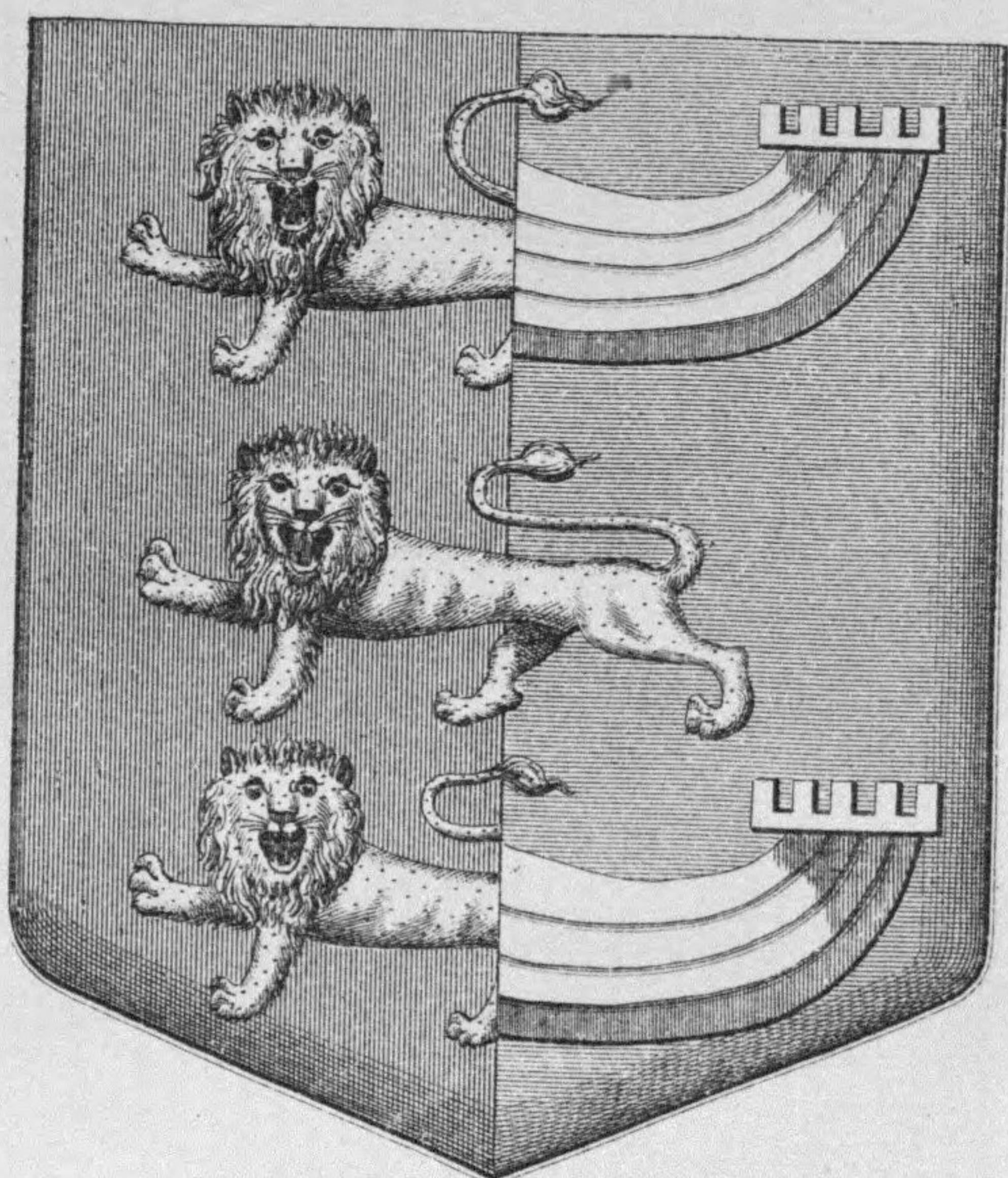
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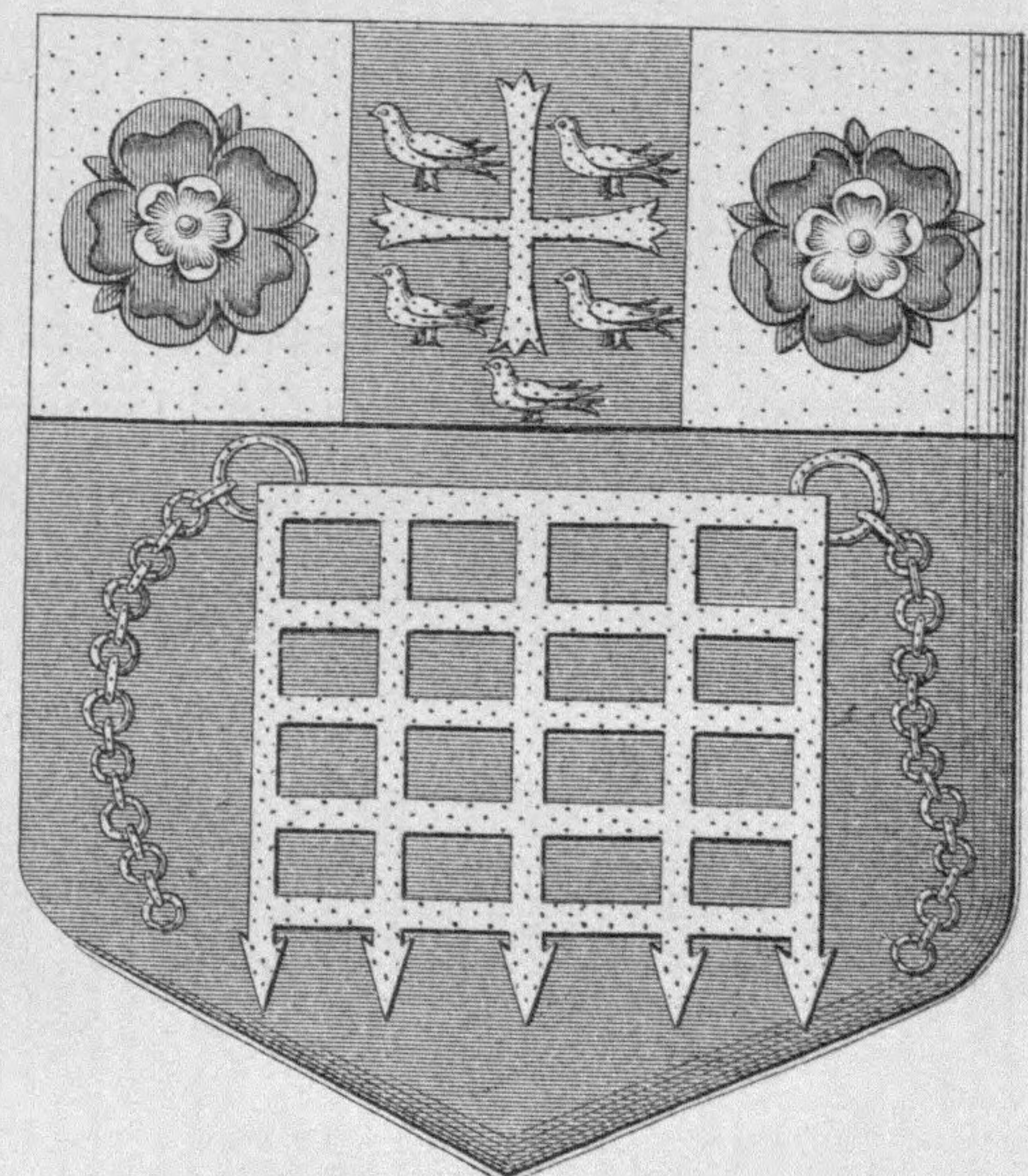
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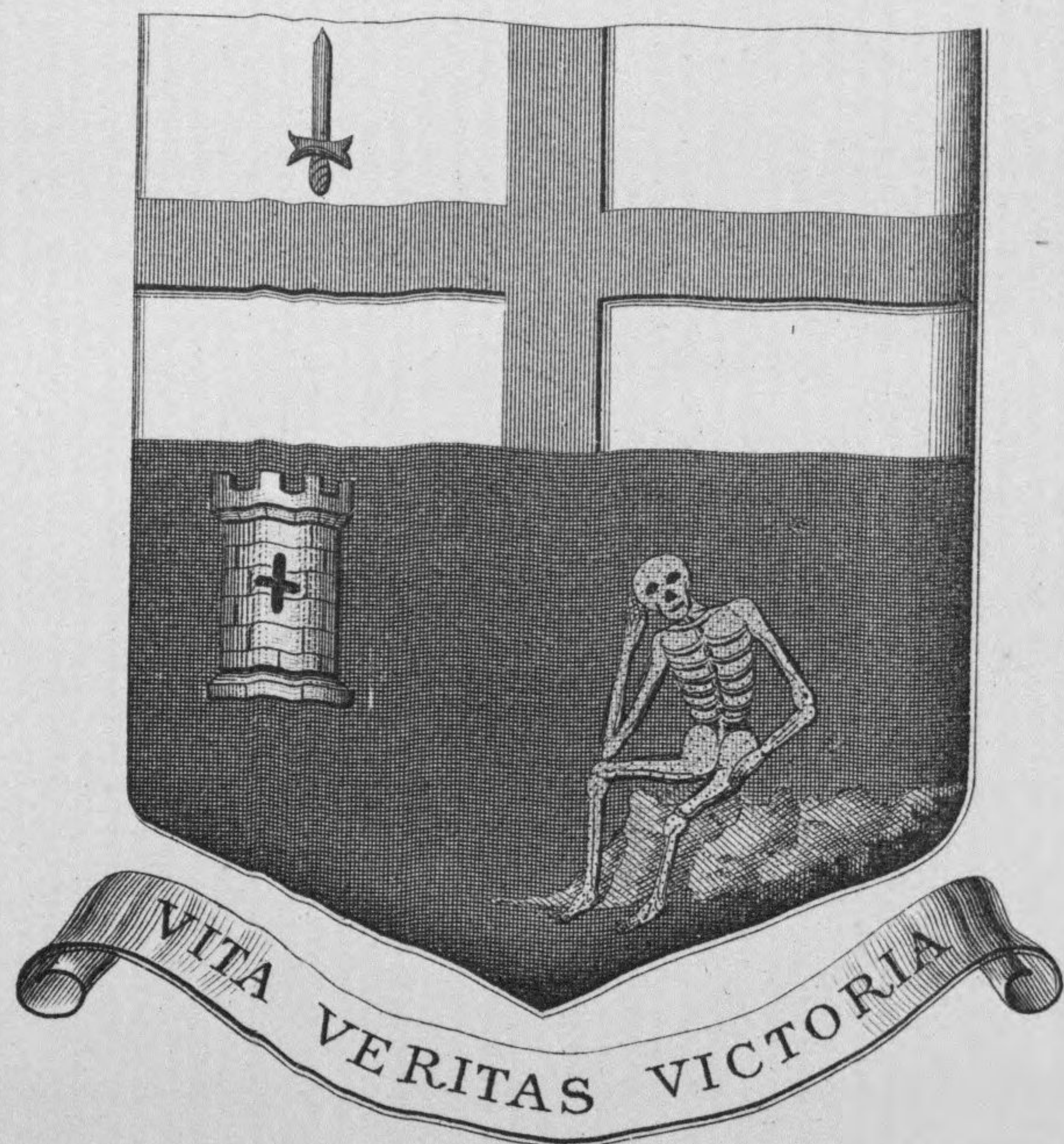
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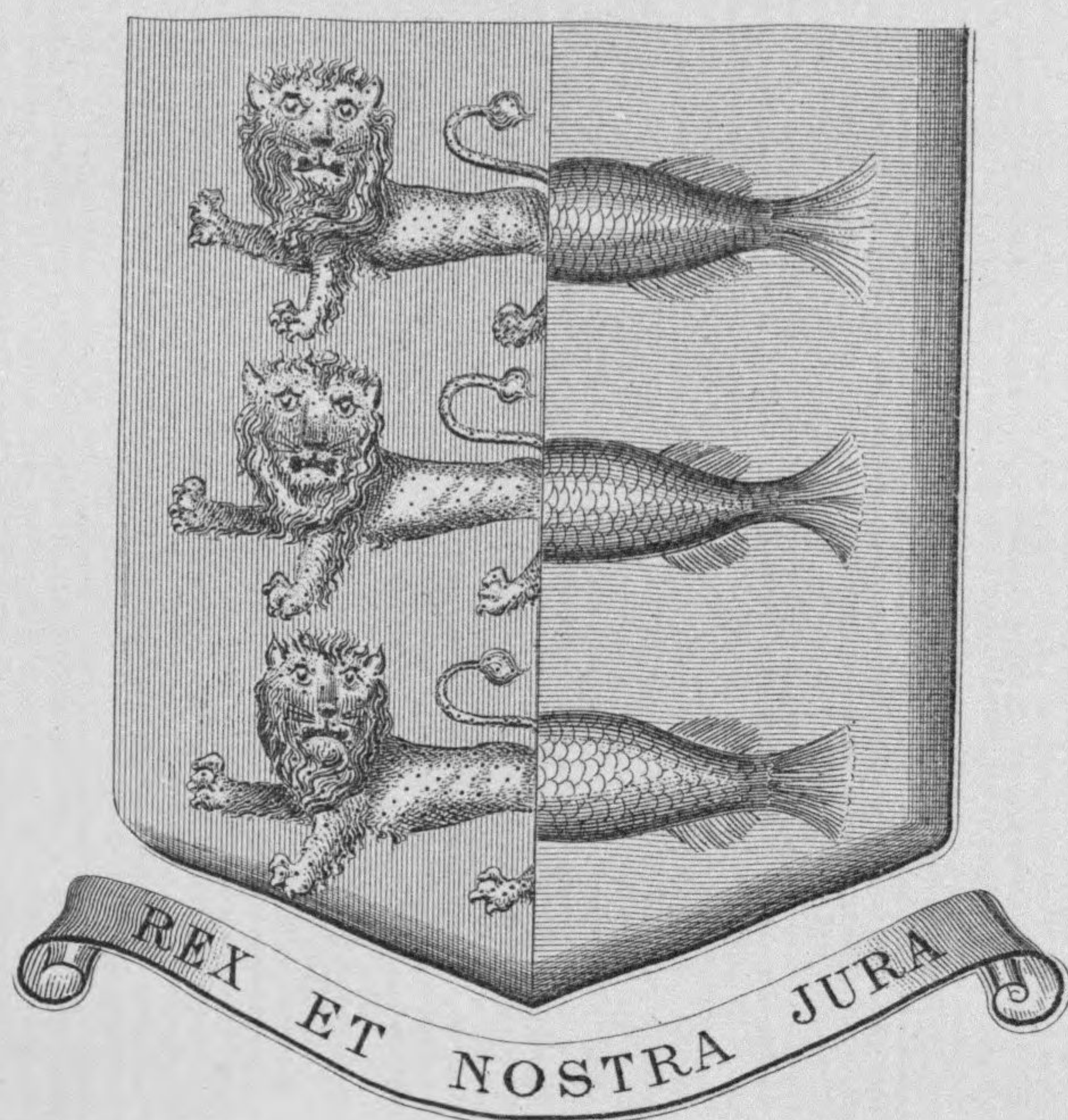
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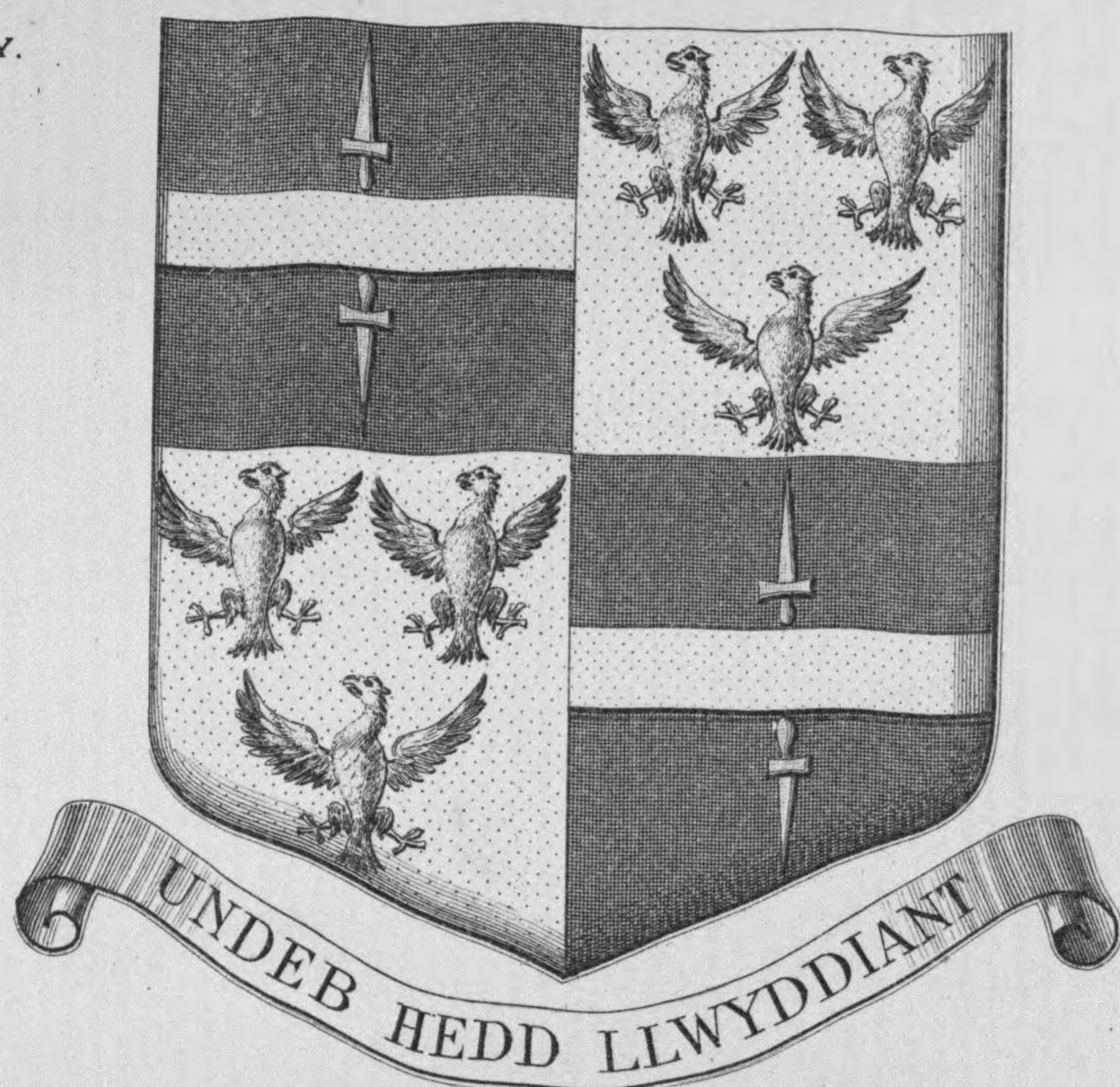
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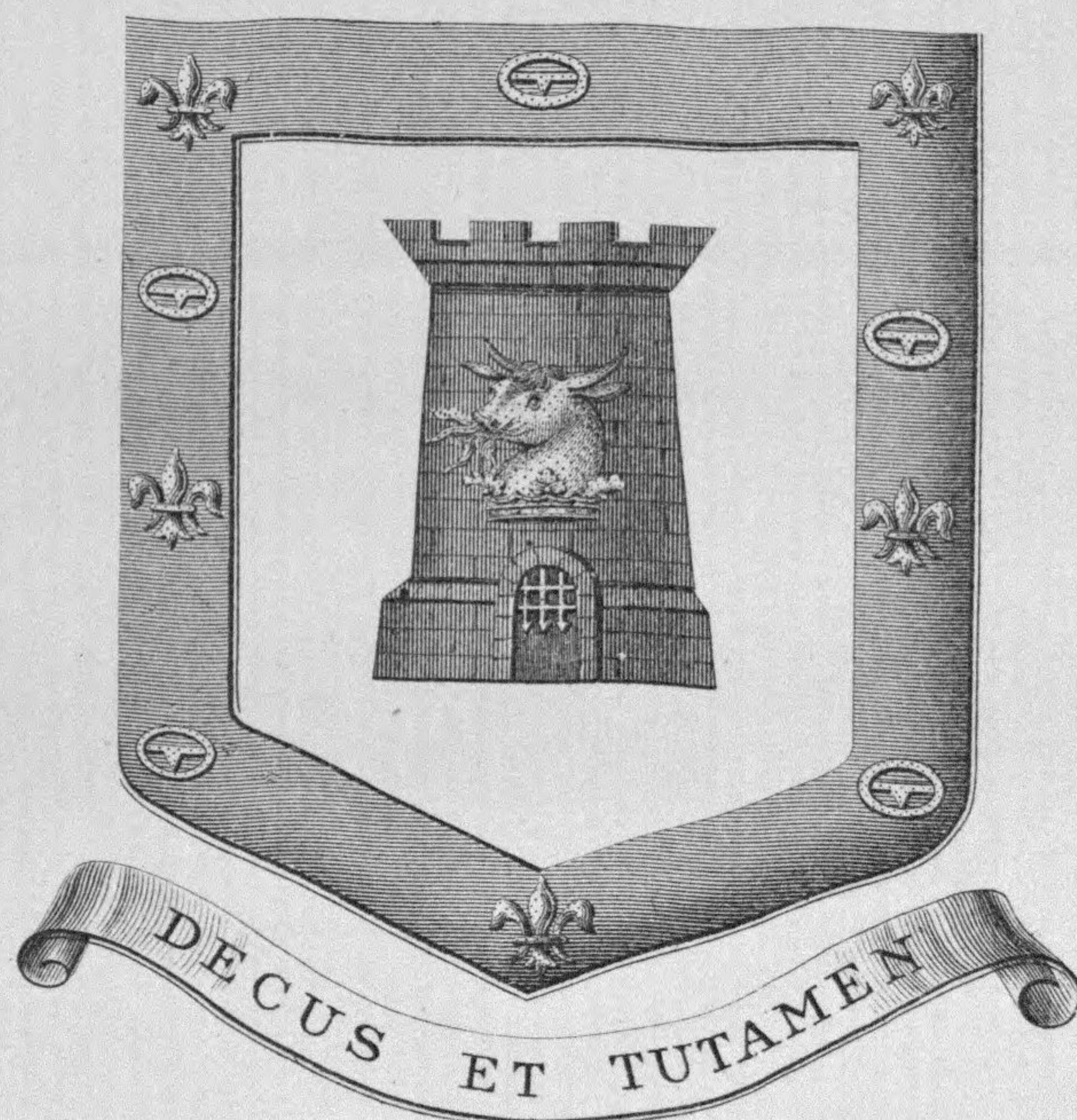
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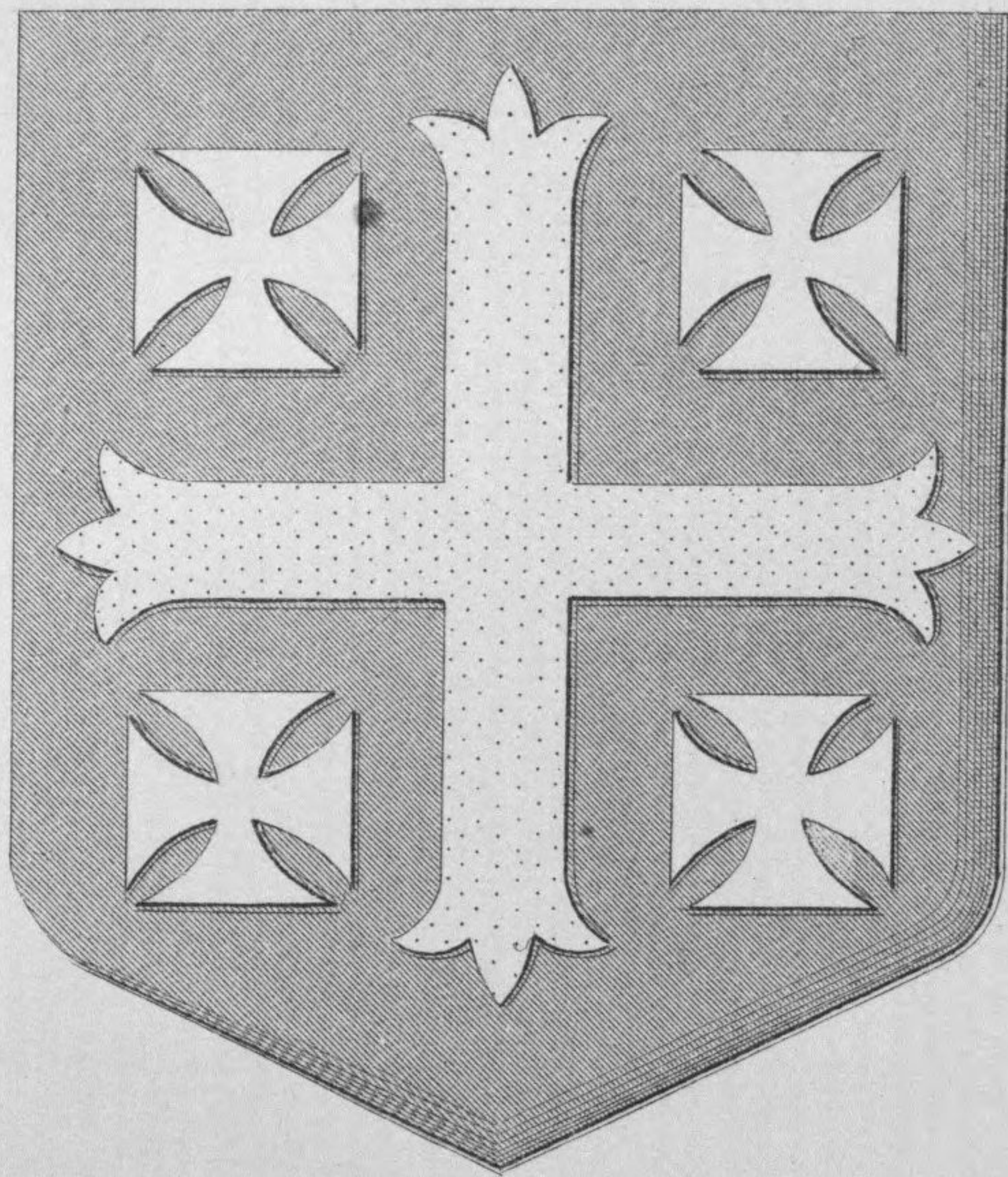
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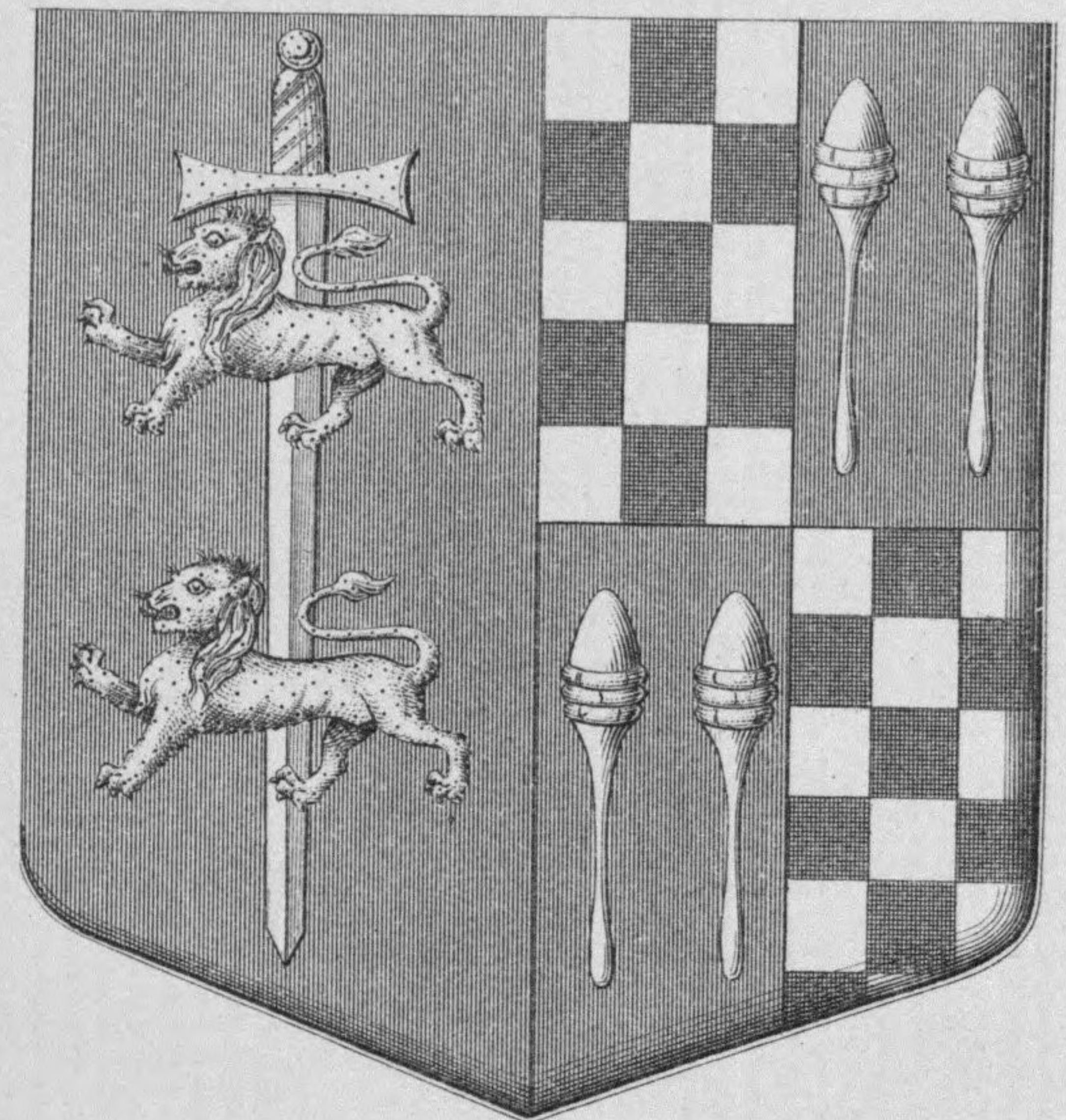
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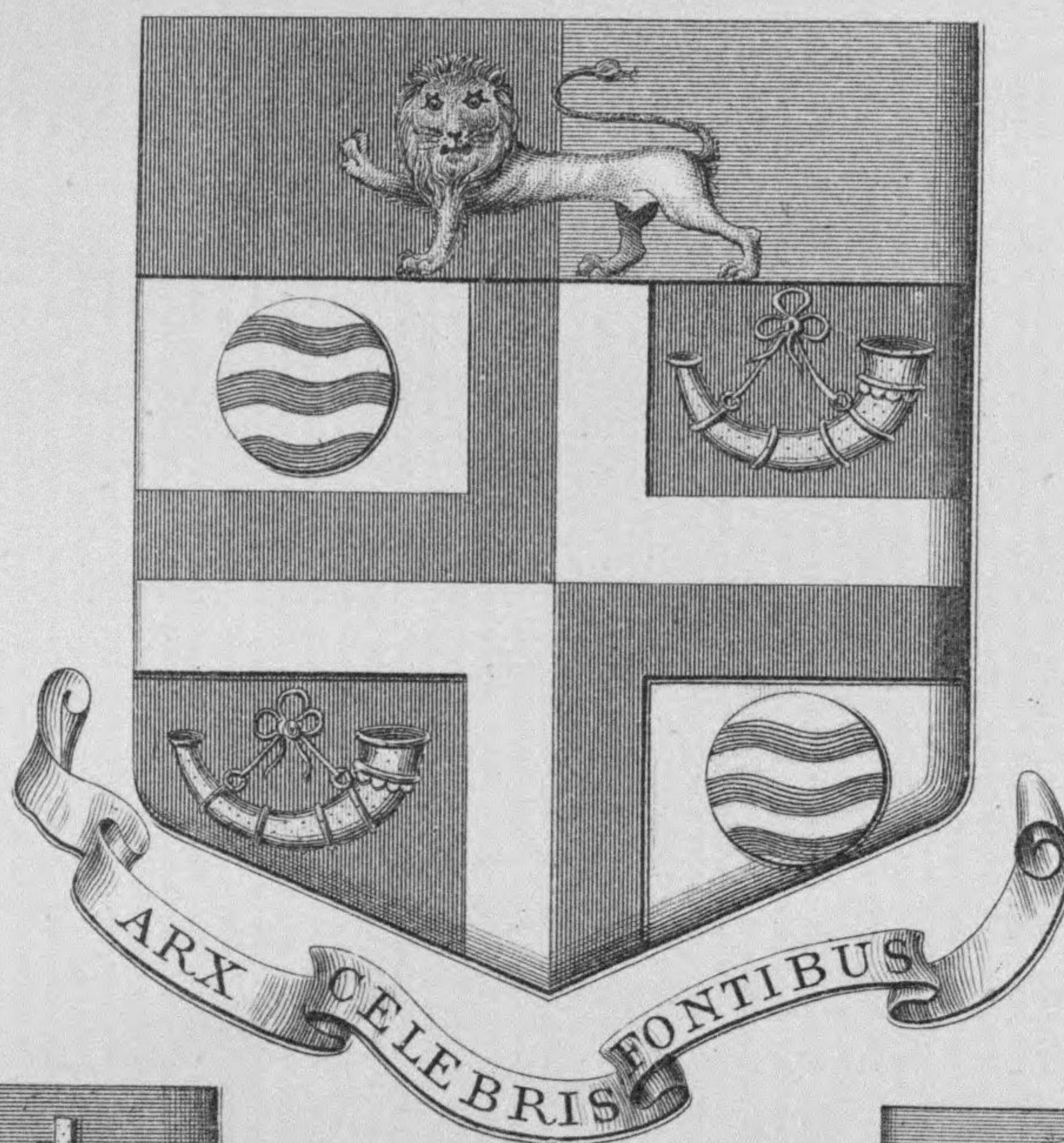
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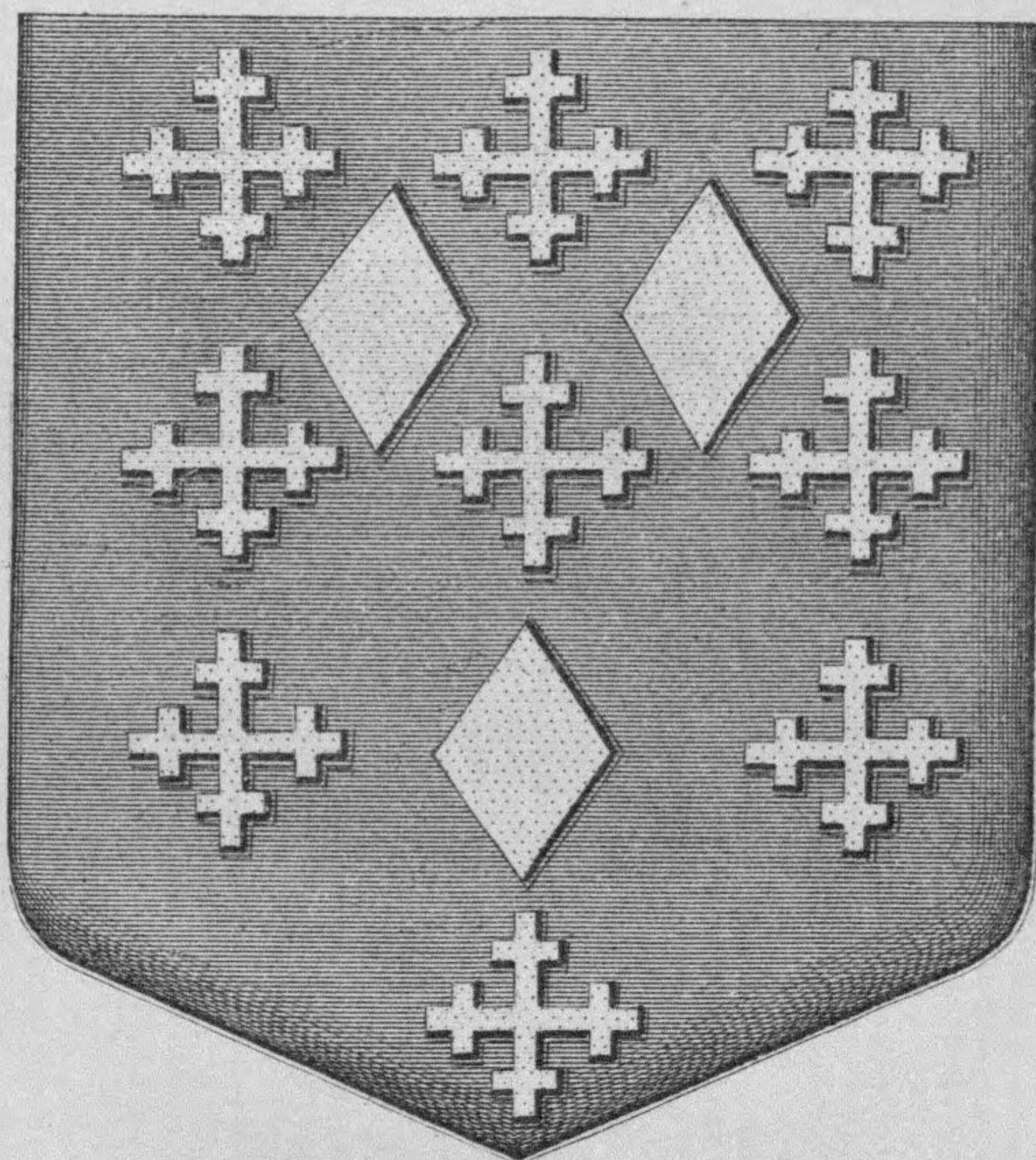
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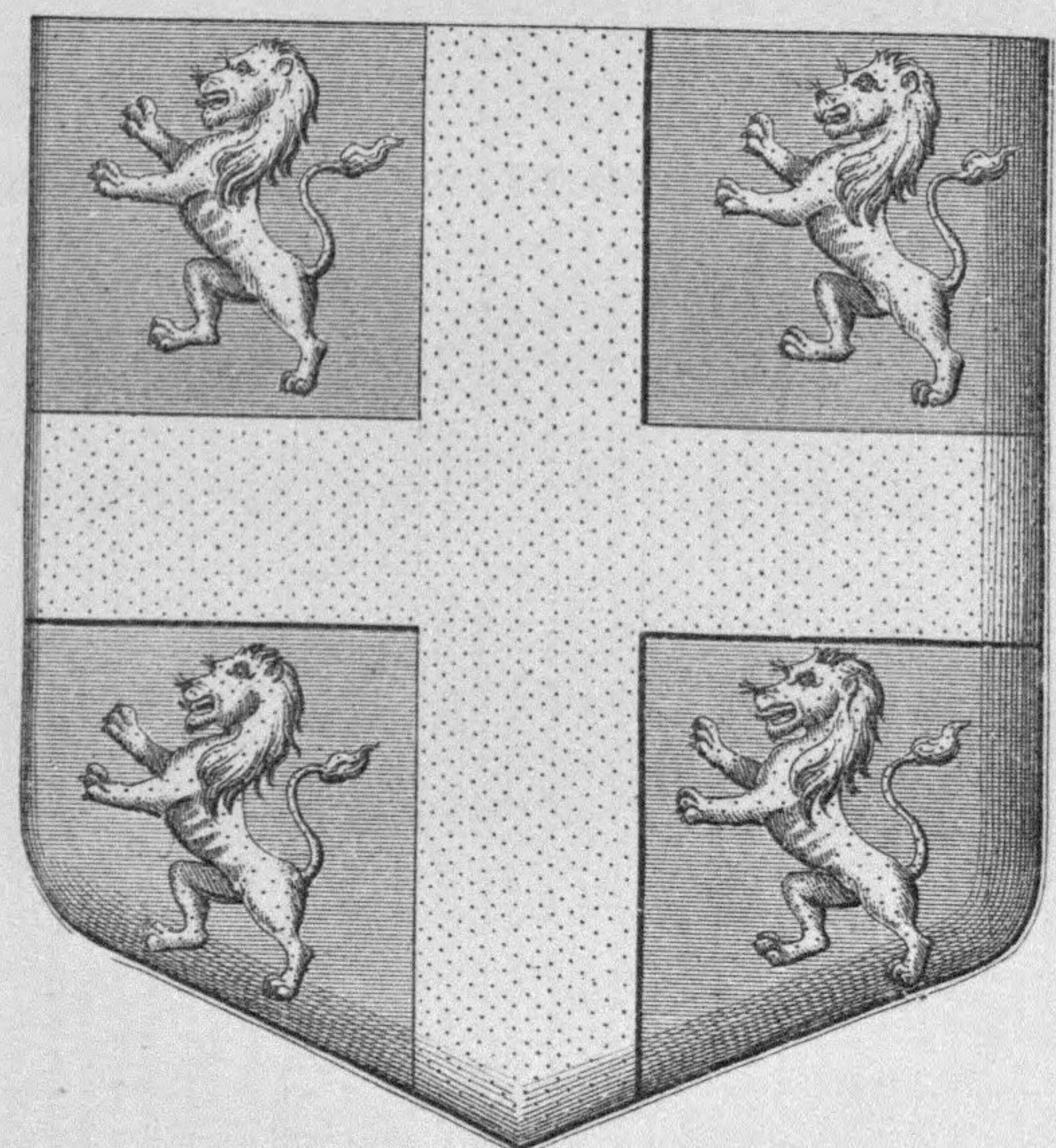
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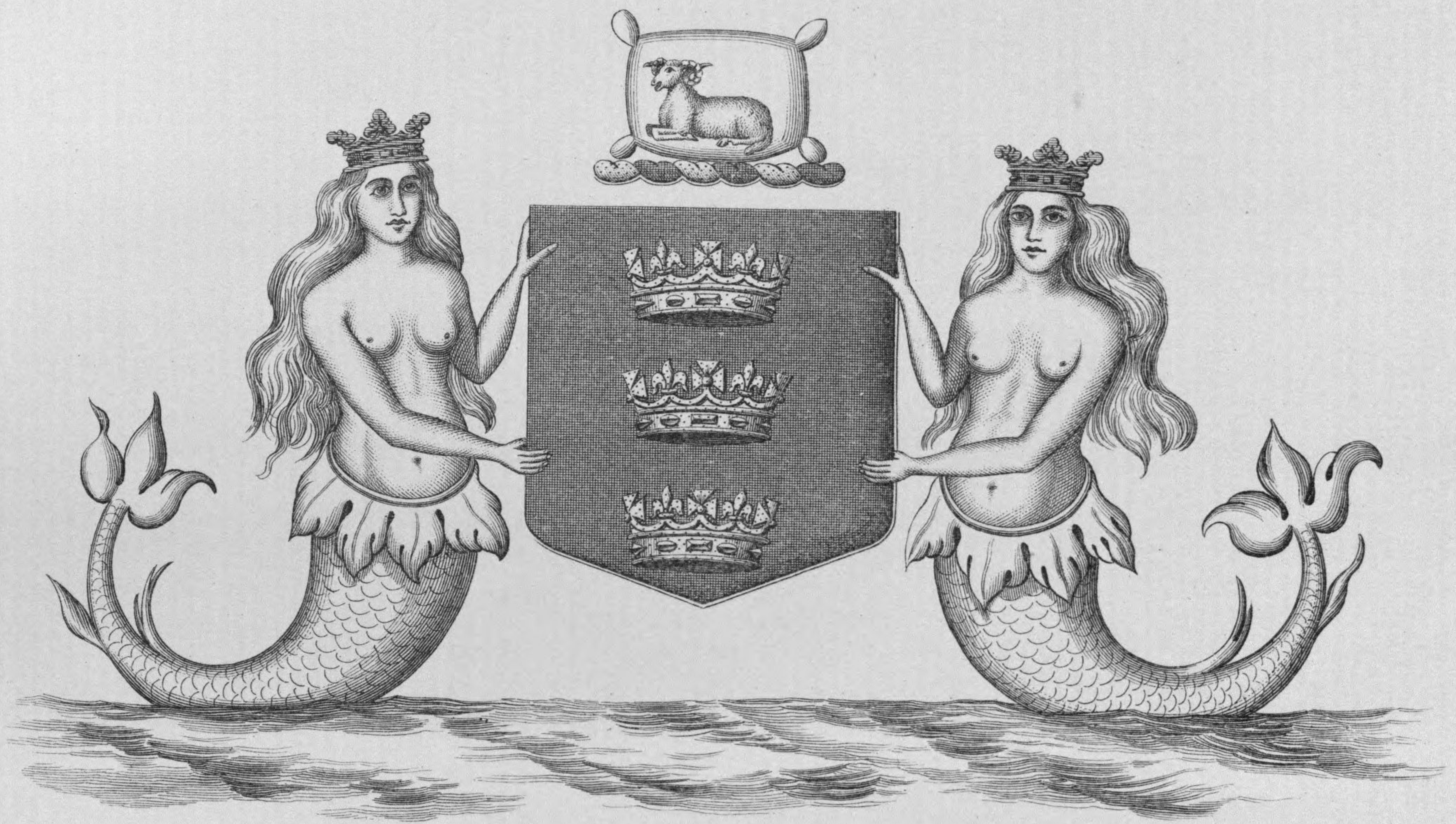
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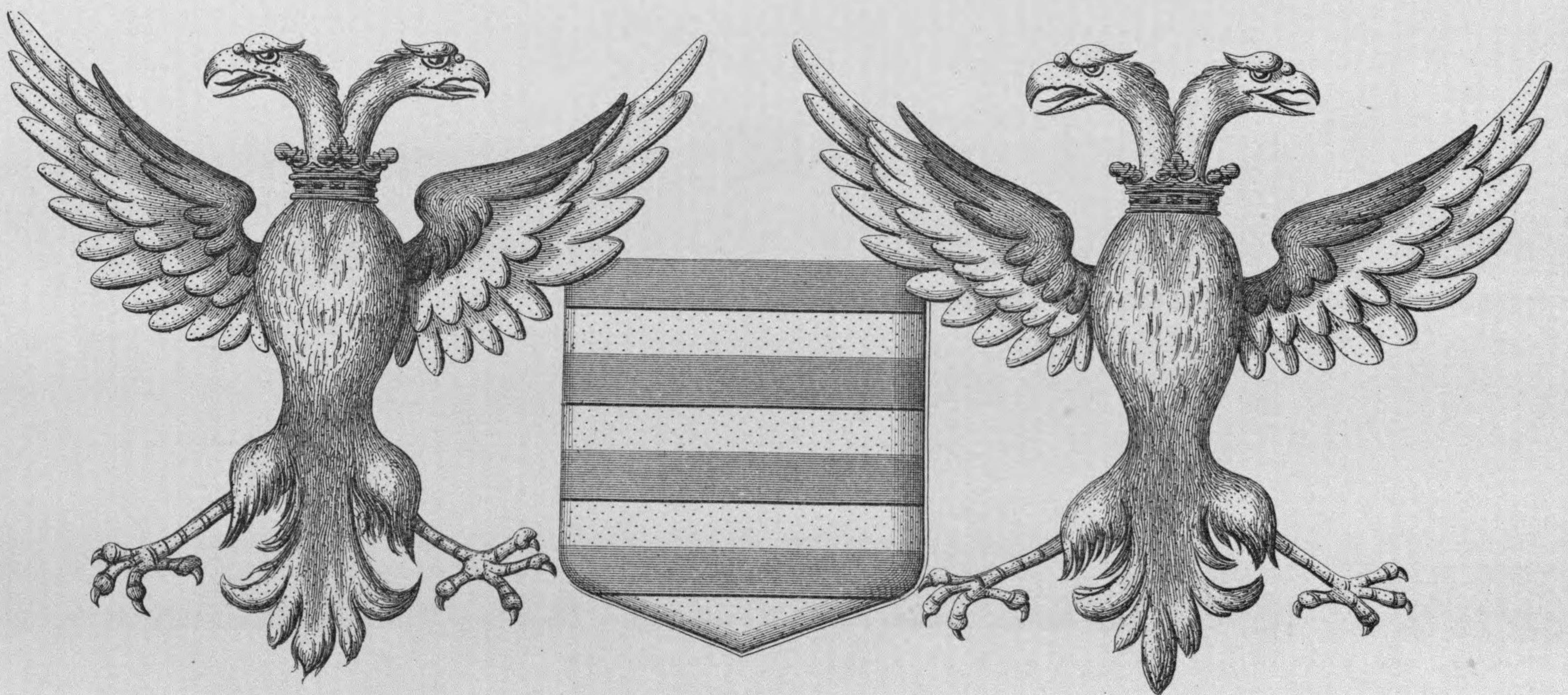
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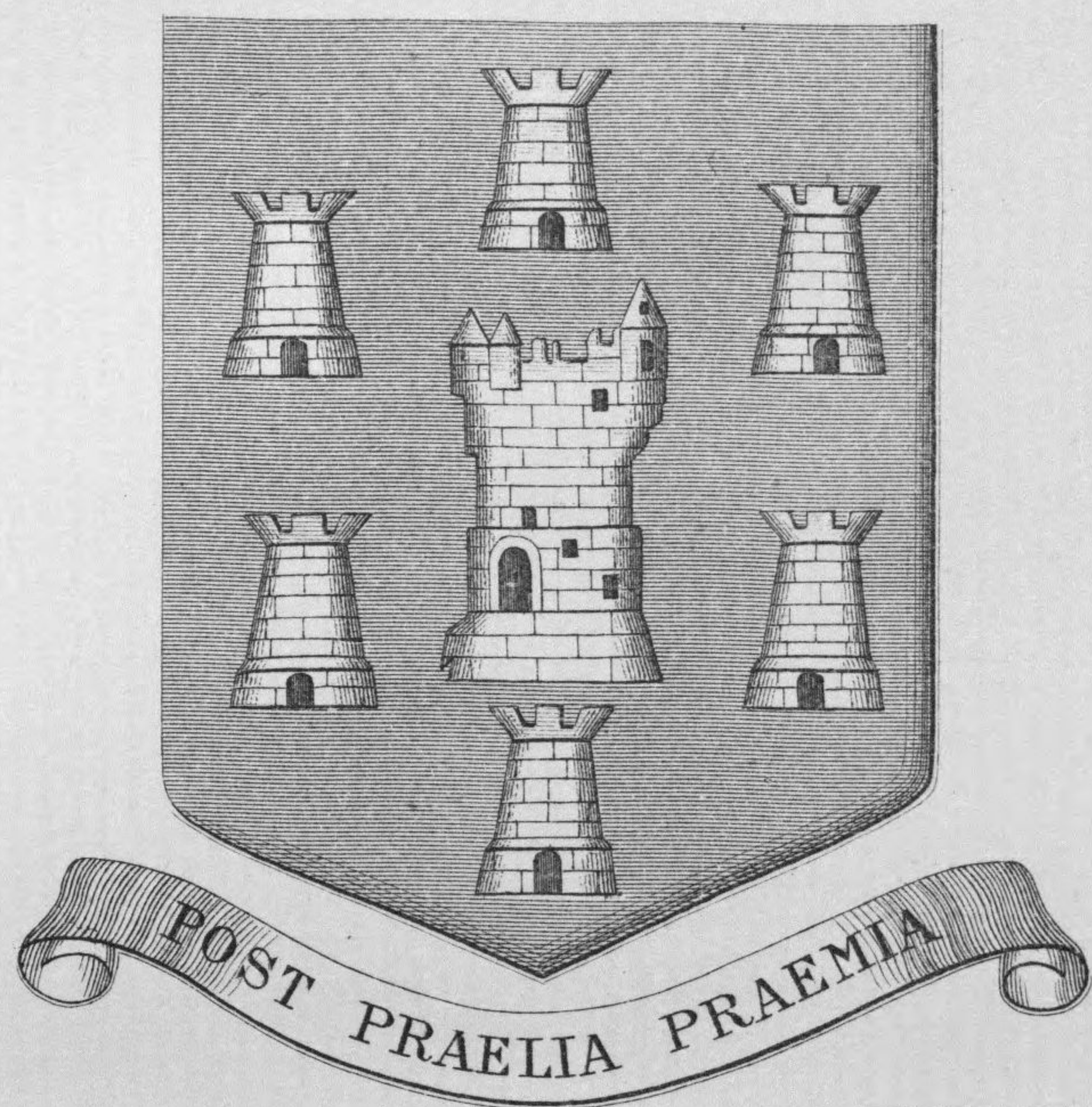
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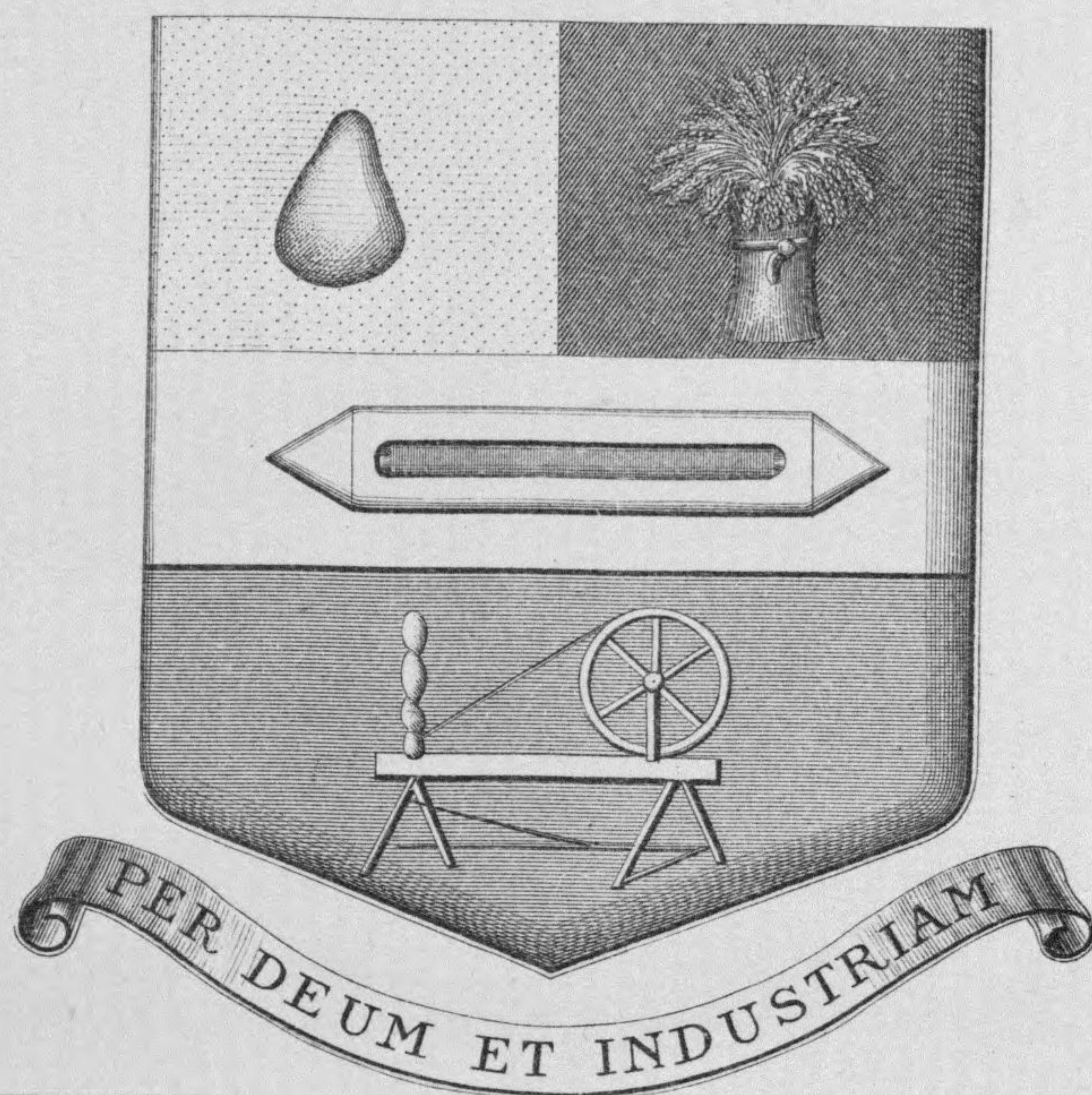
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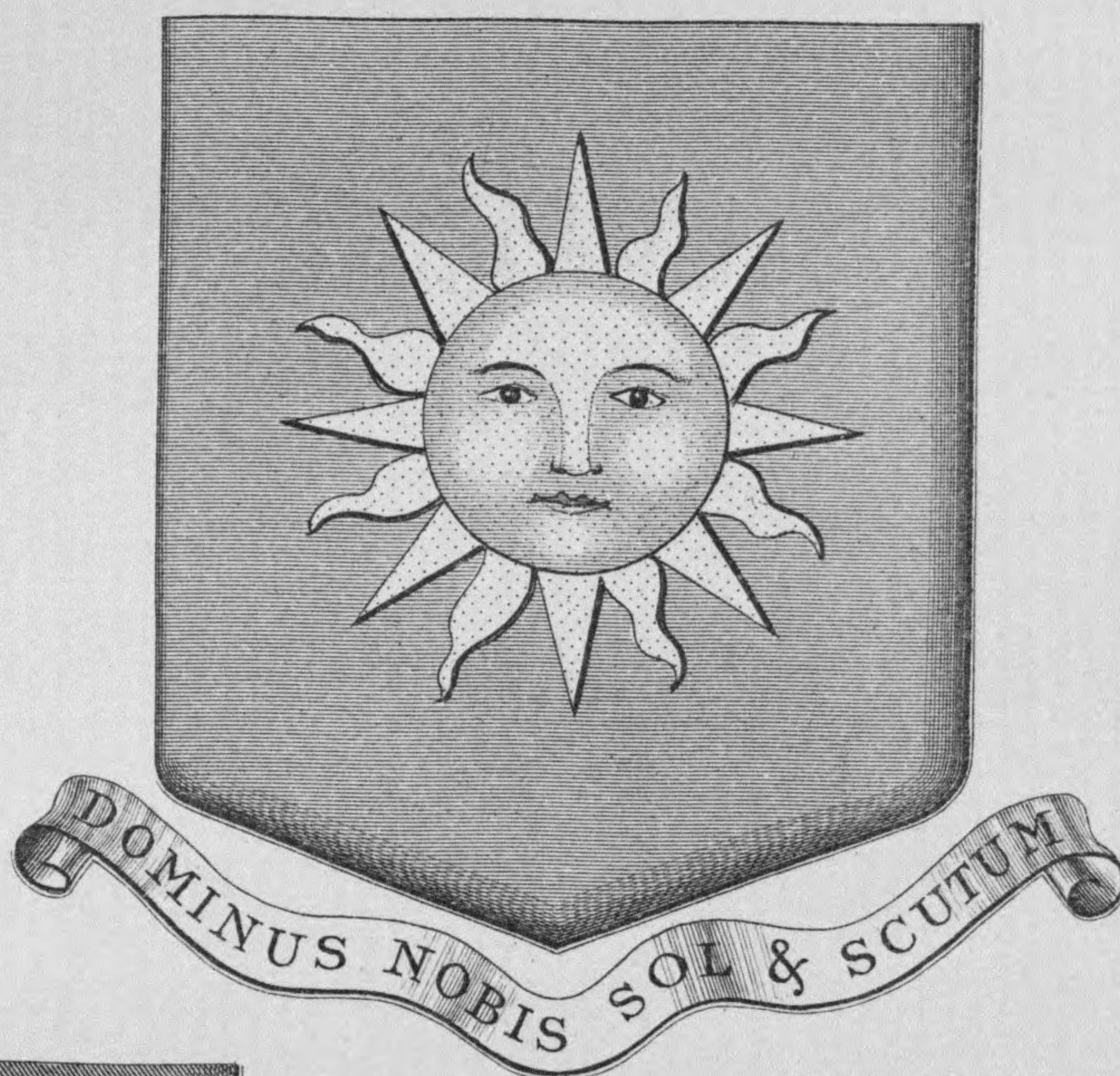
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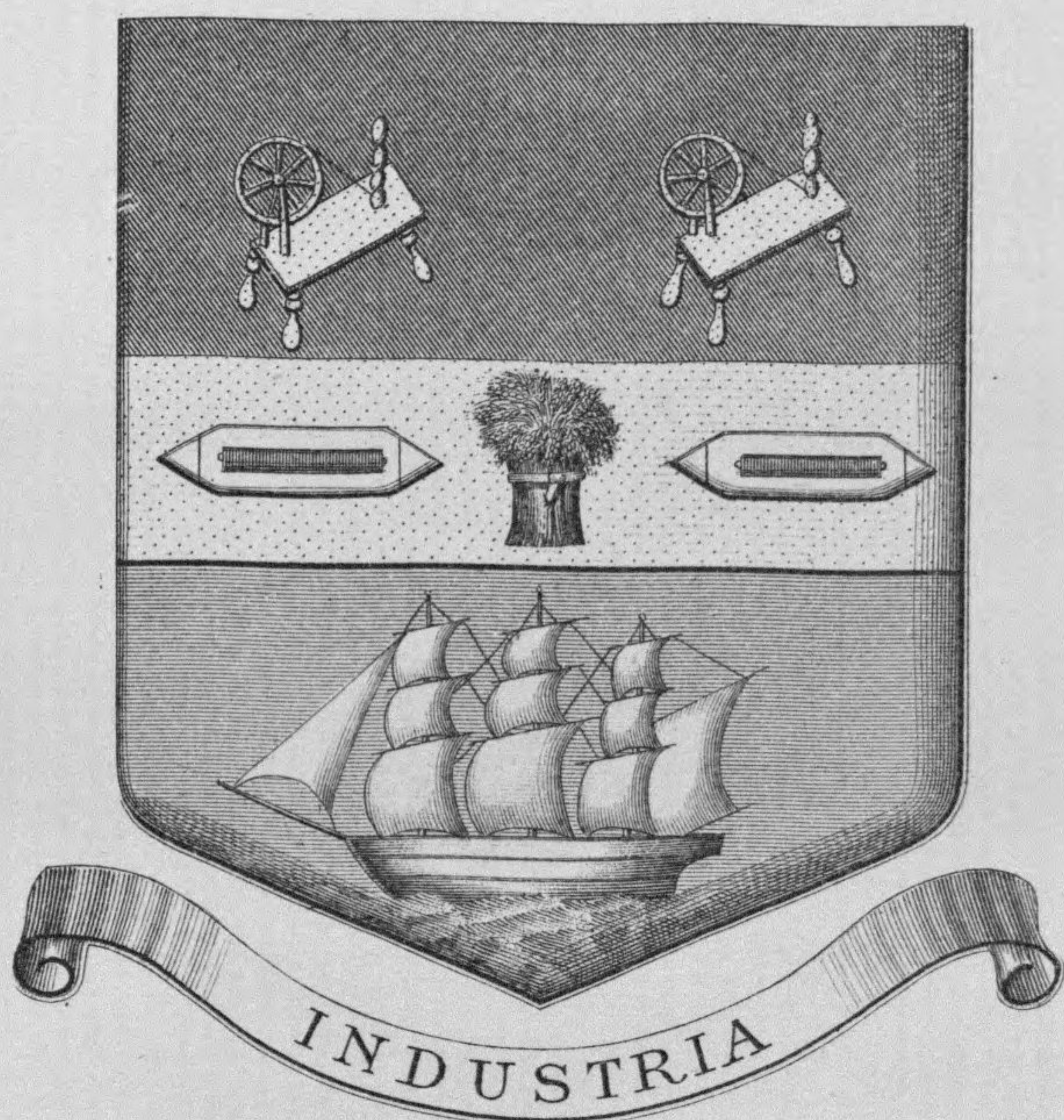
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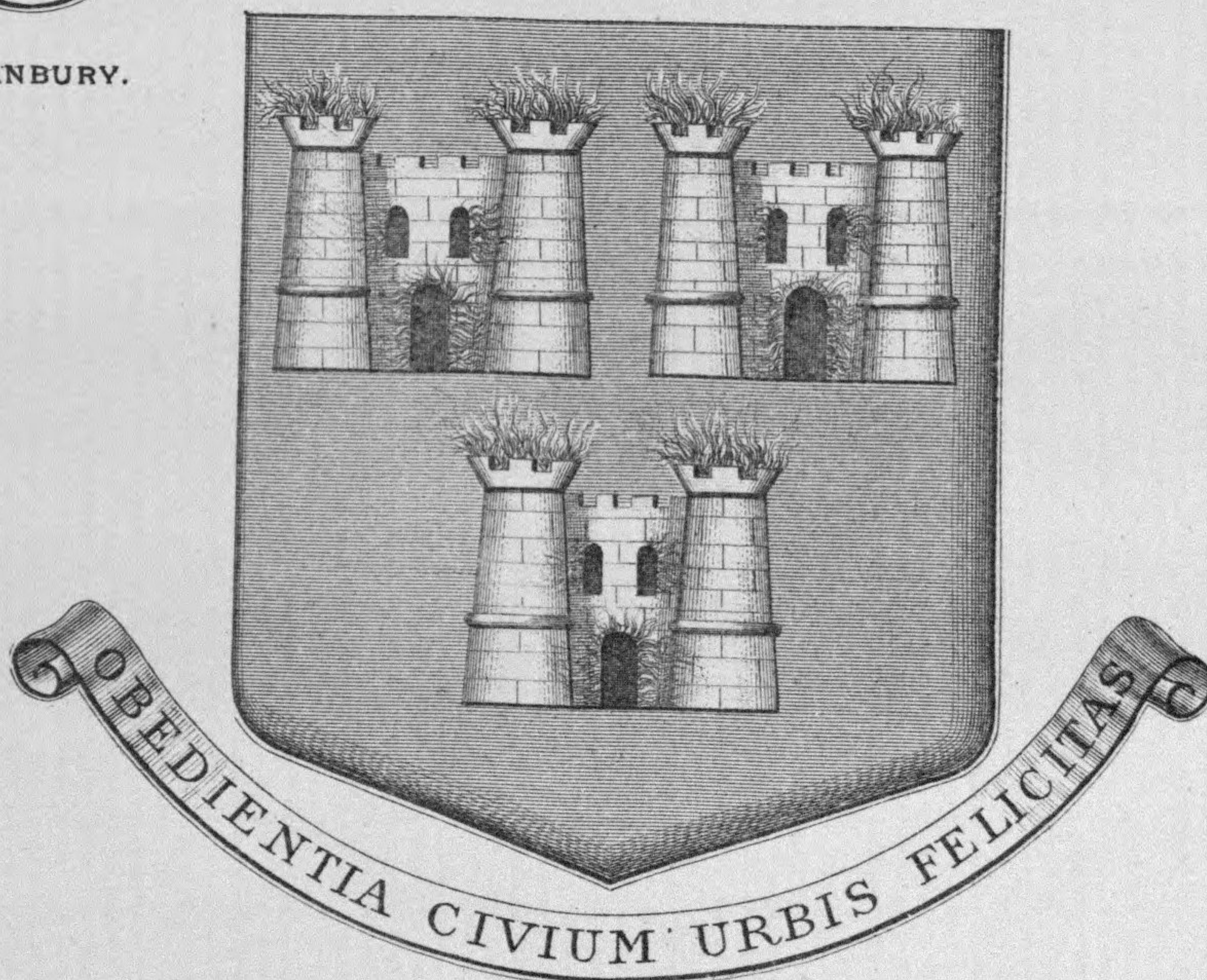
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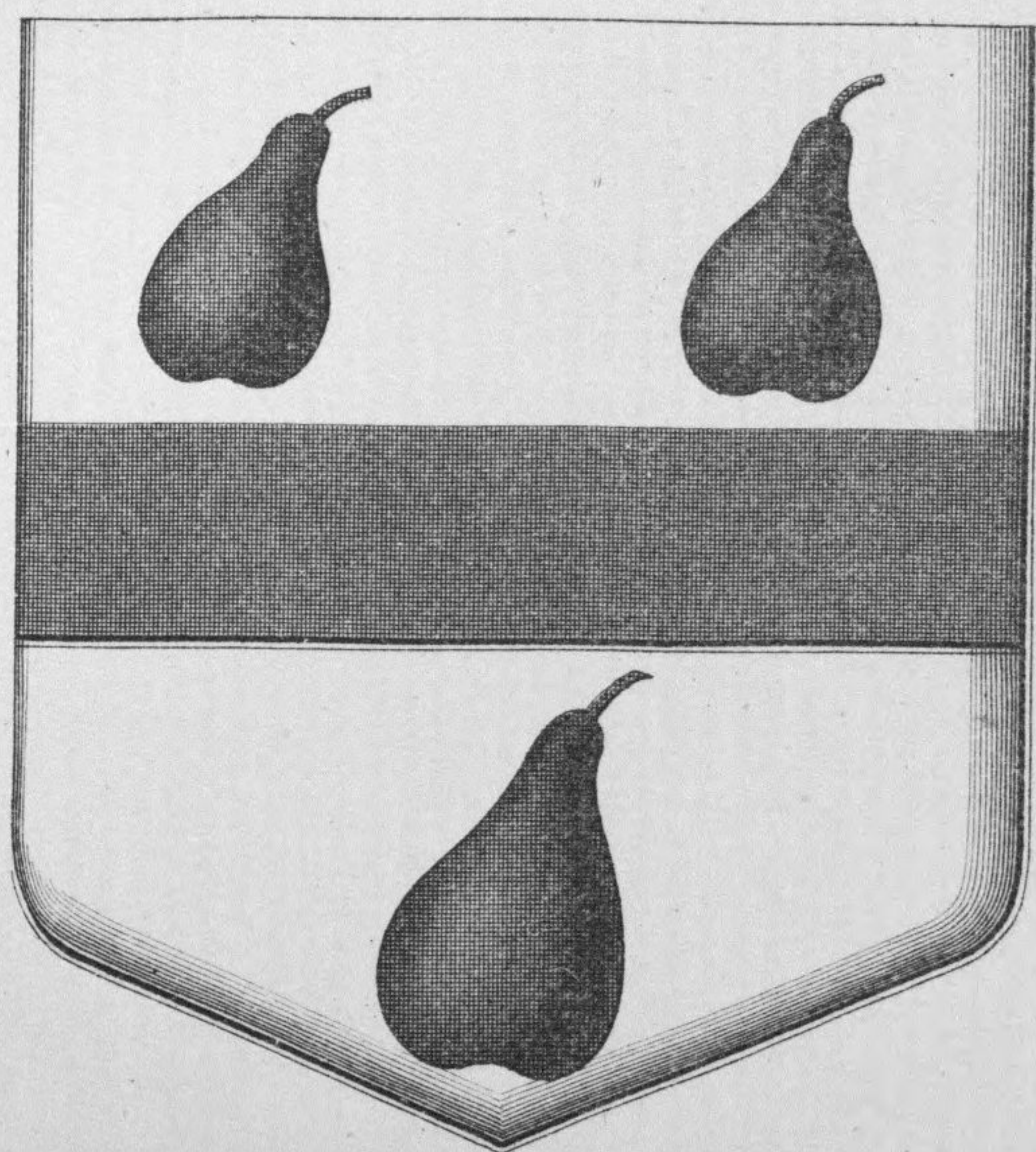
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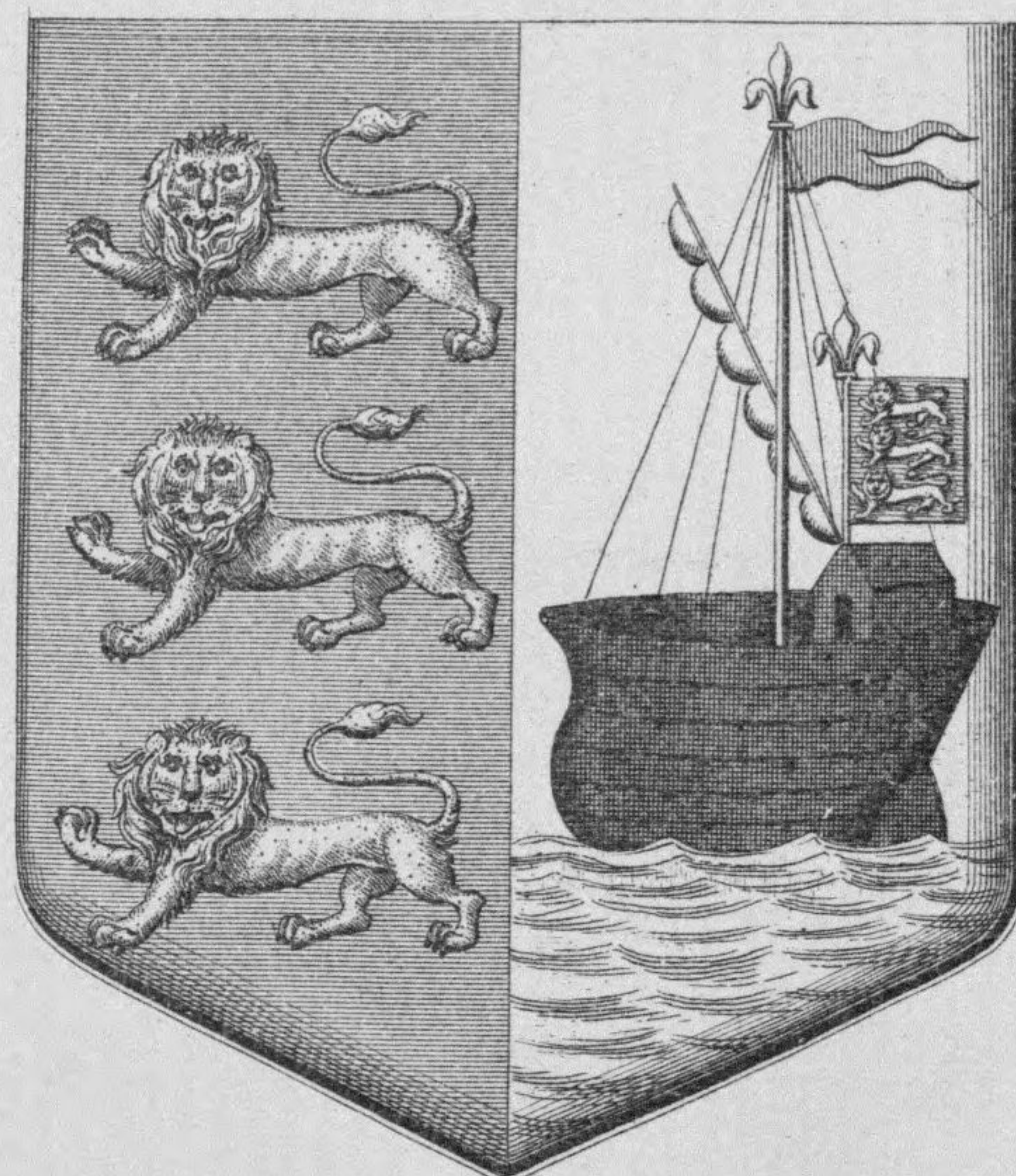
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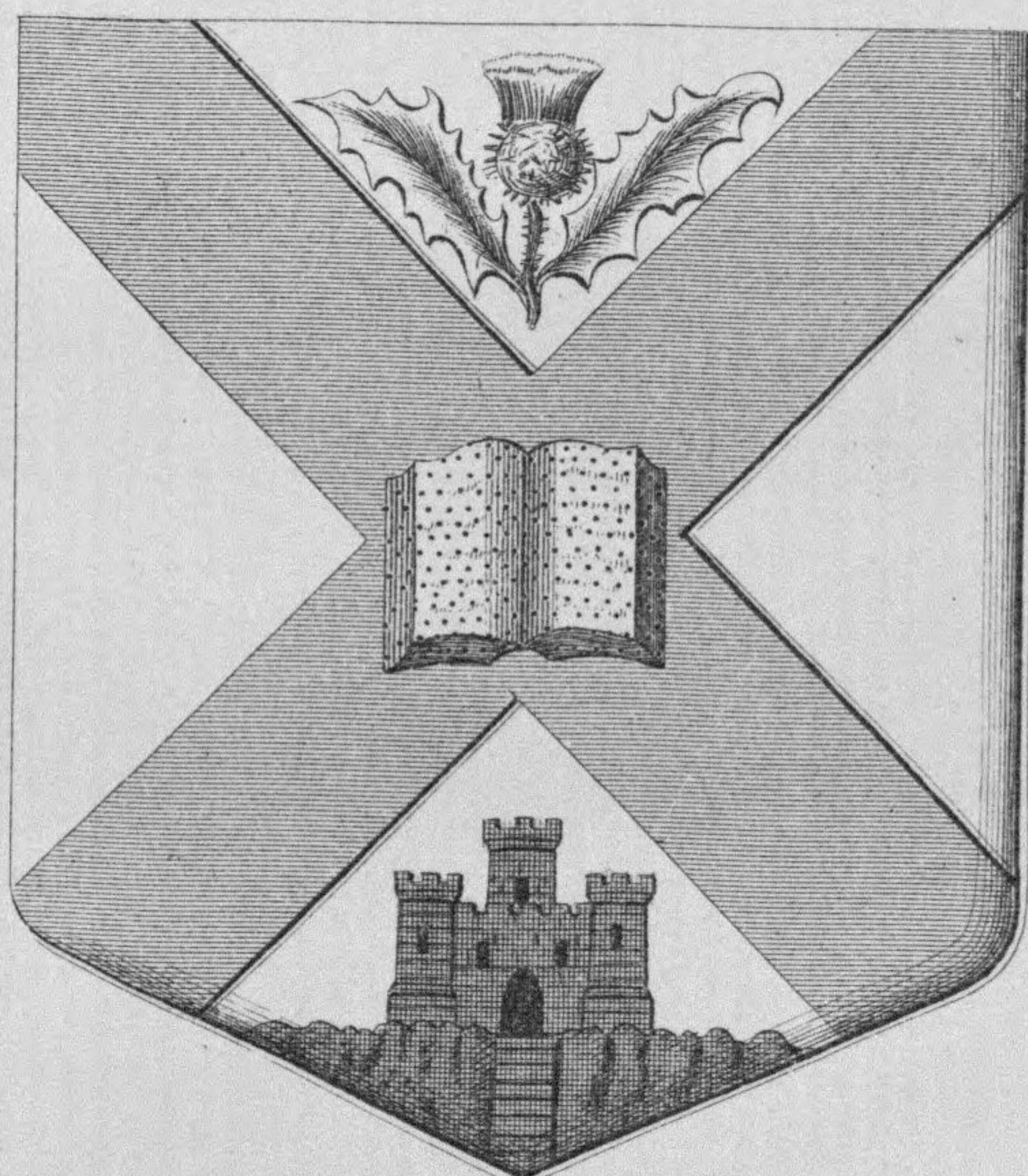
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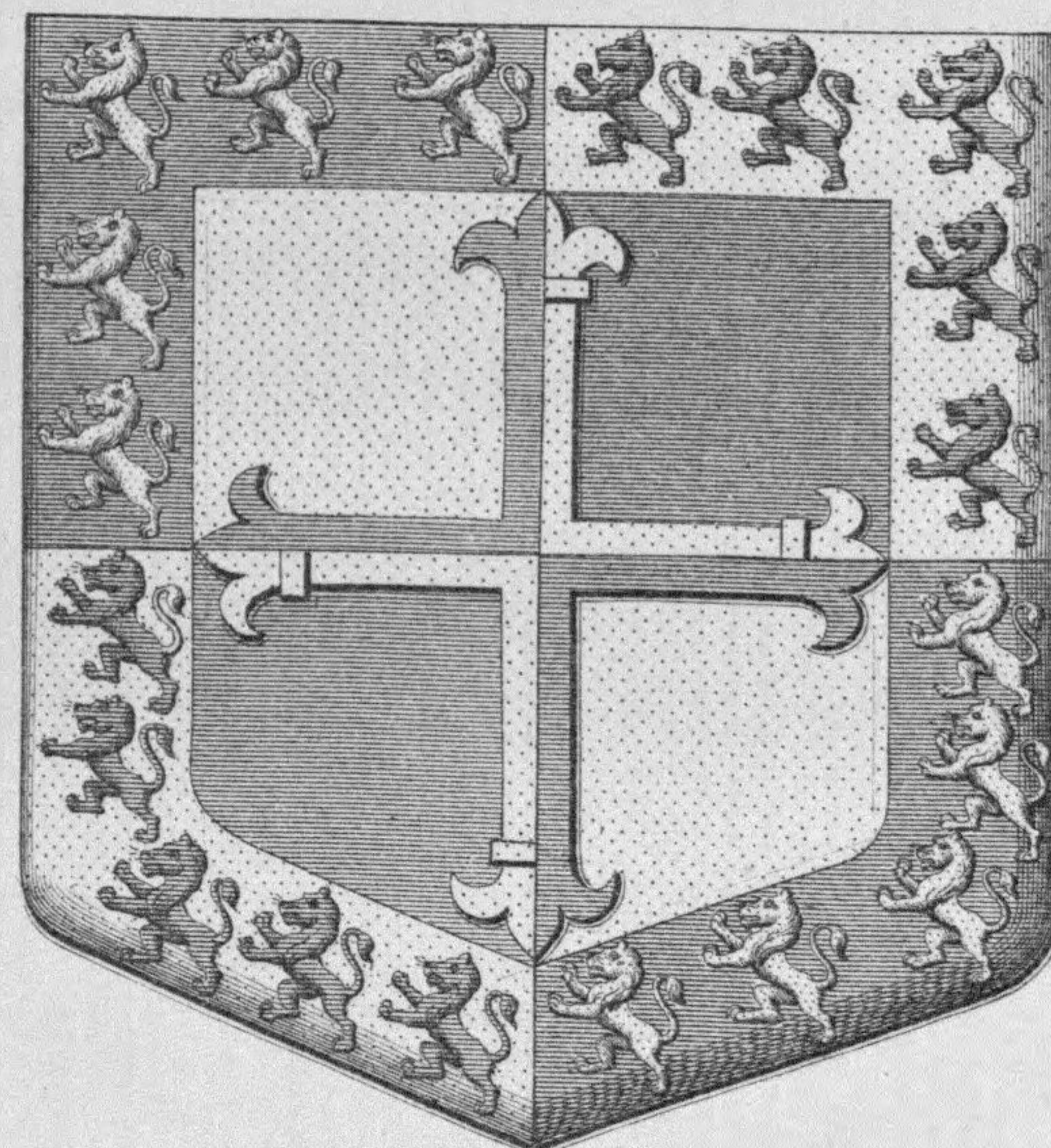
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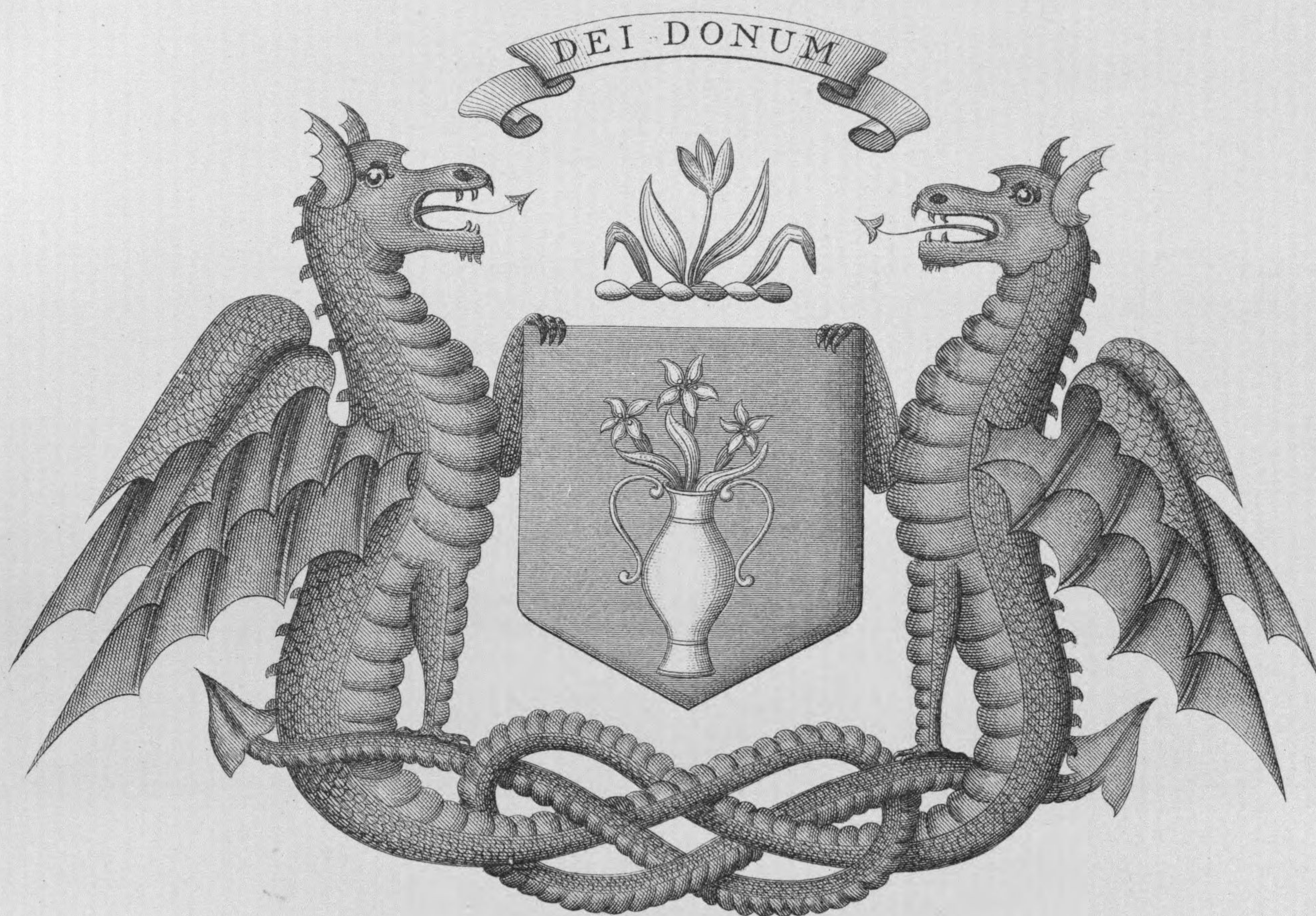
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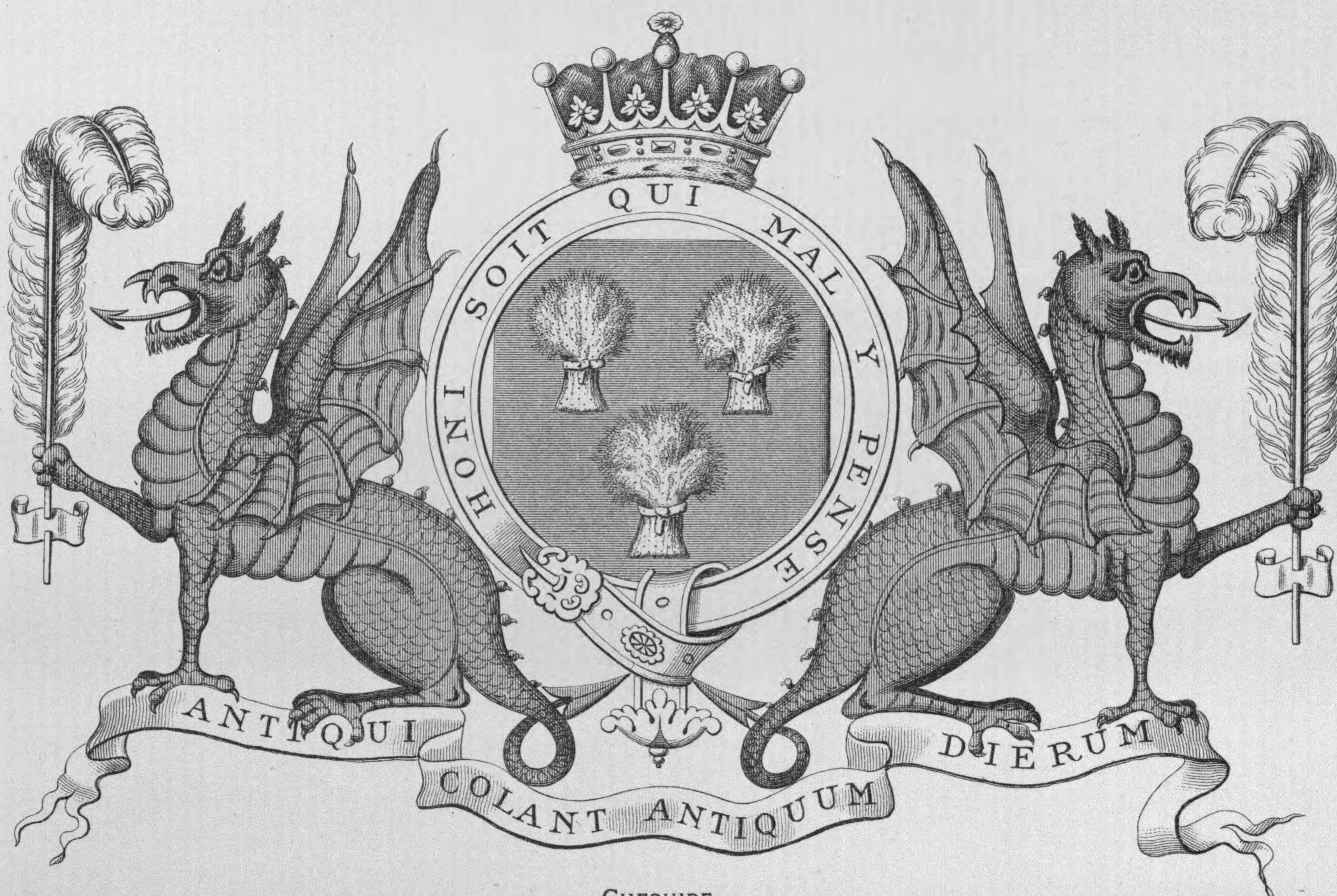
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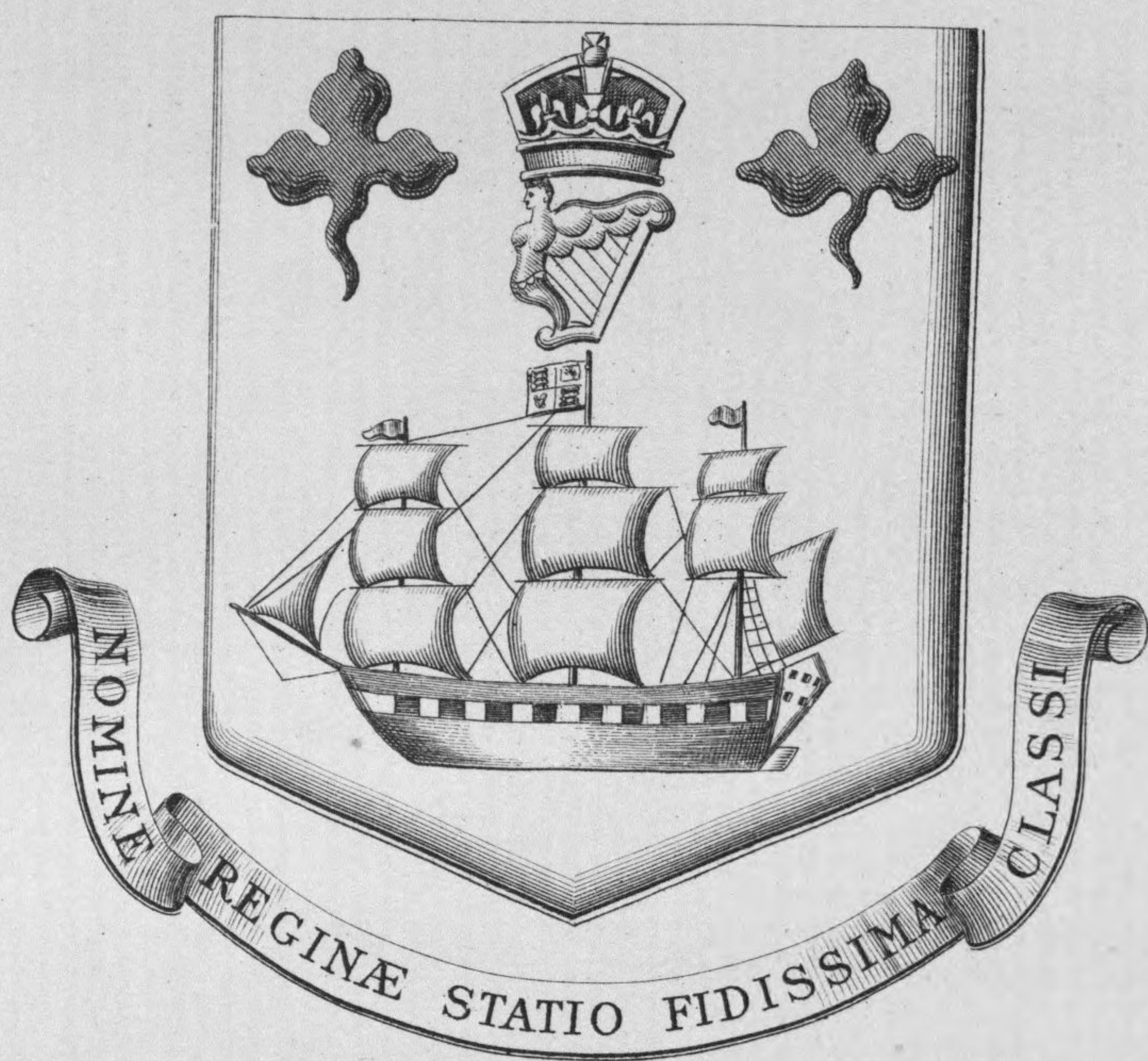
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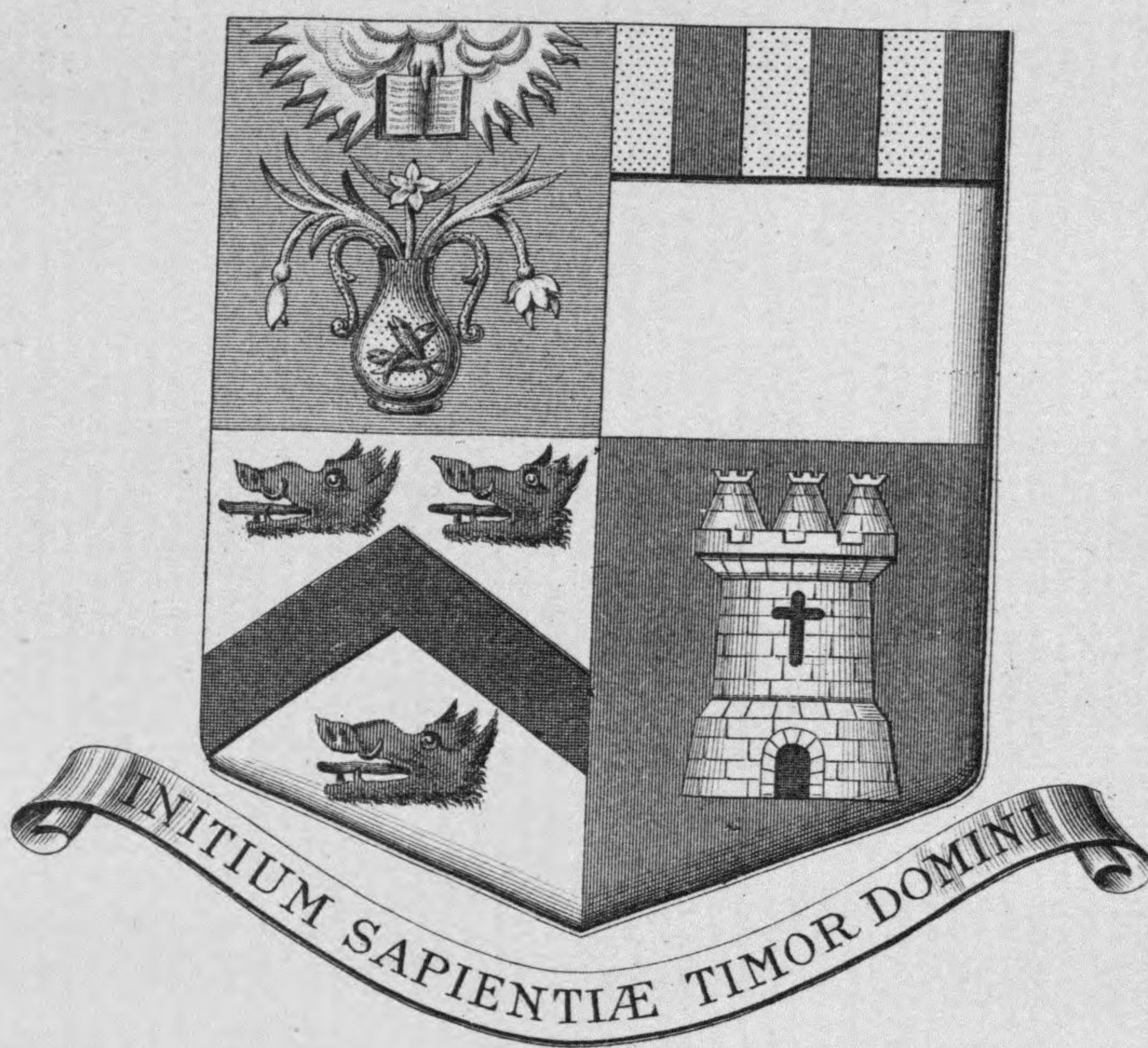
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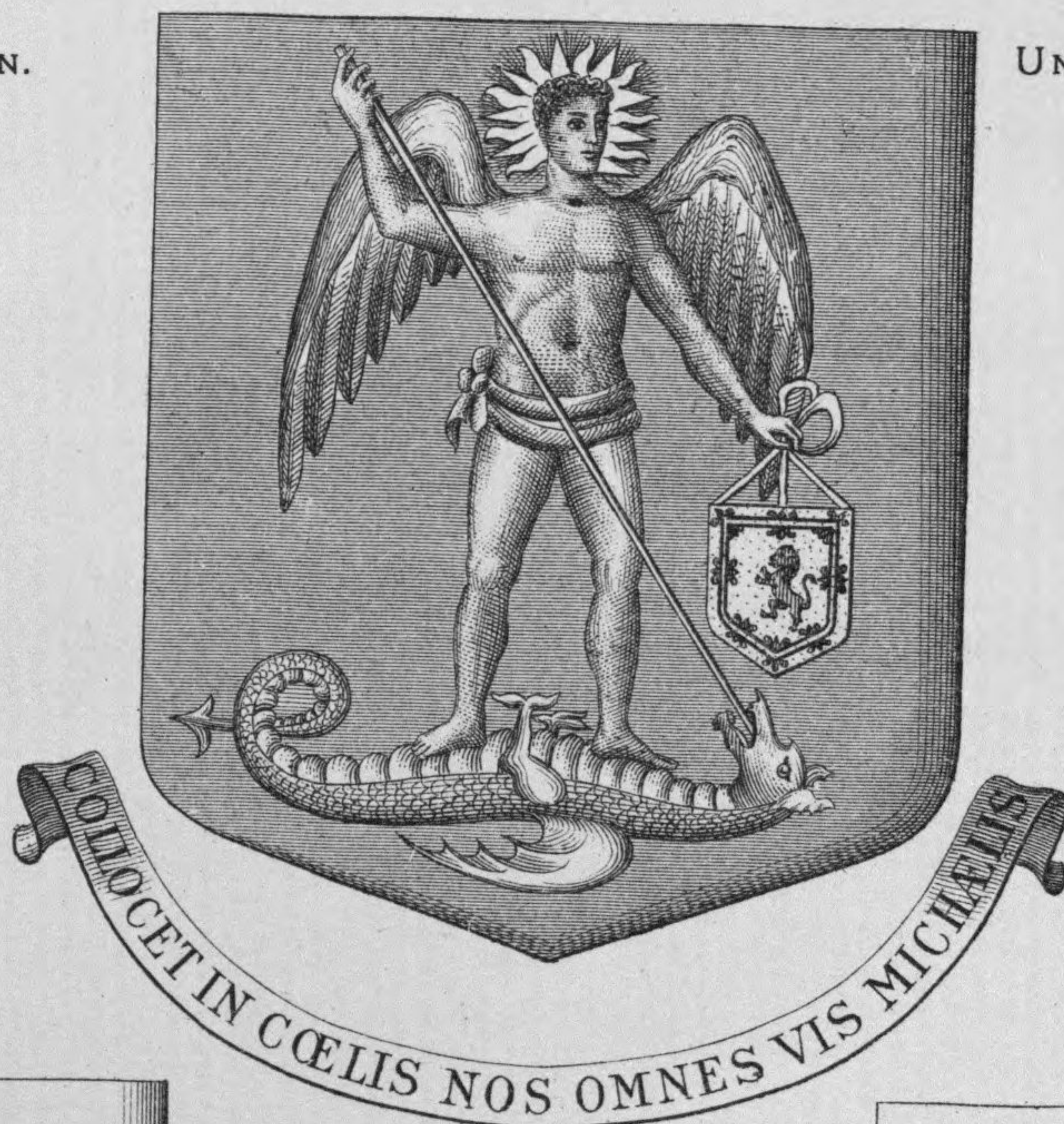
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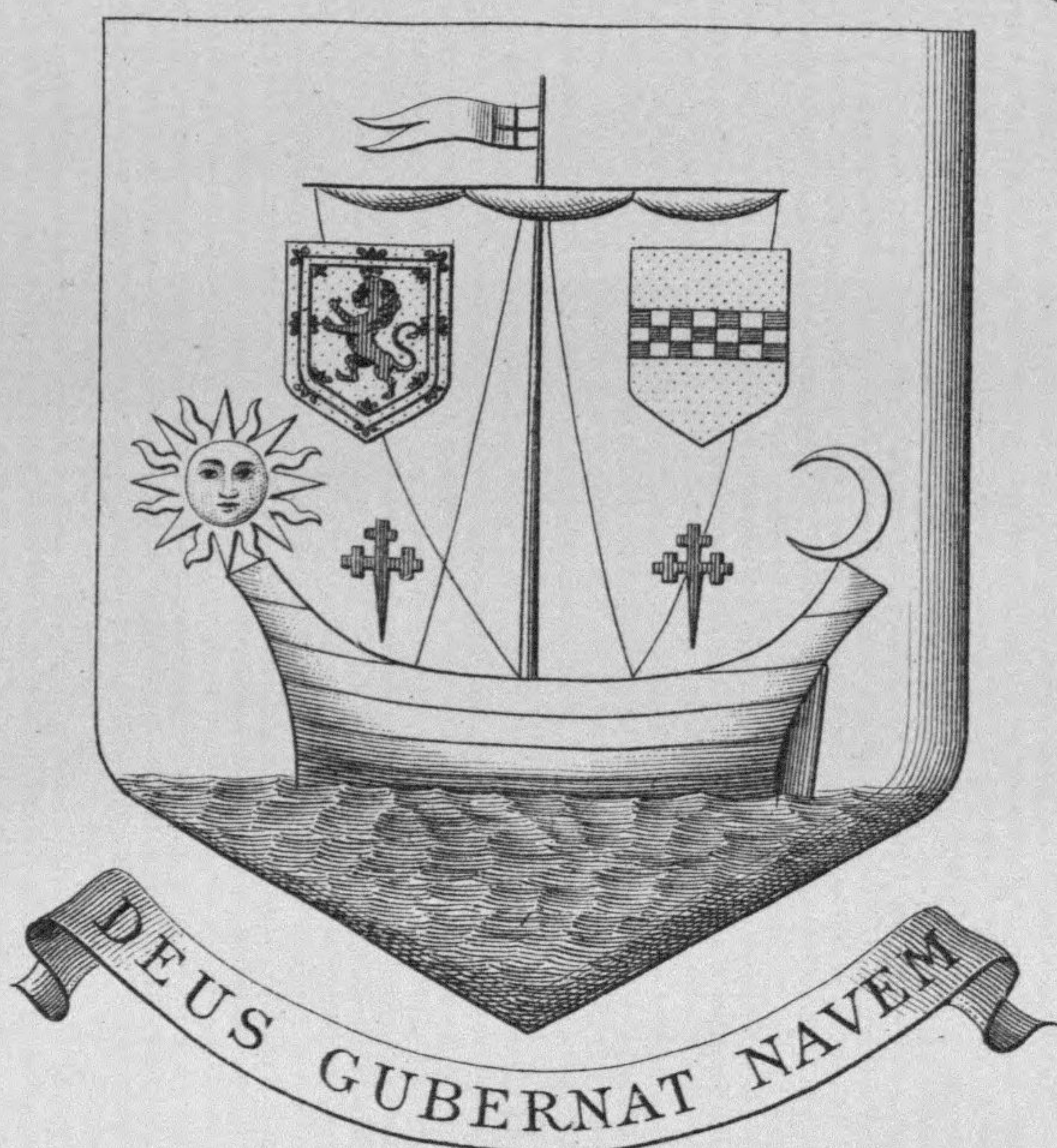
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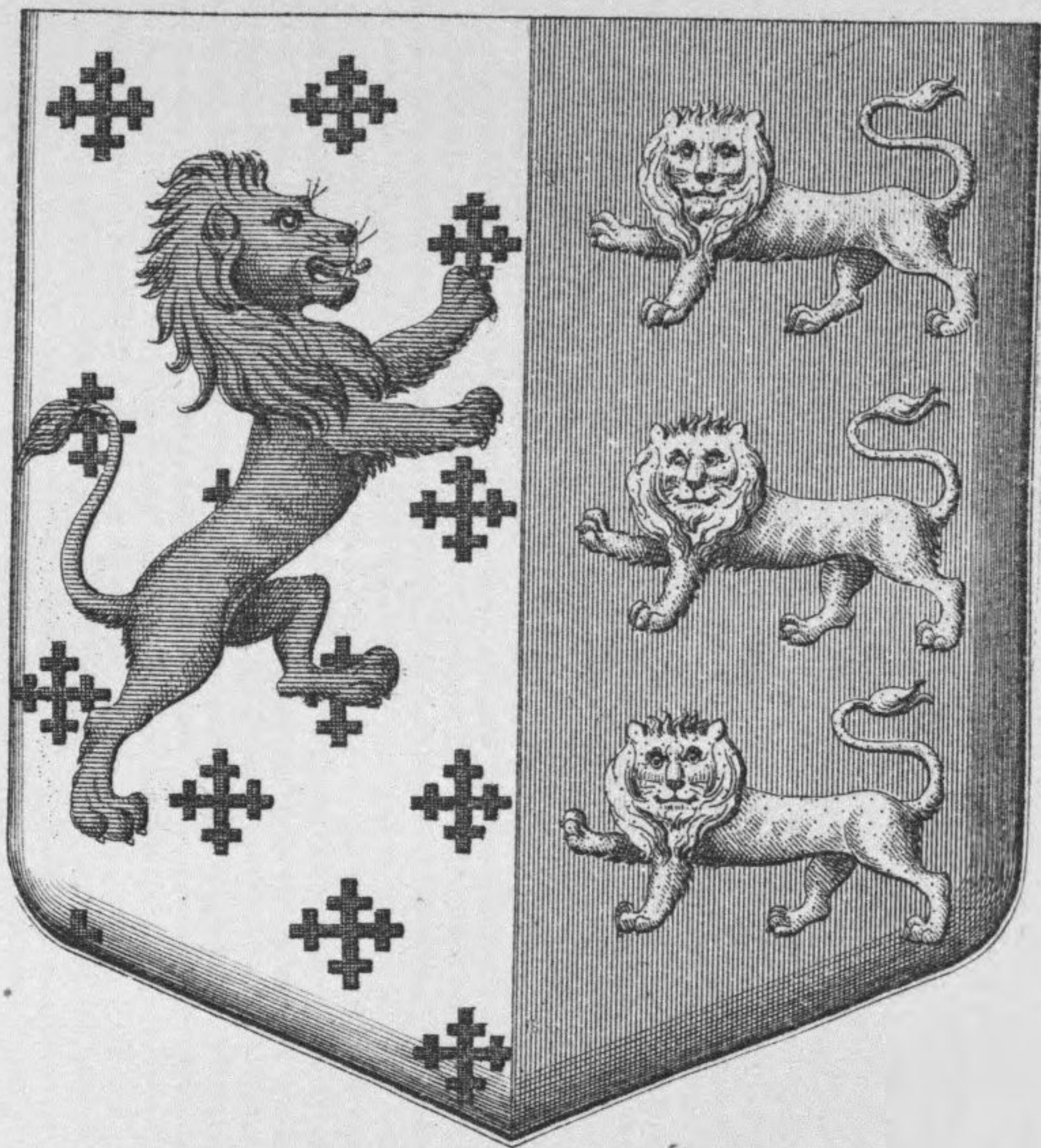
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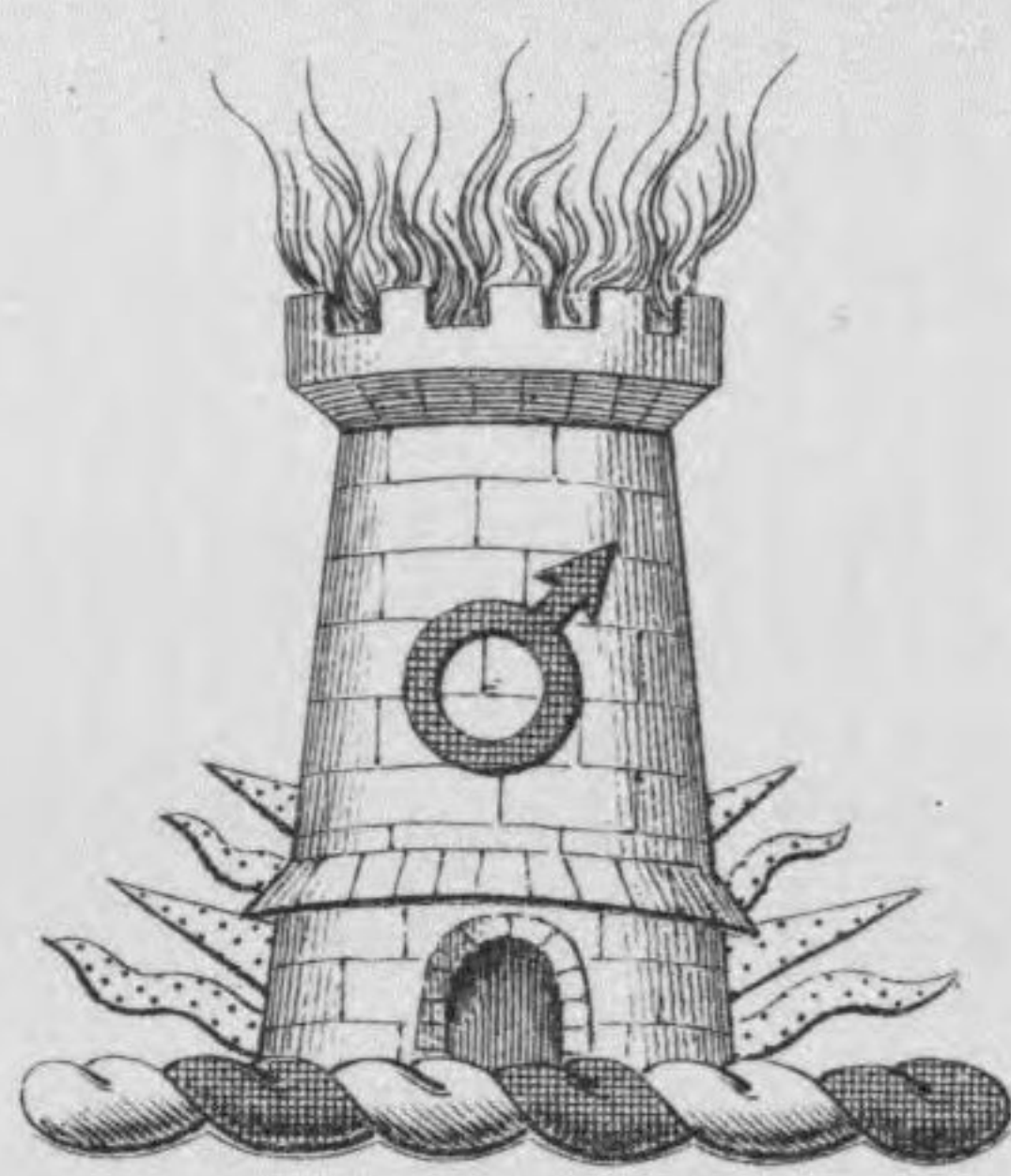
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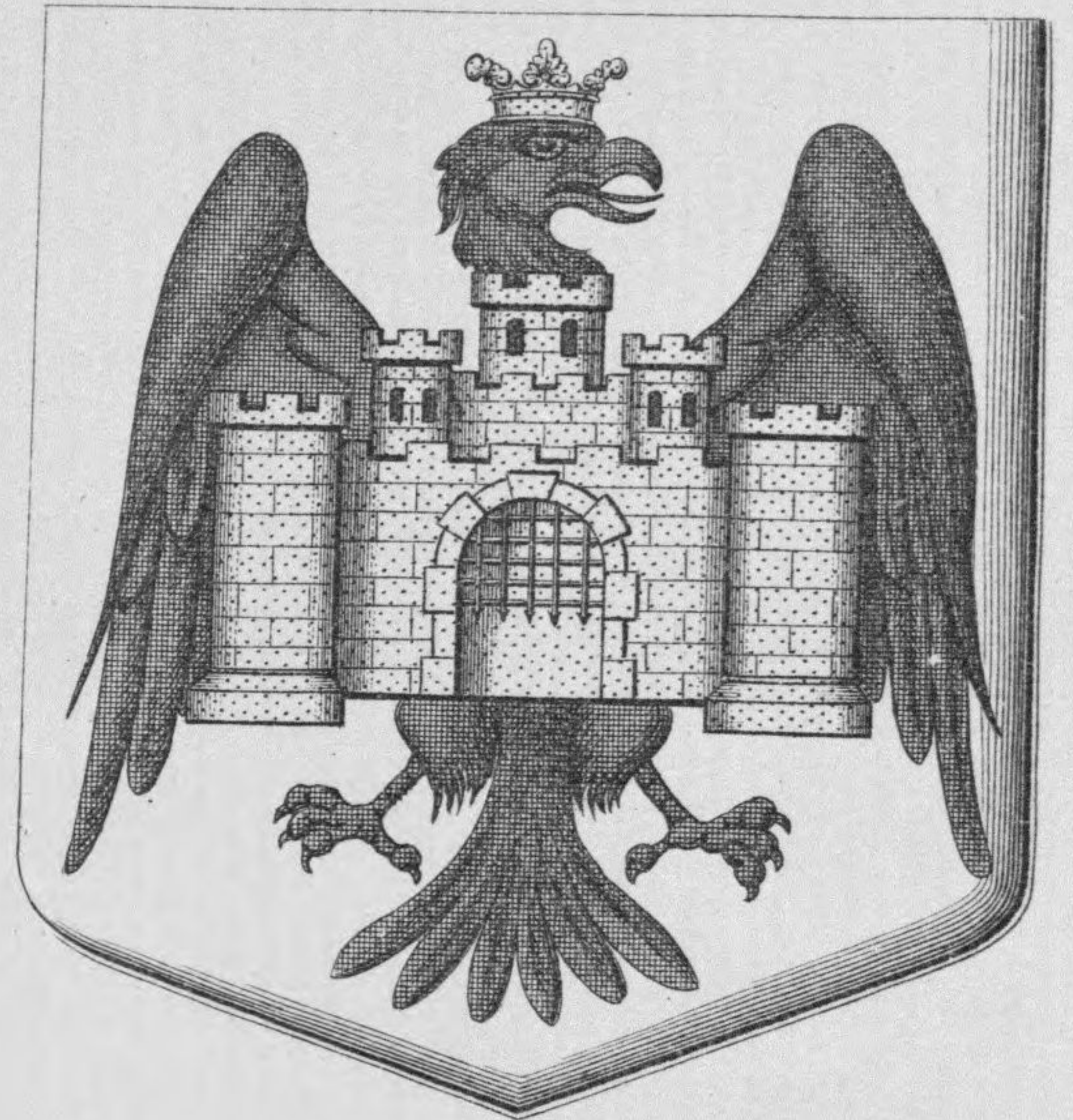
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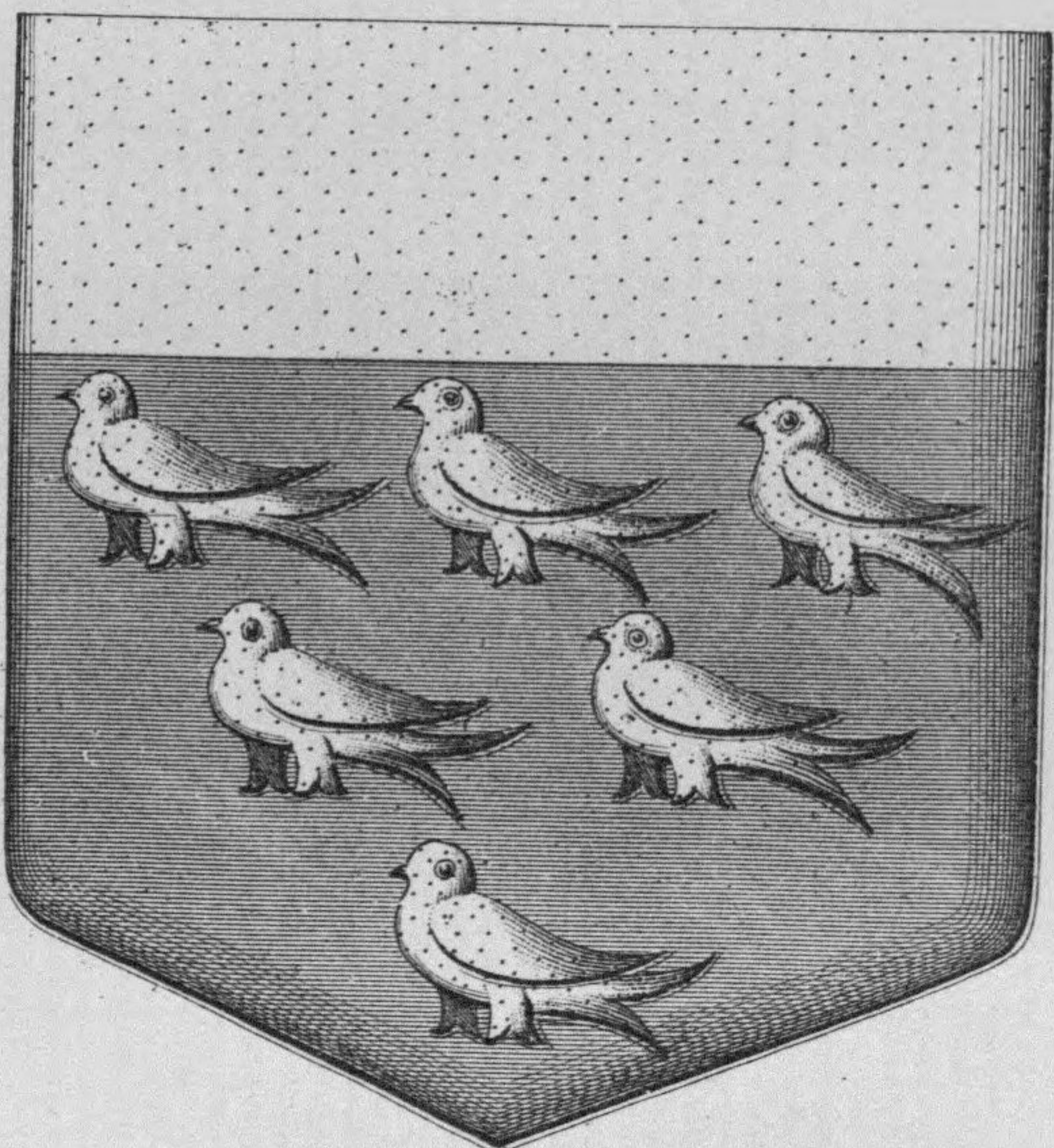
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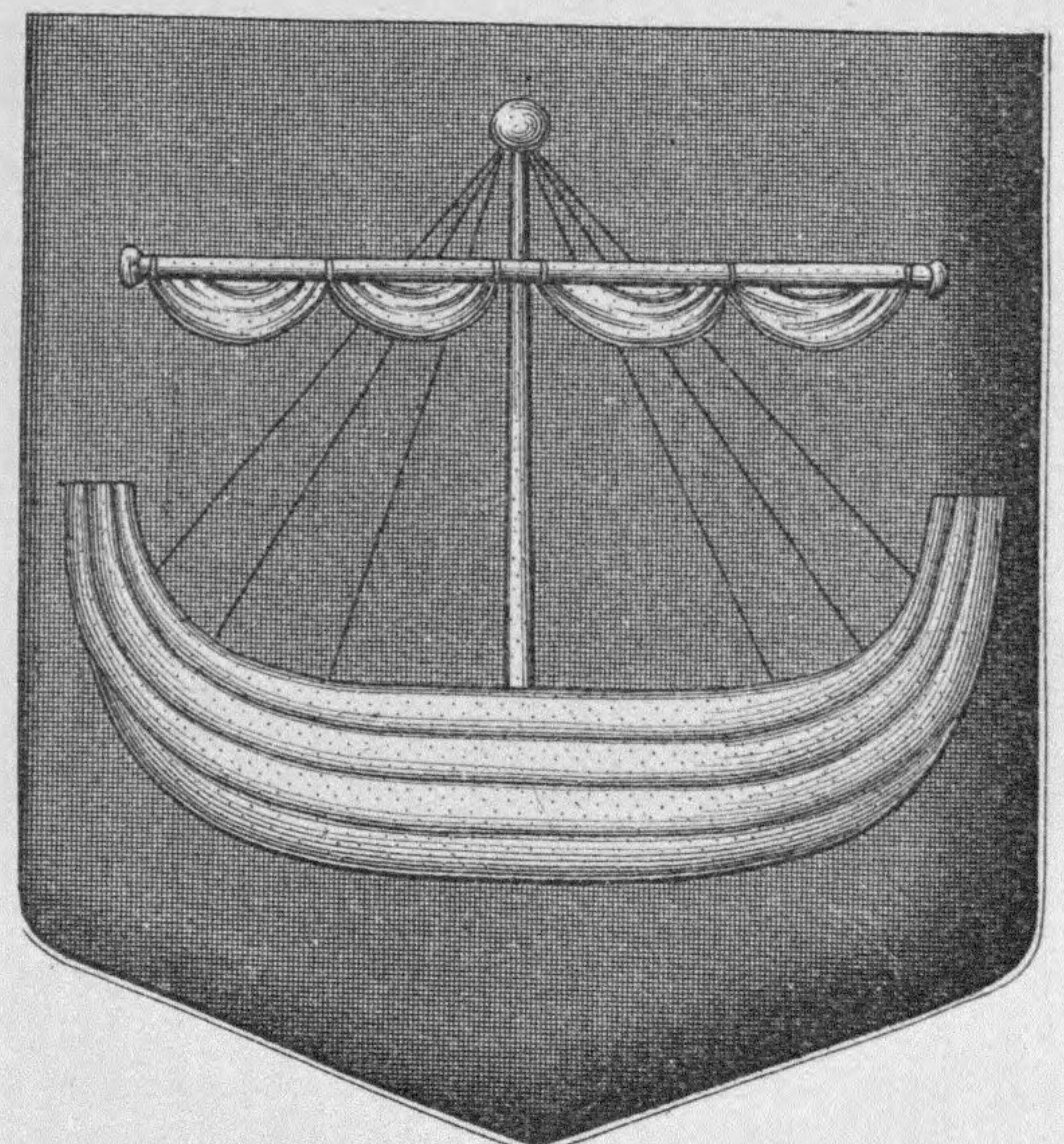
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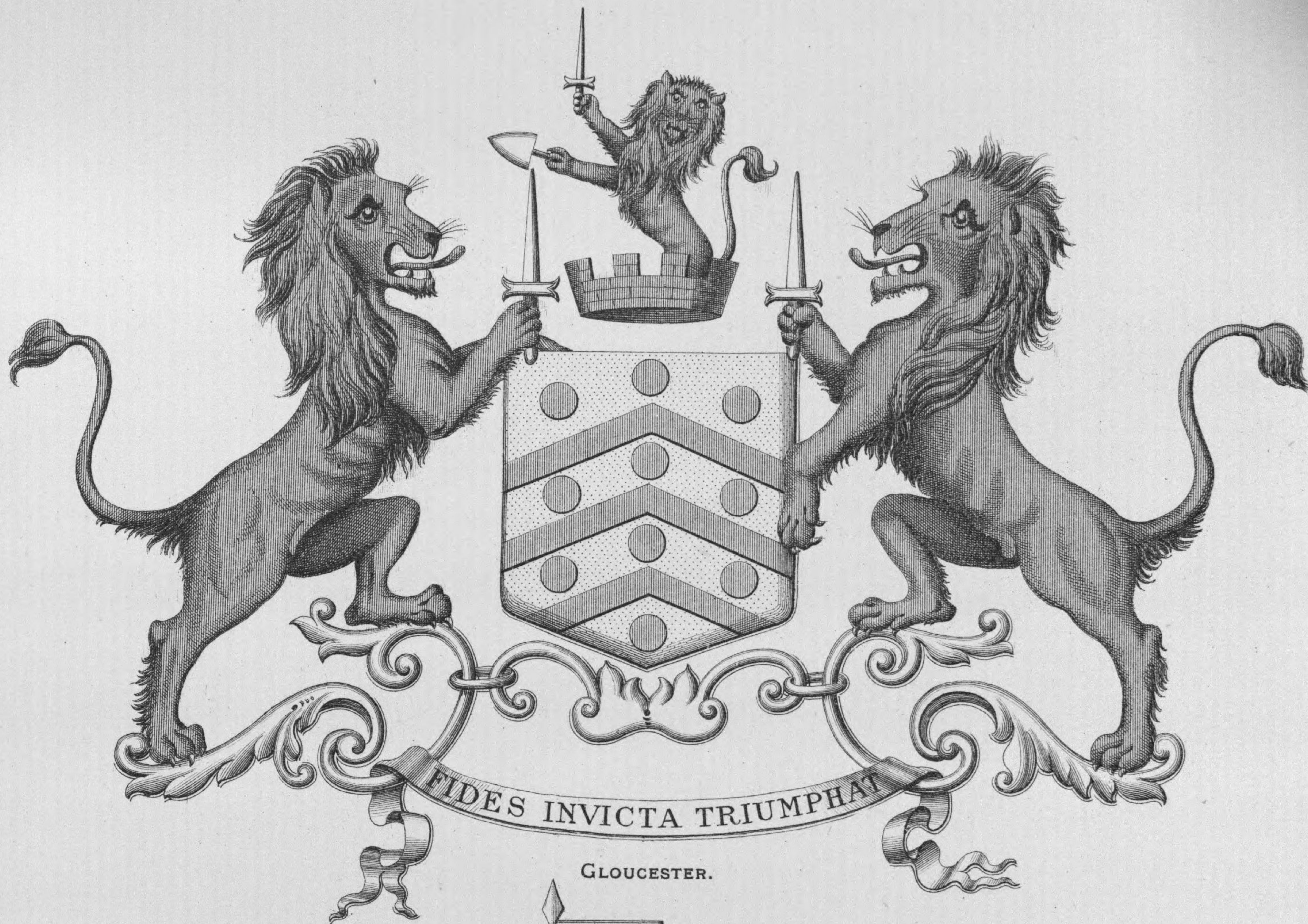
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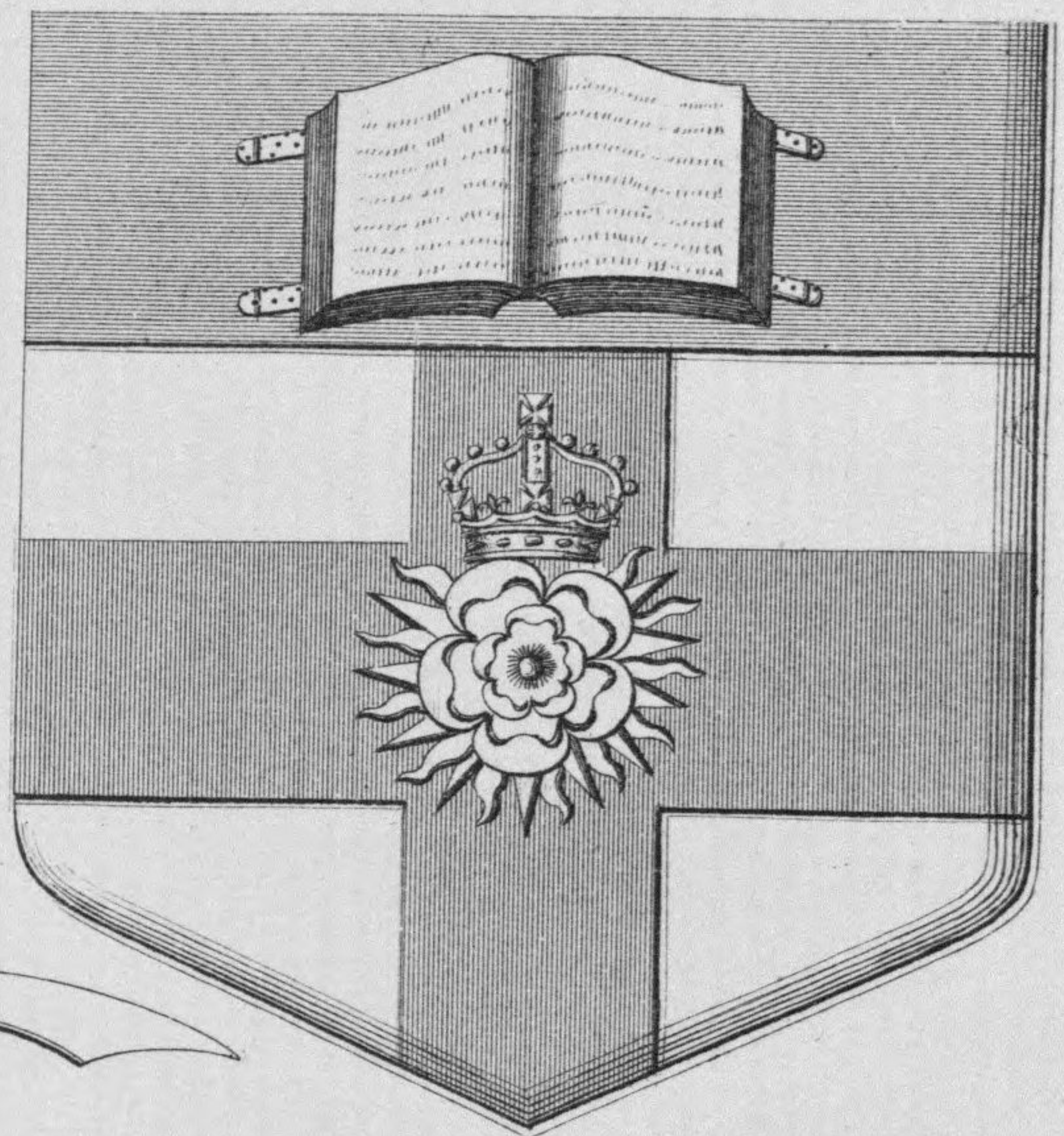


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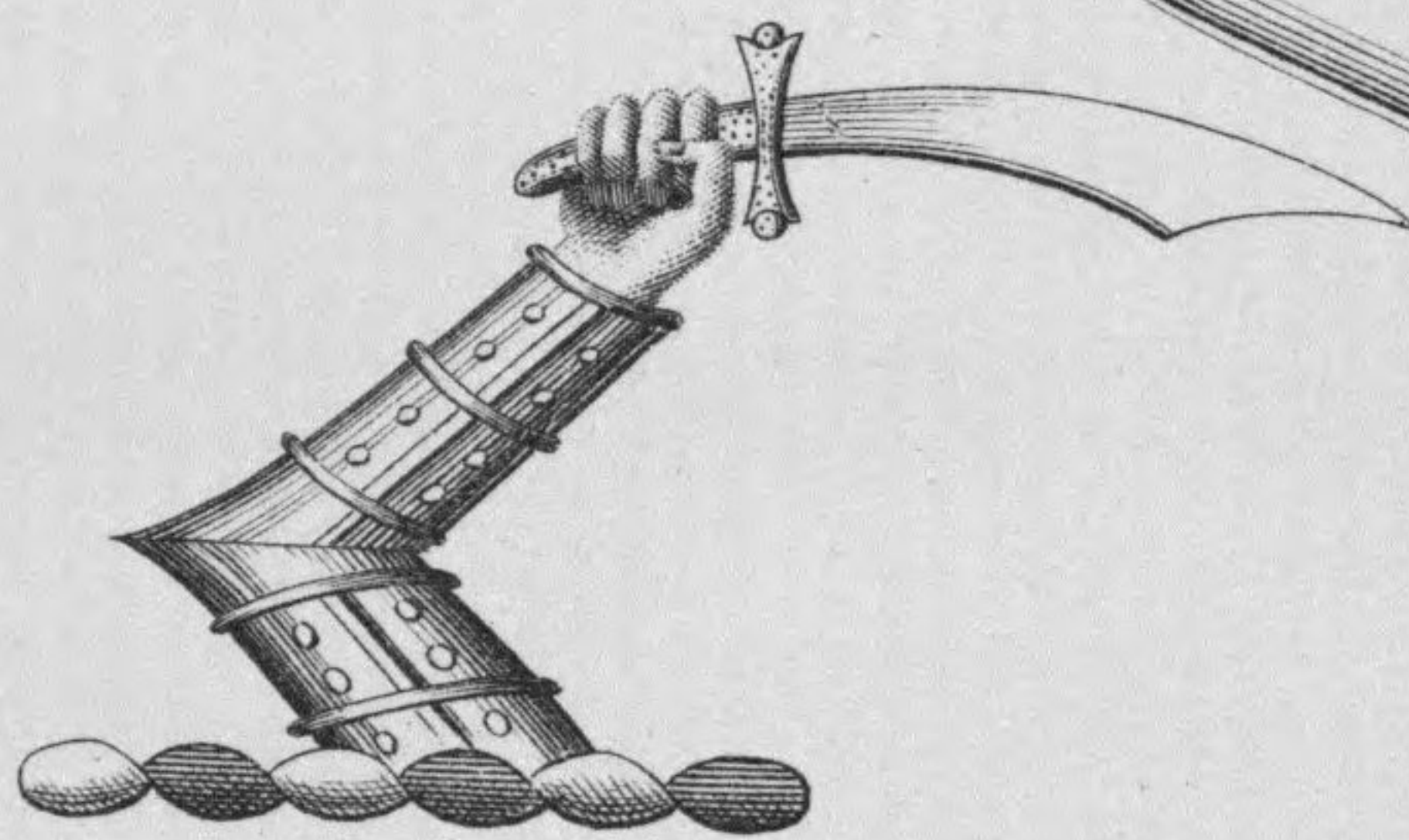




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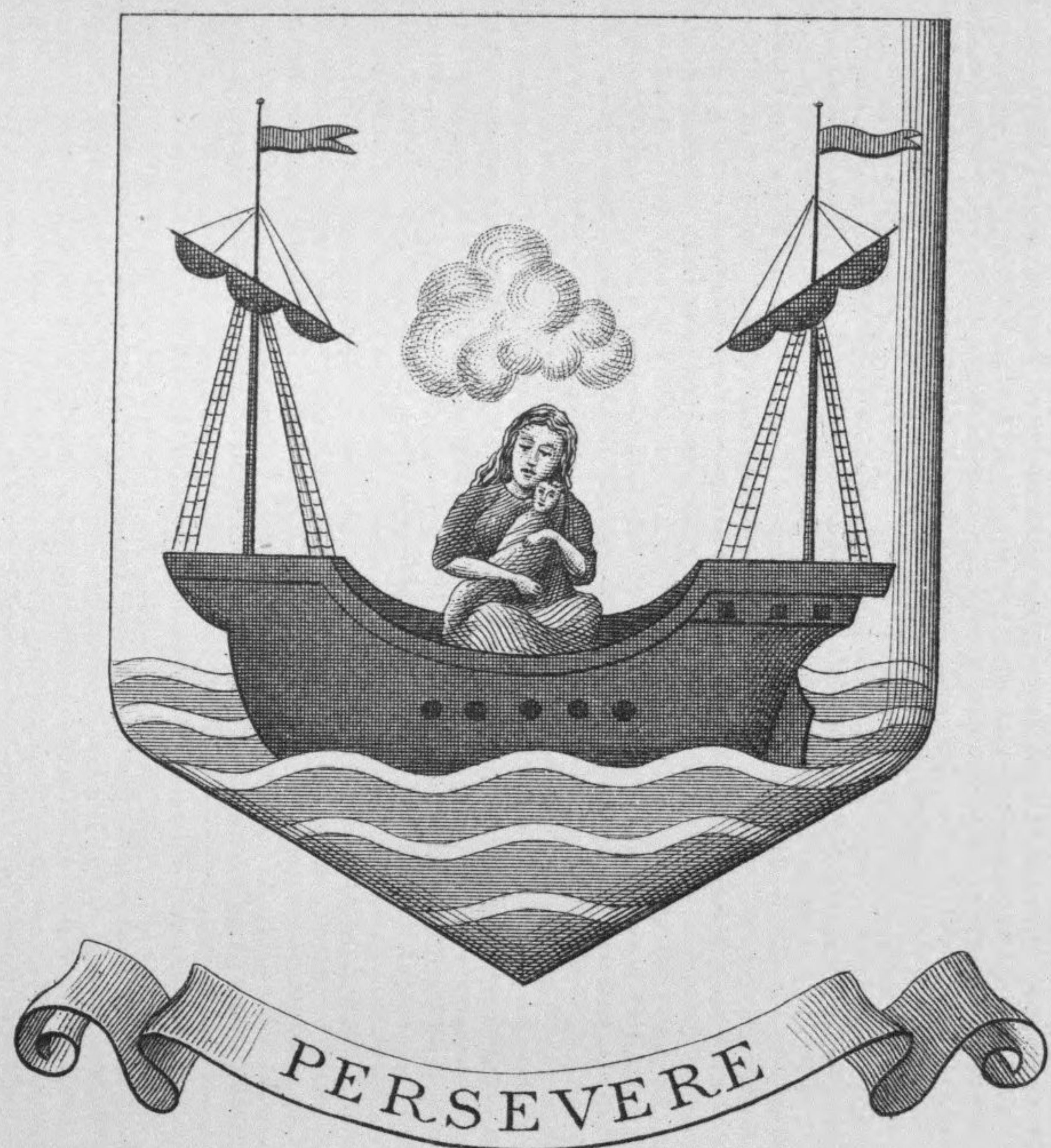
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BUCKINGHAM.



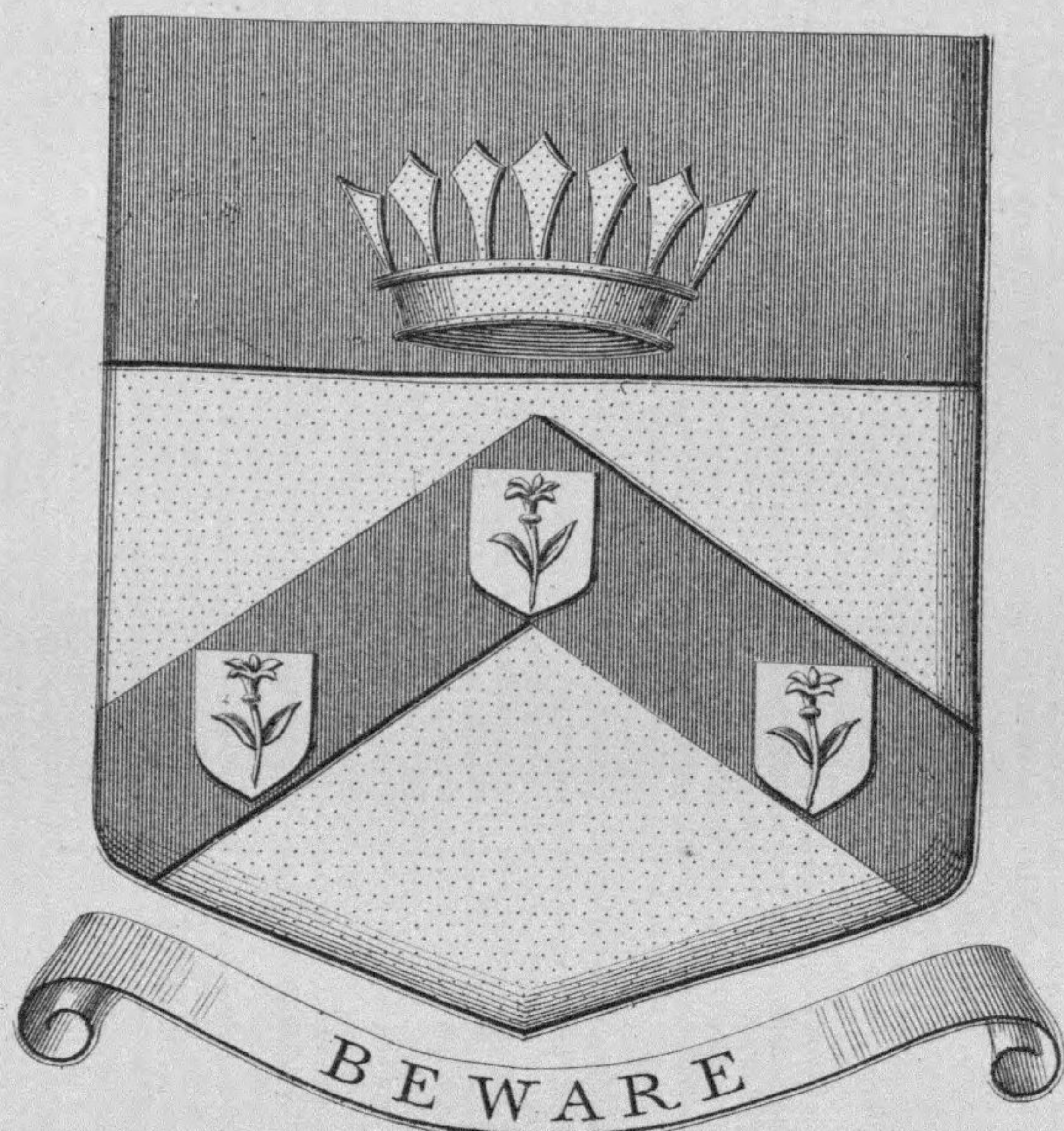
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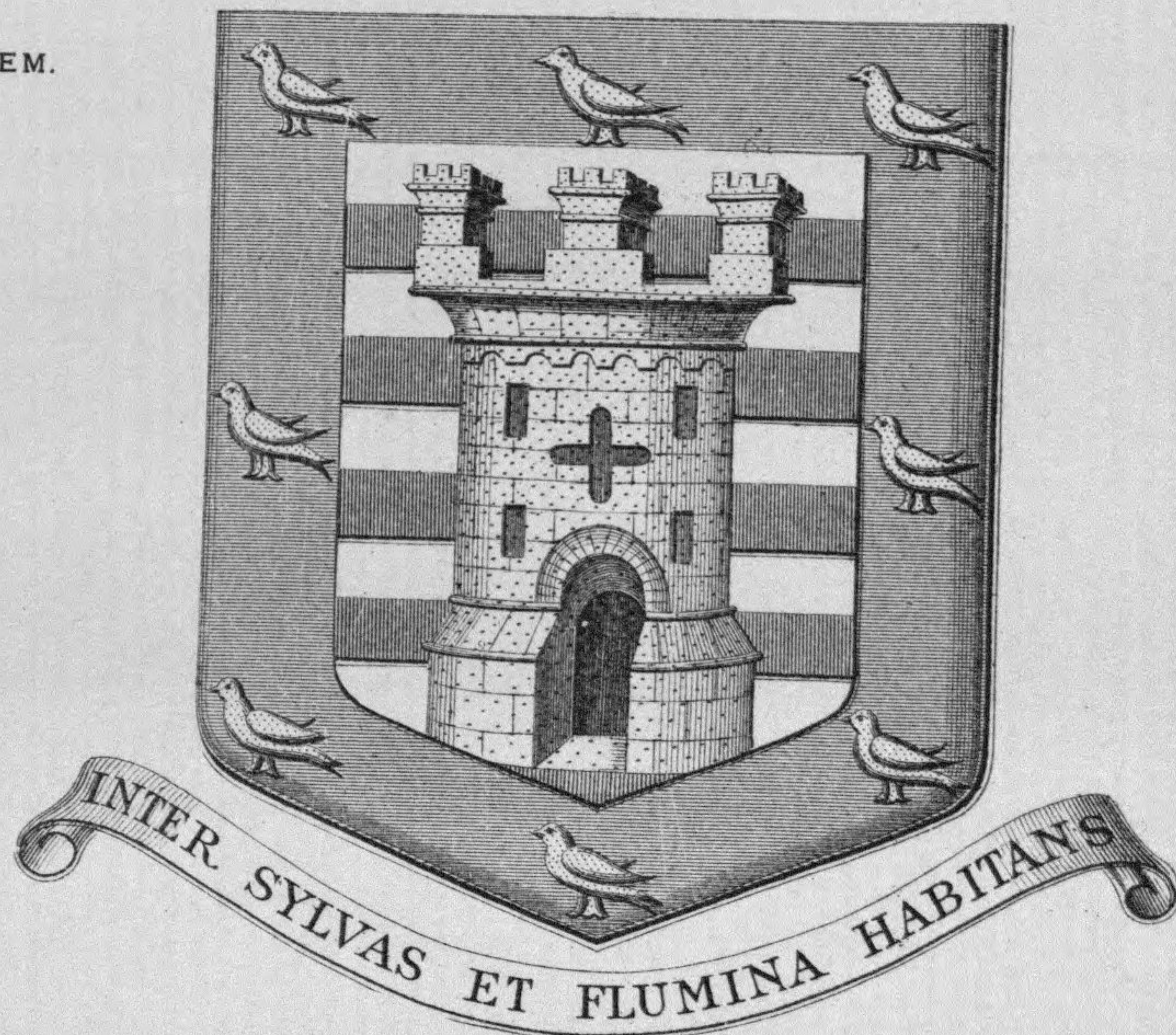
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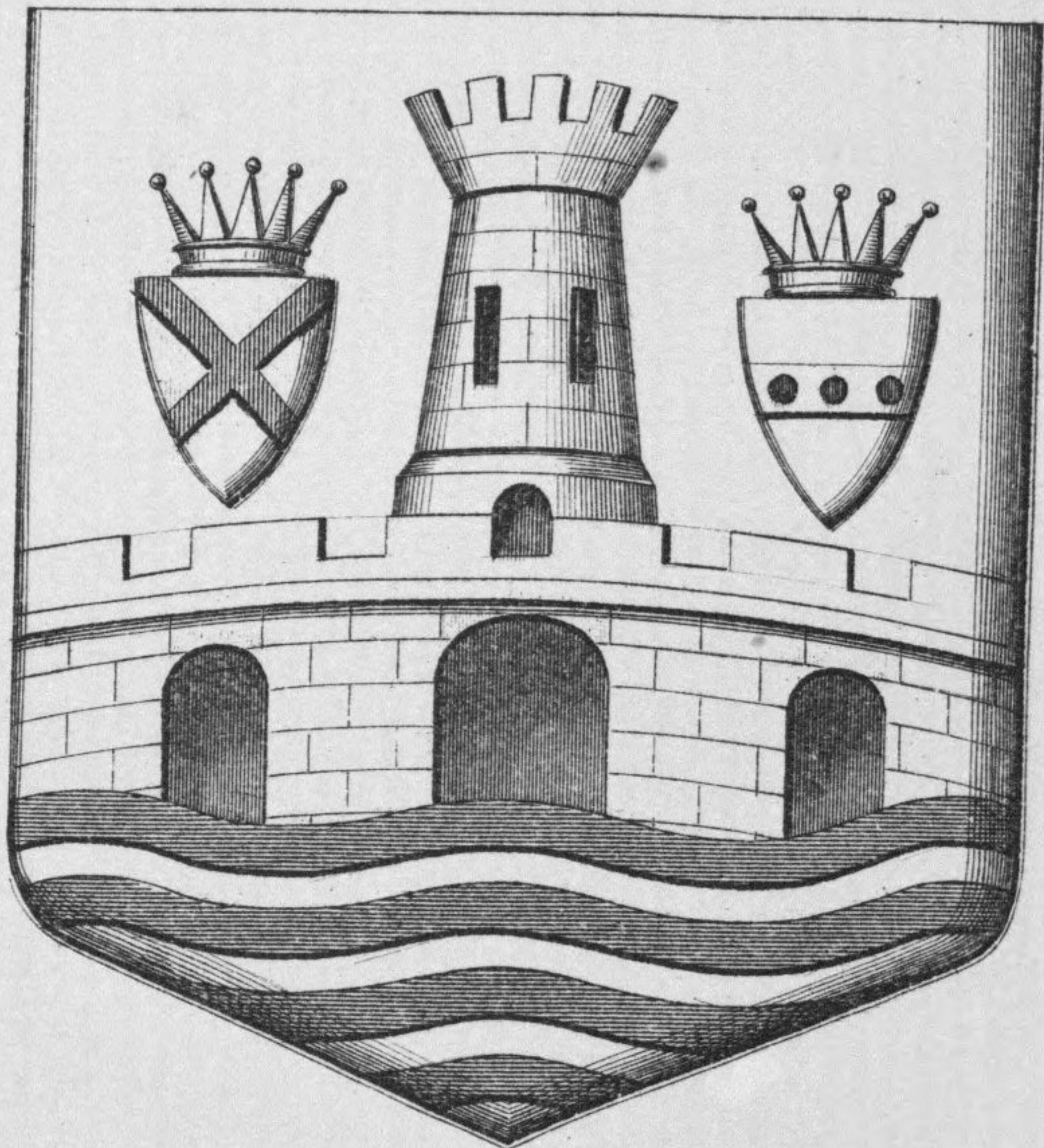
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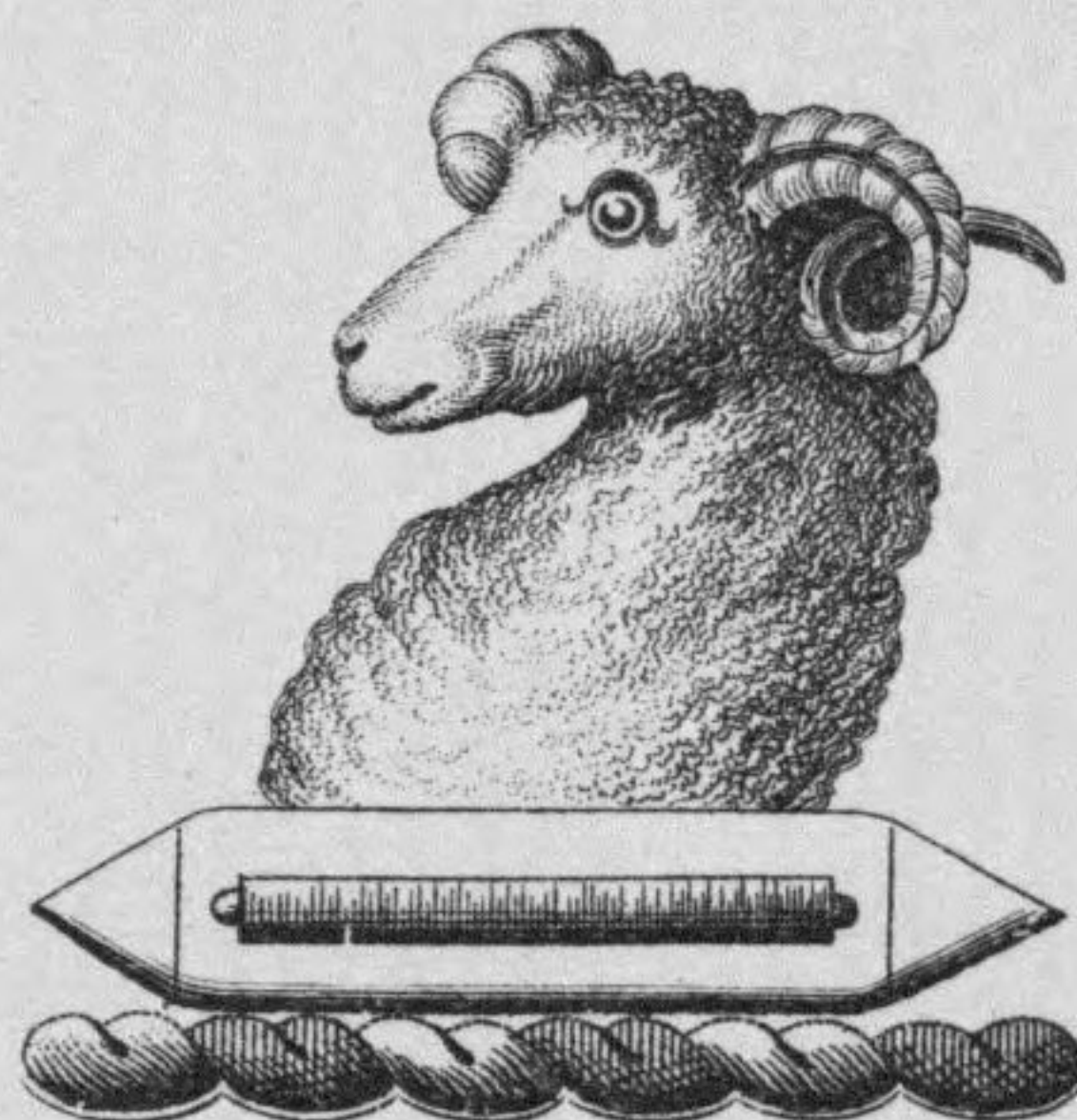
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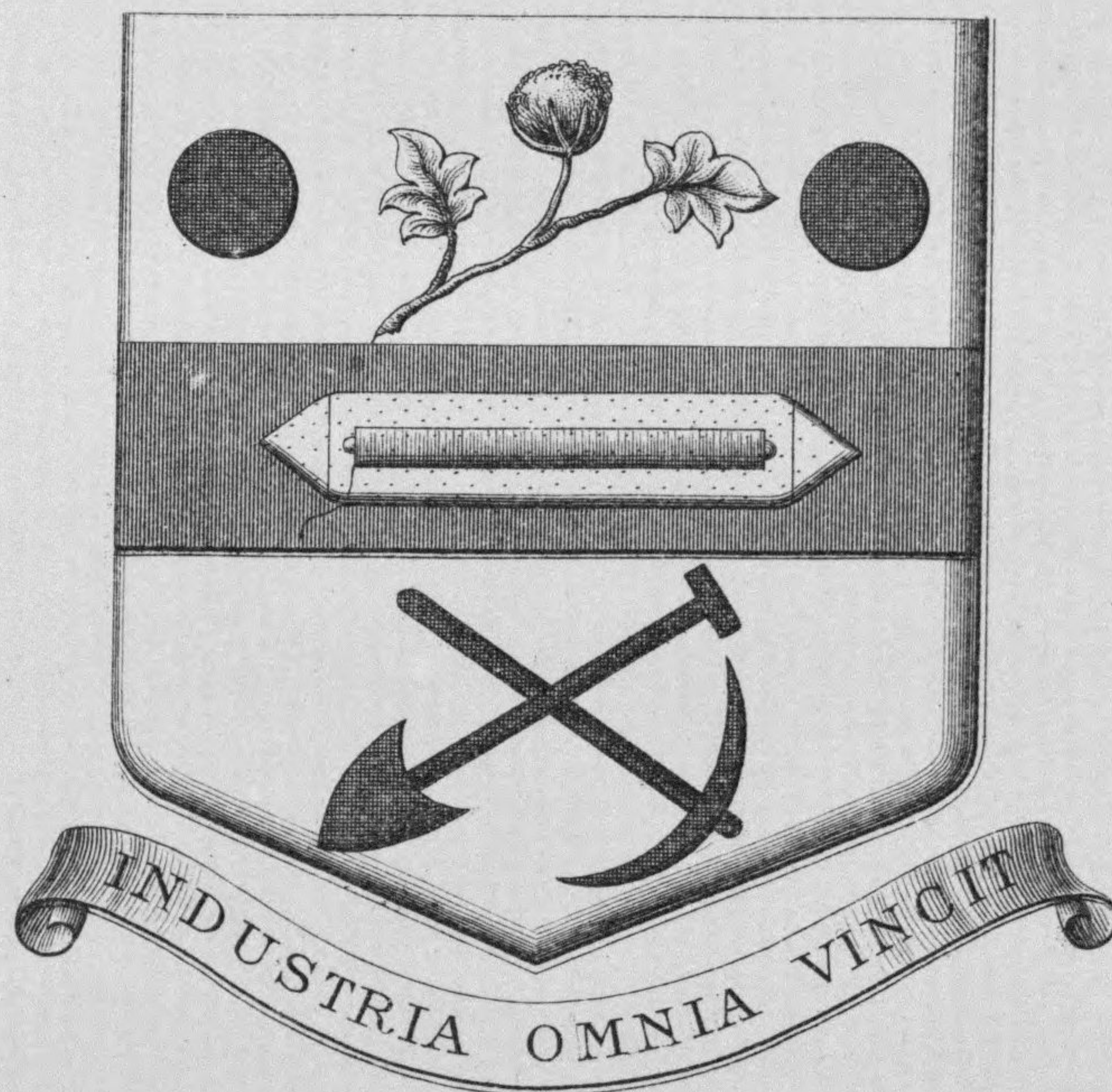
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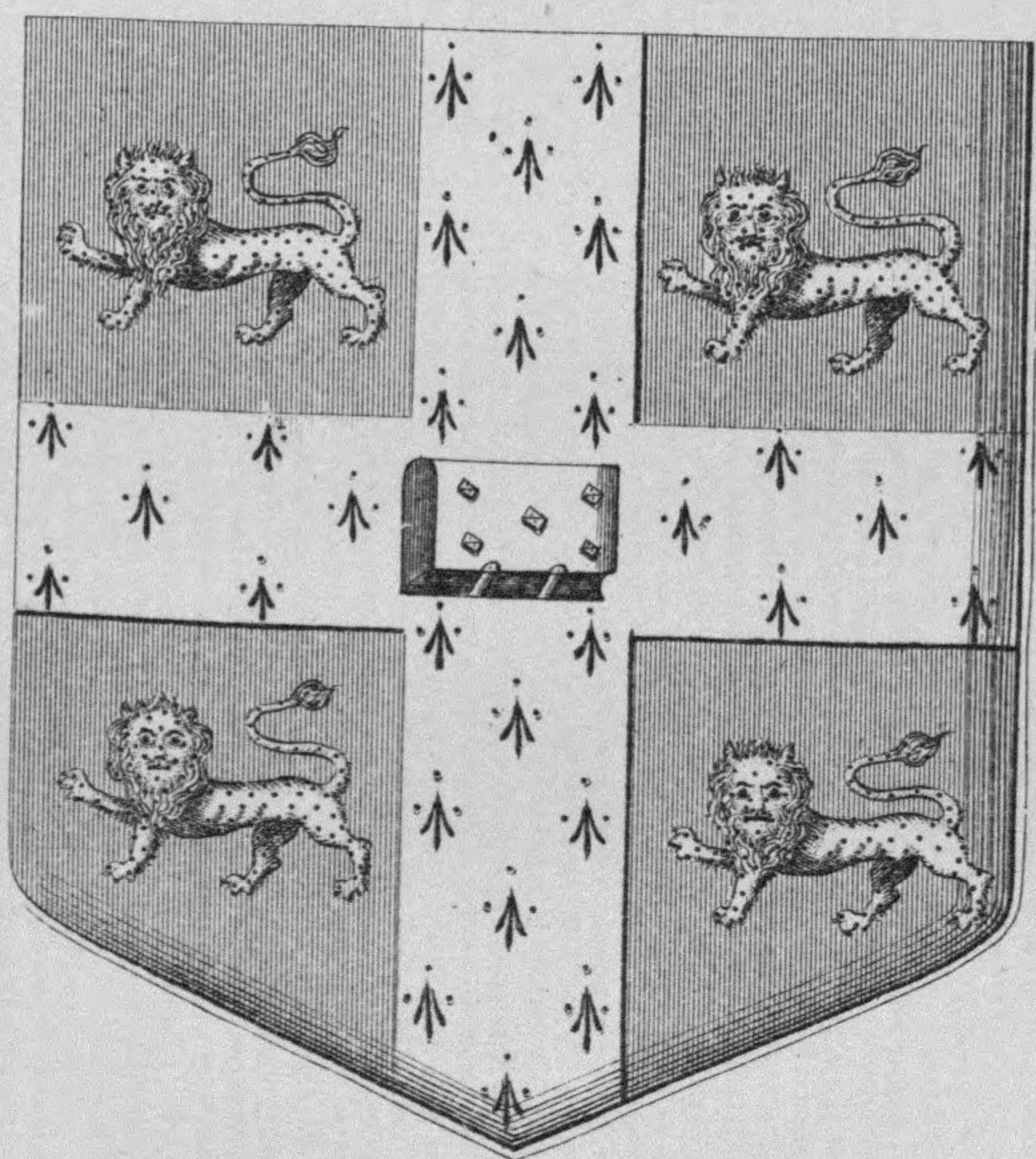
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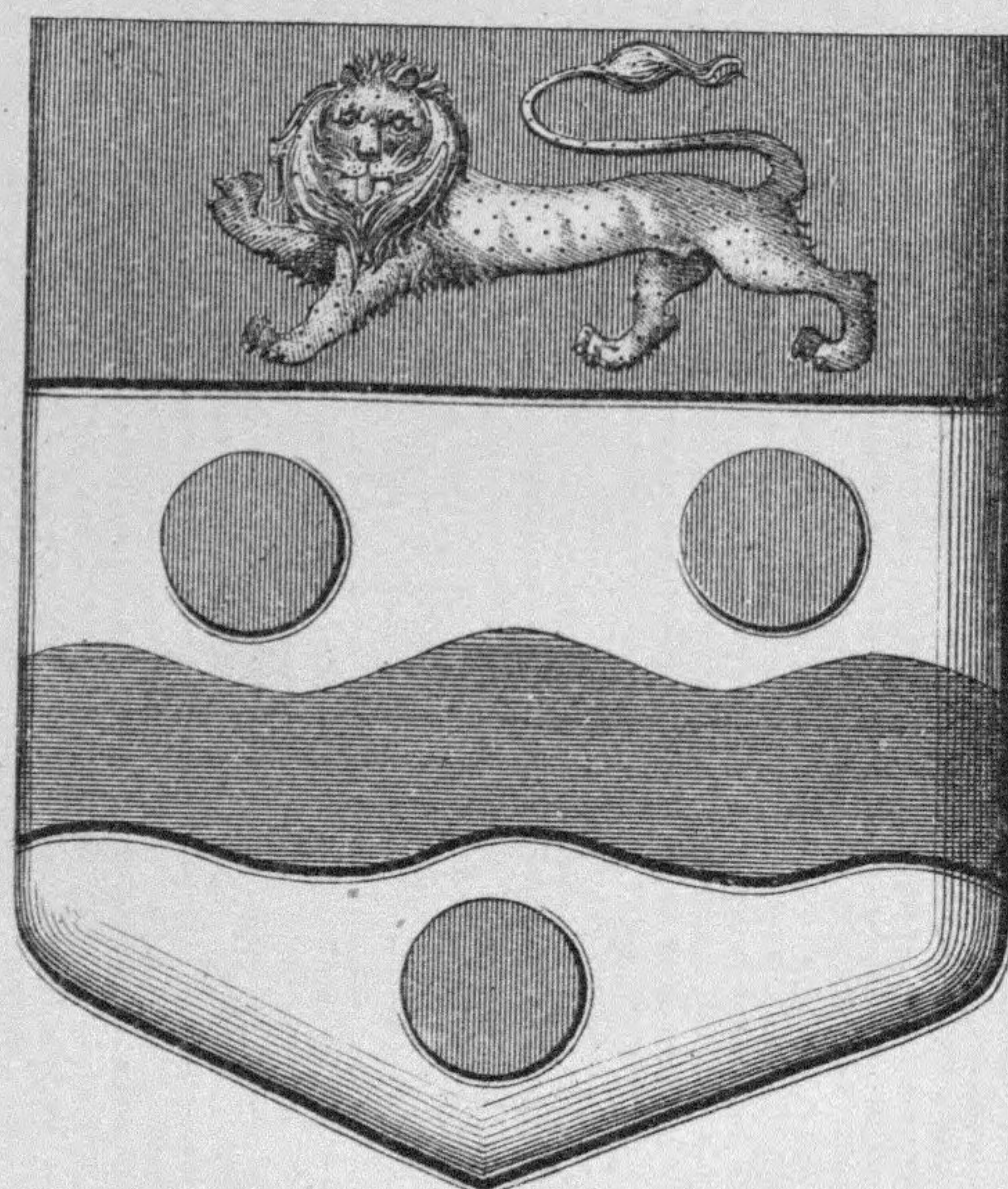
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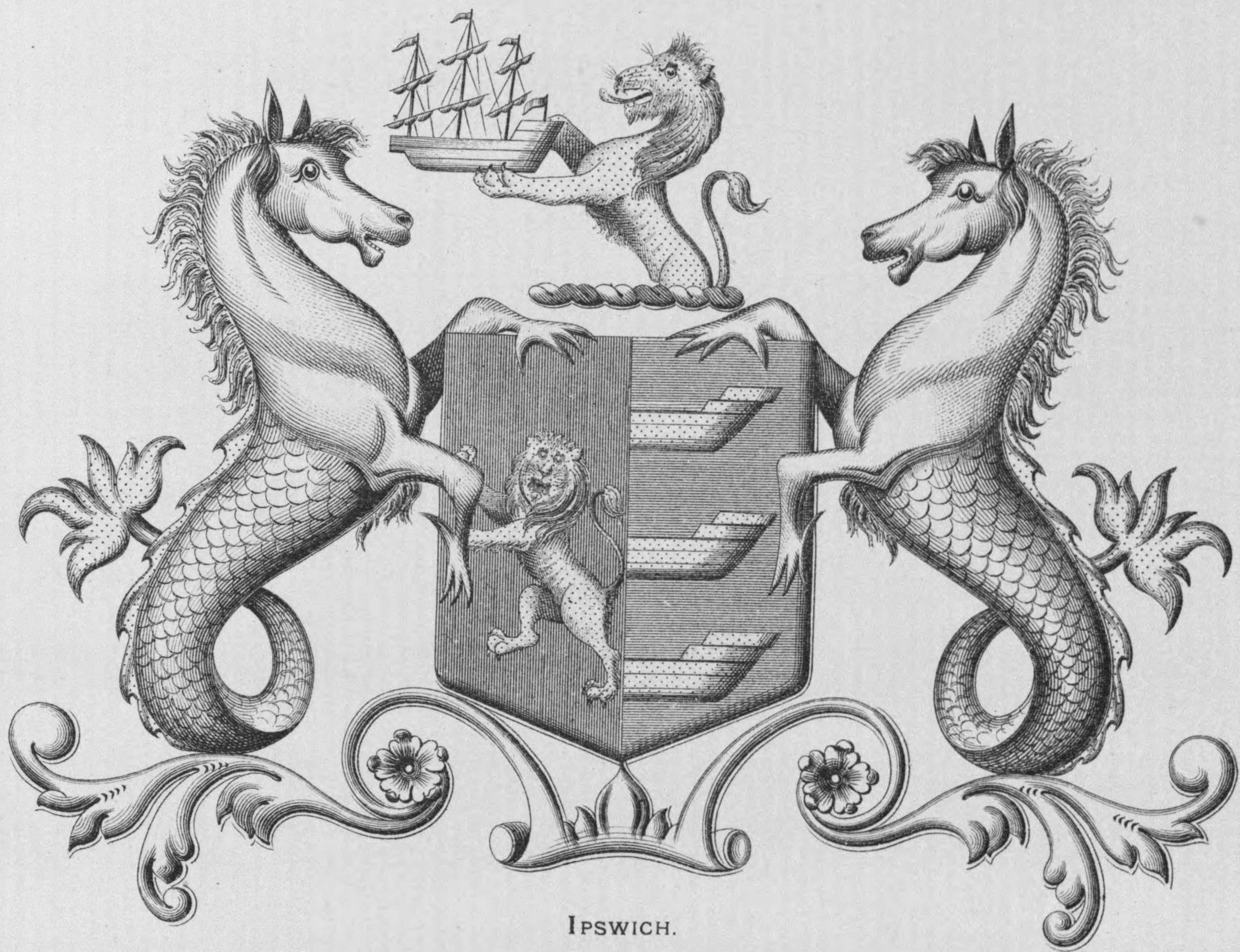
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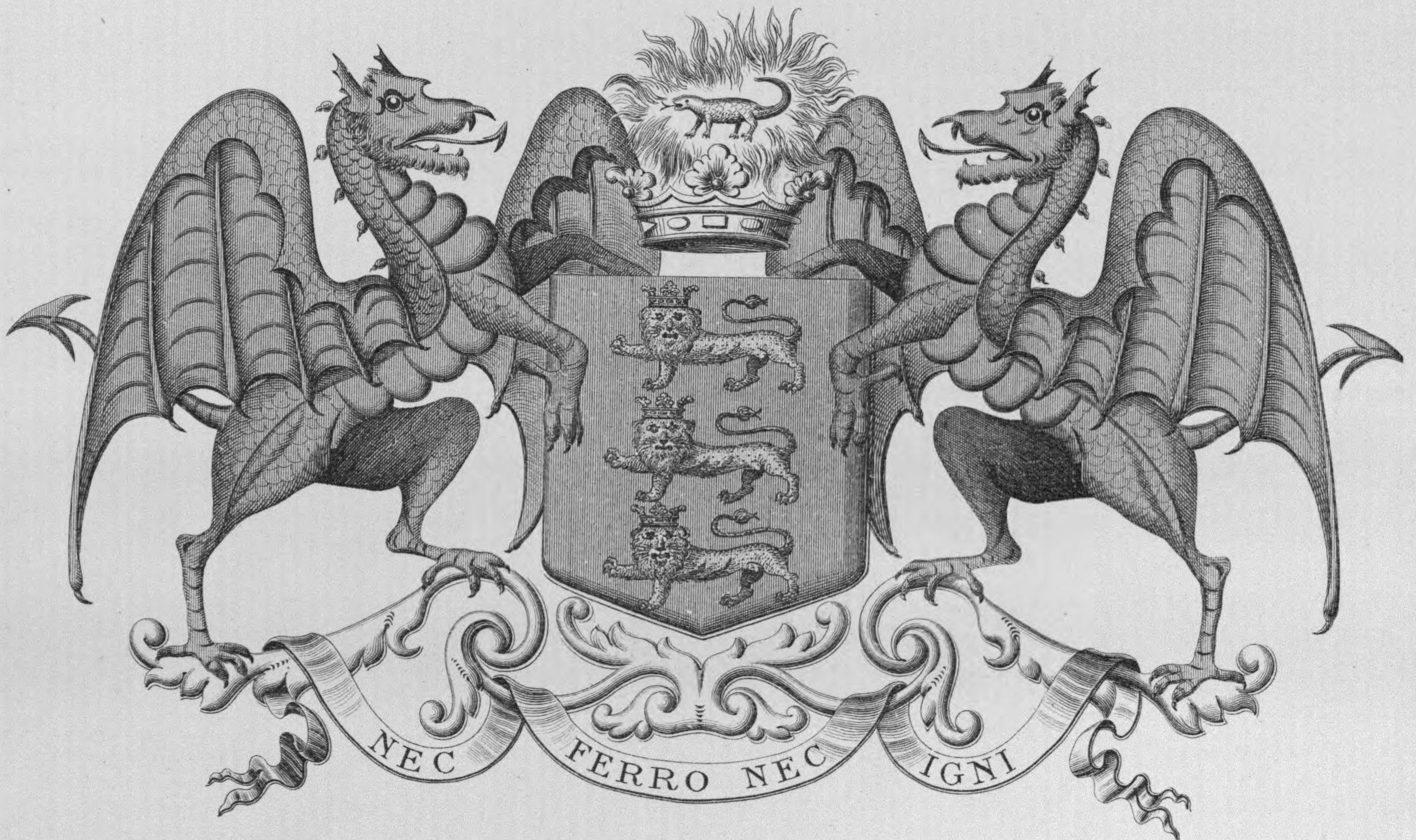
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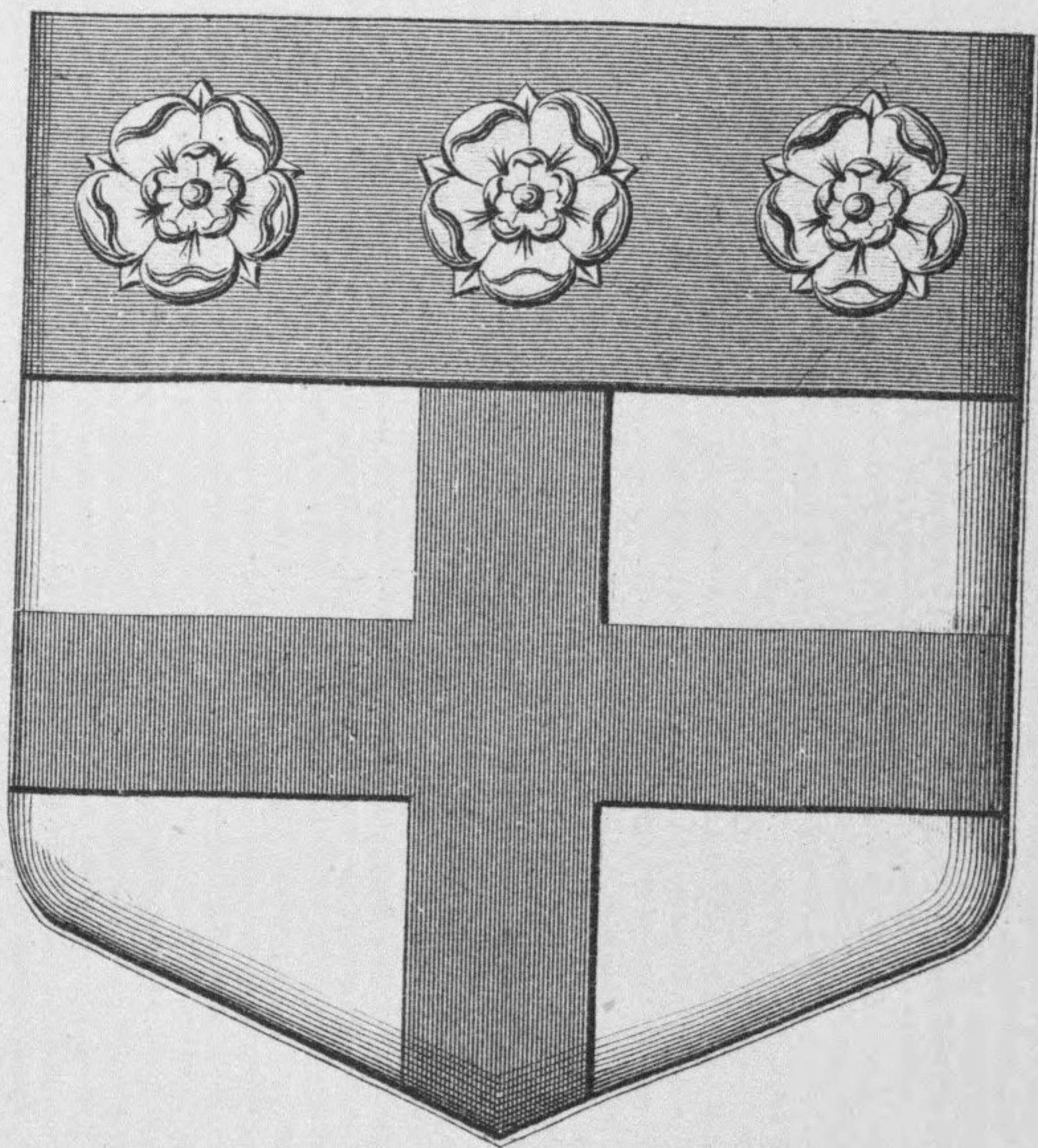
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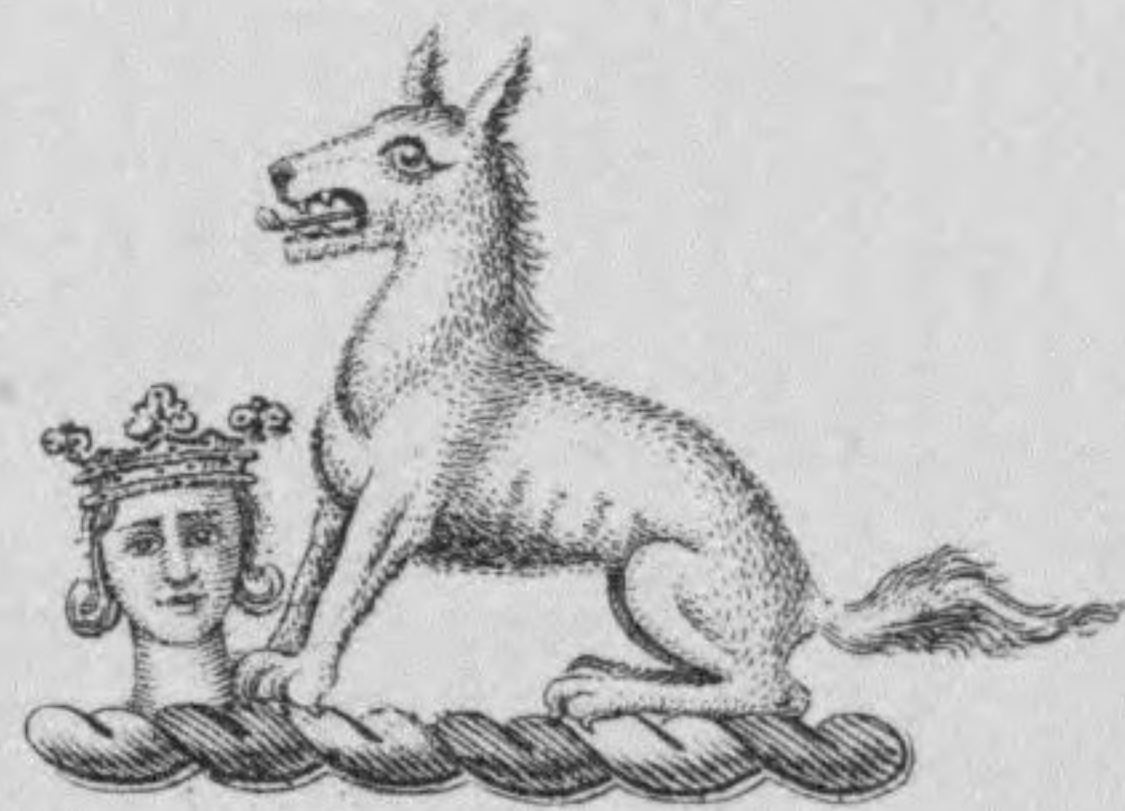
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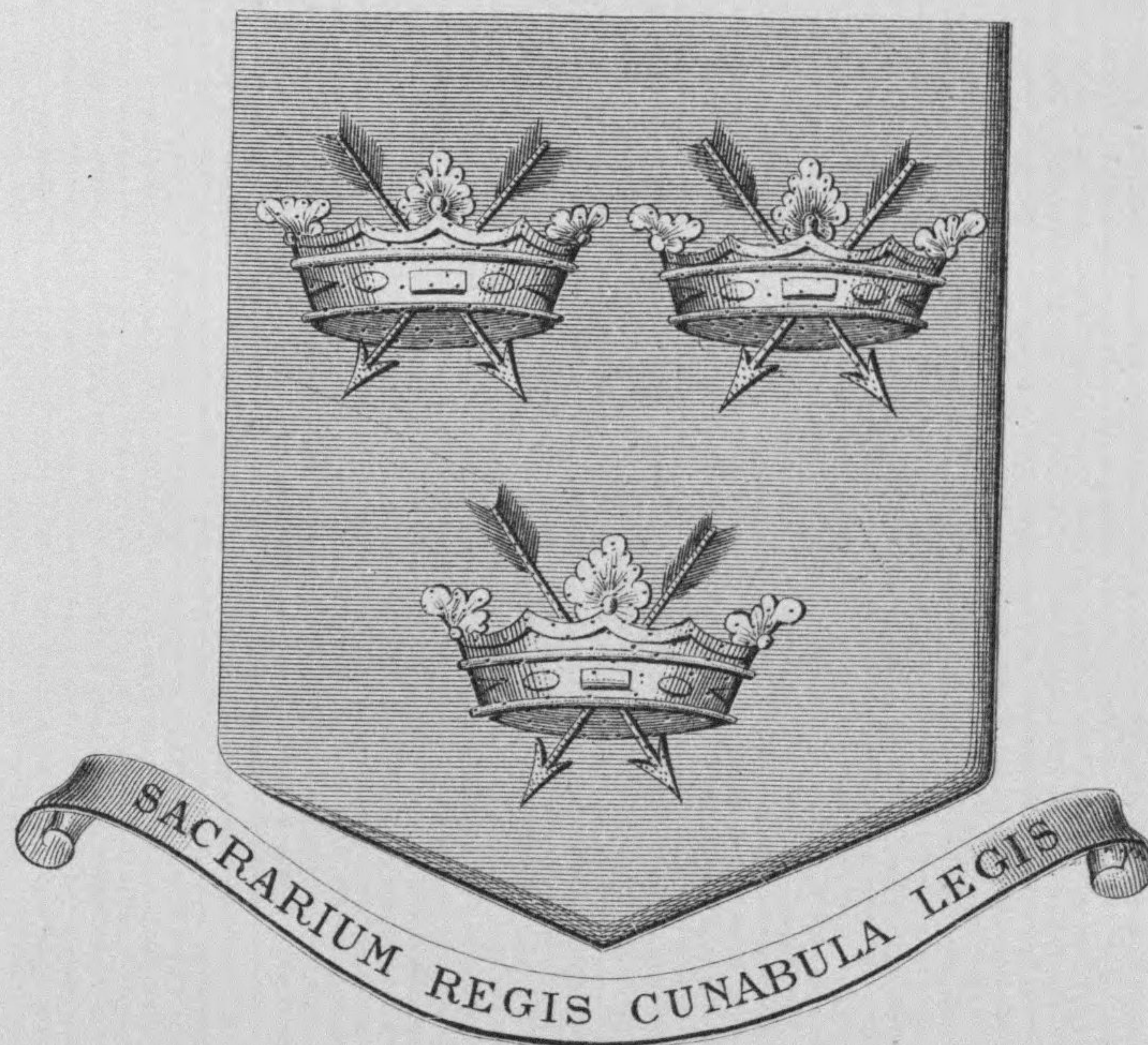
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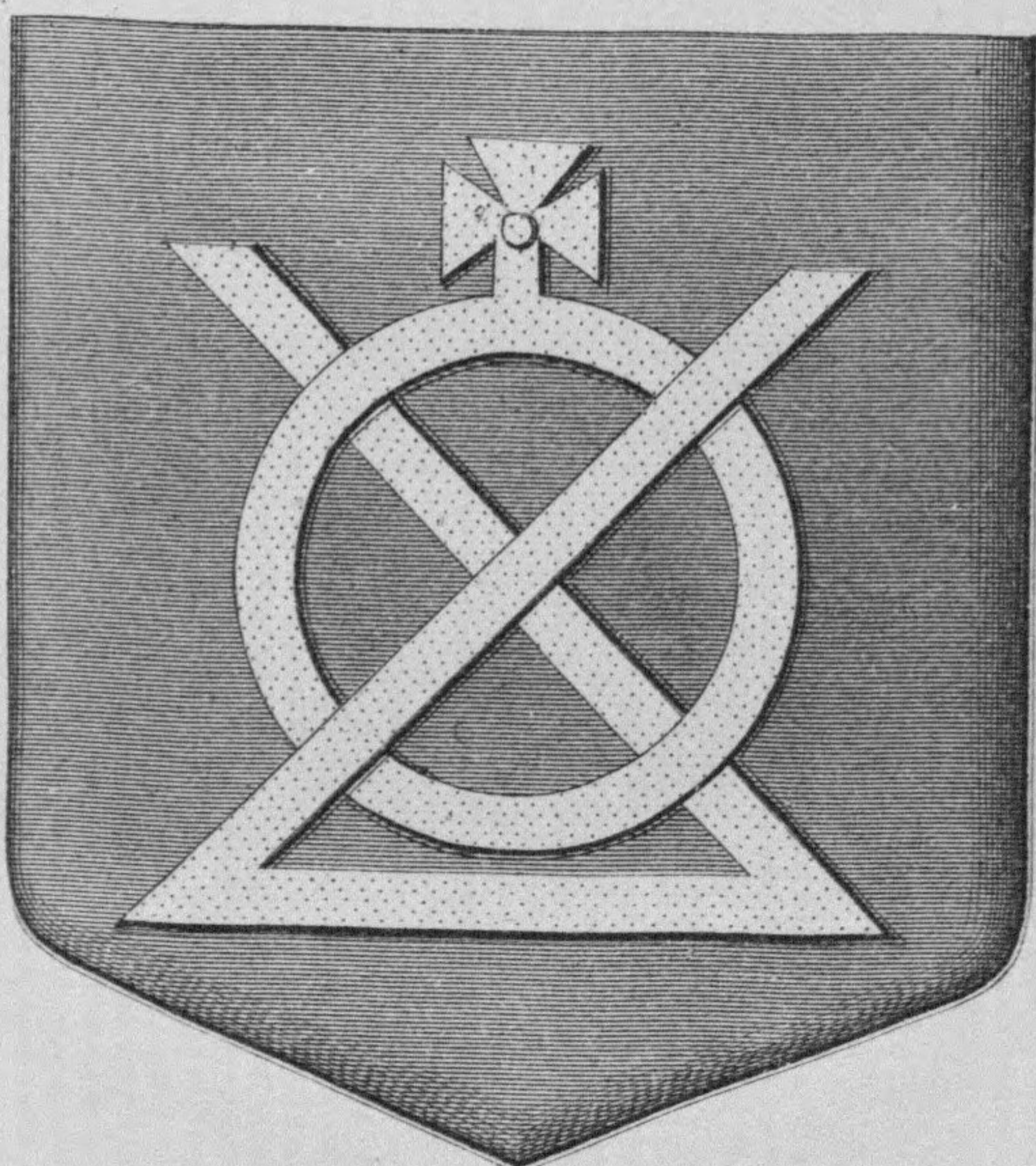
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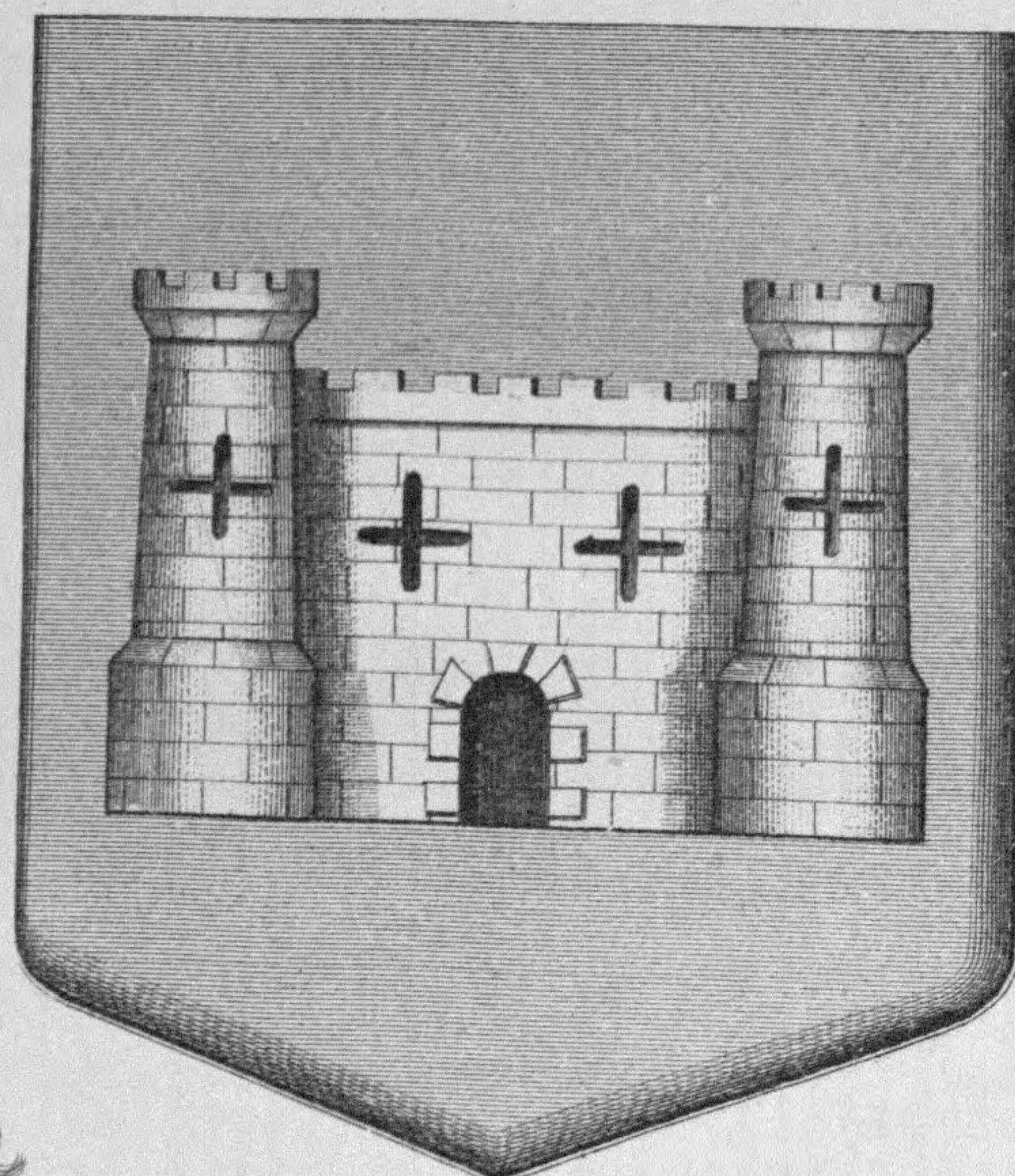
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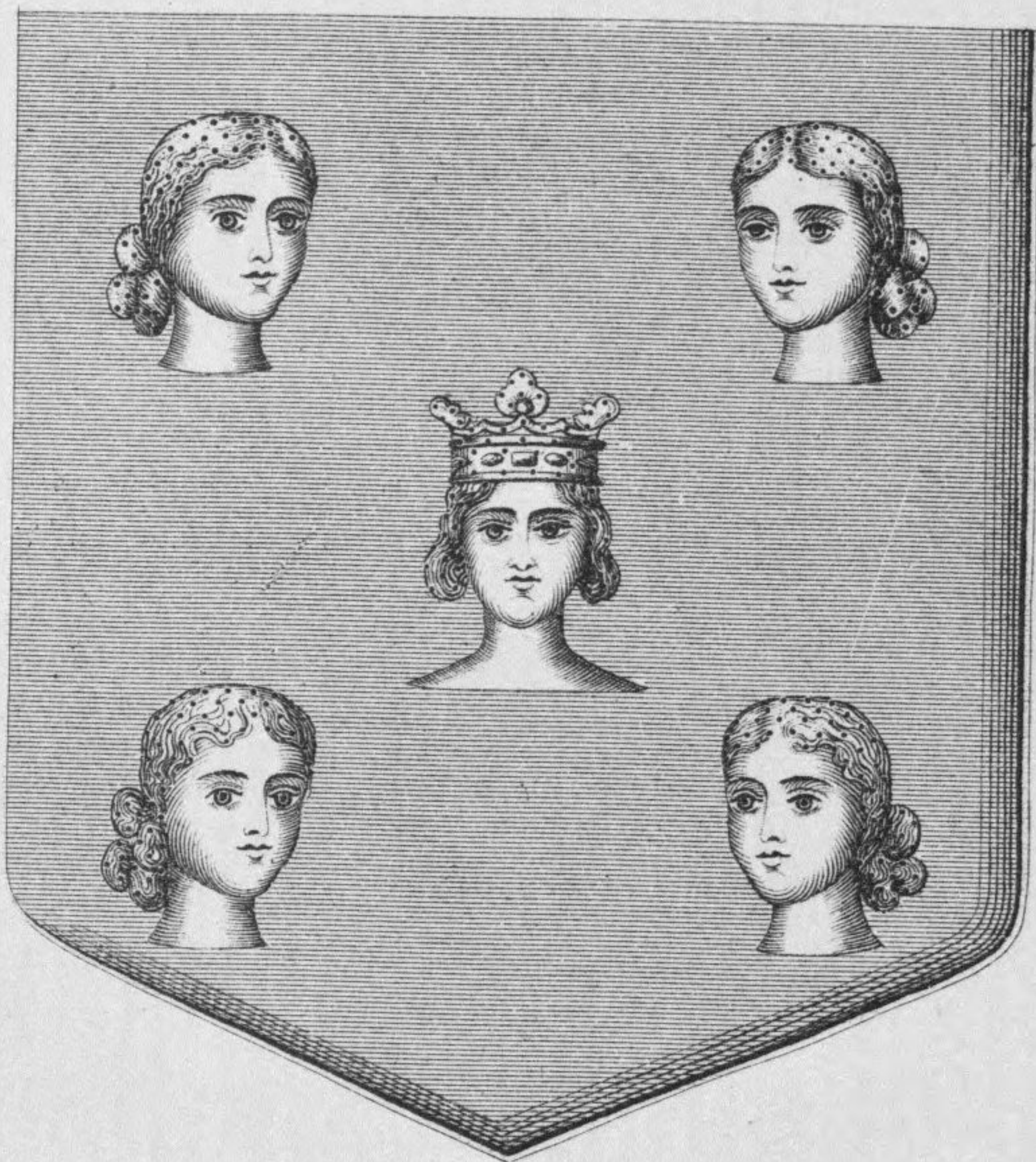
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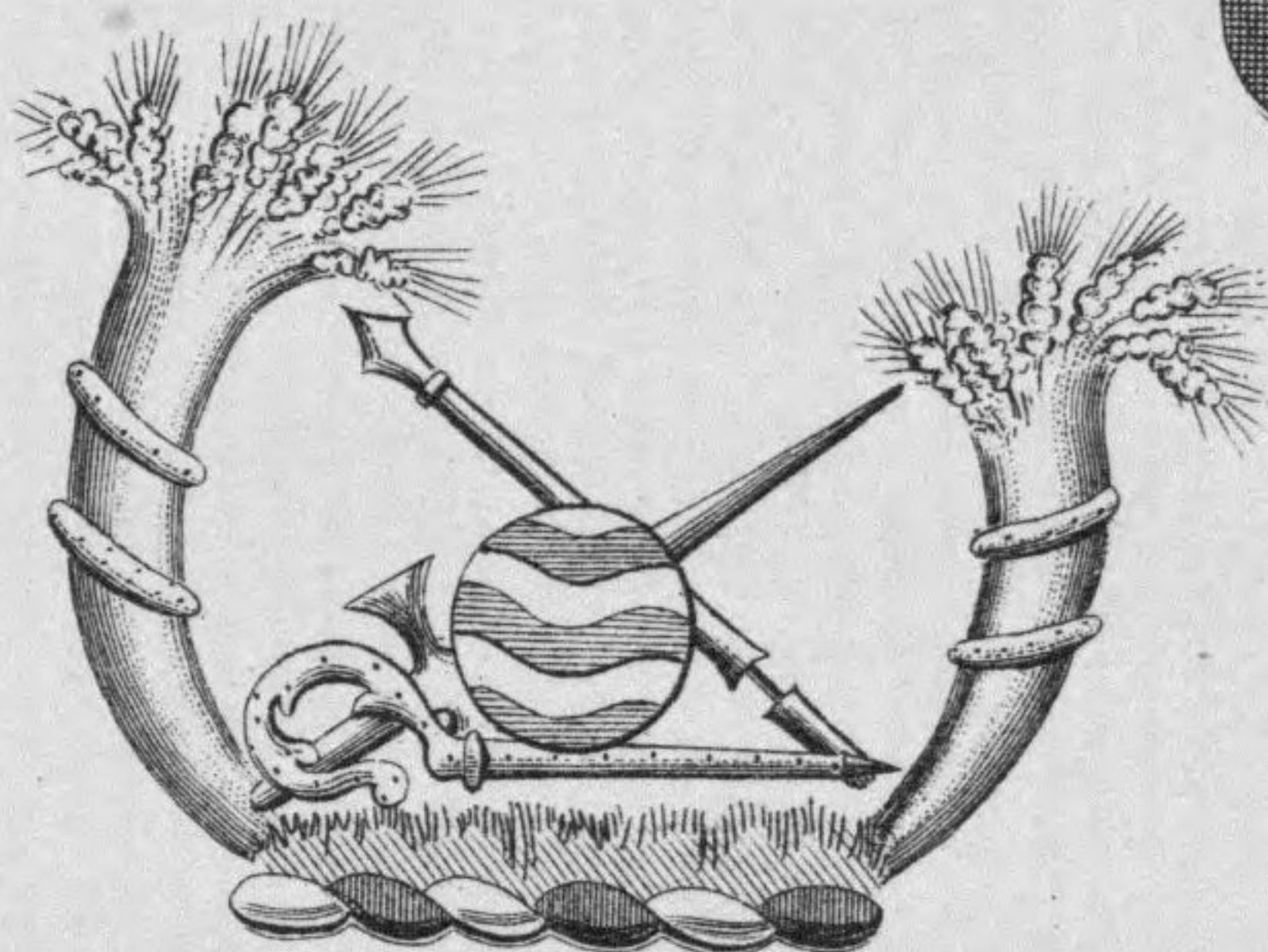
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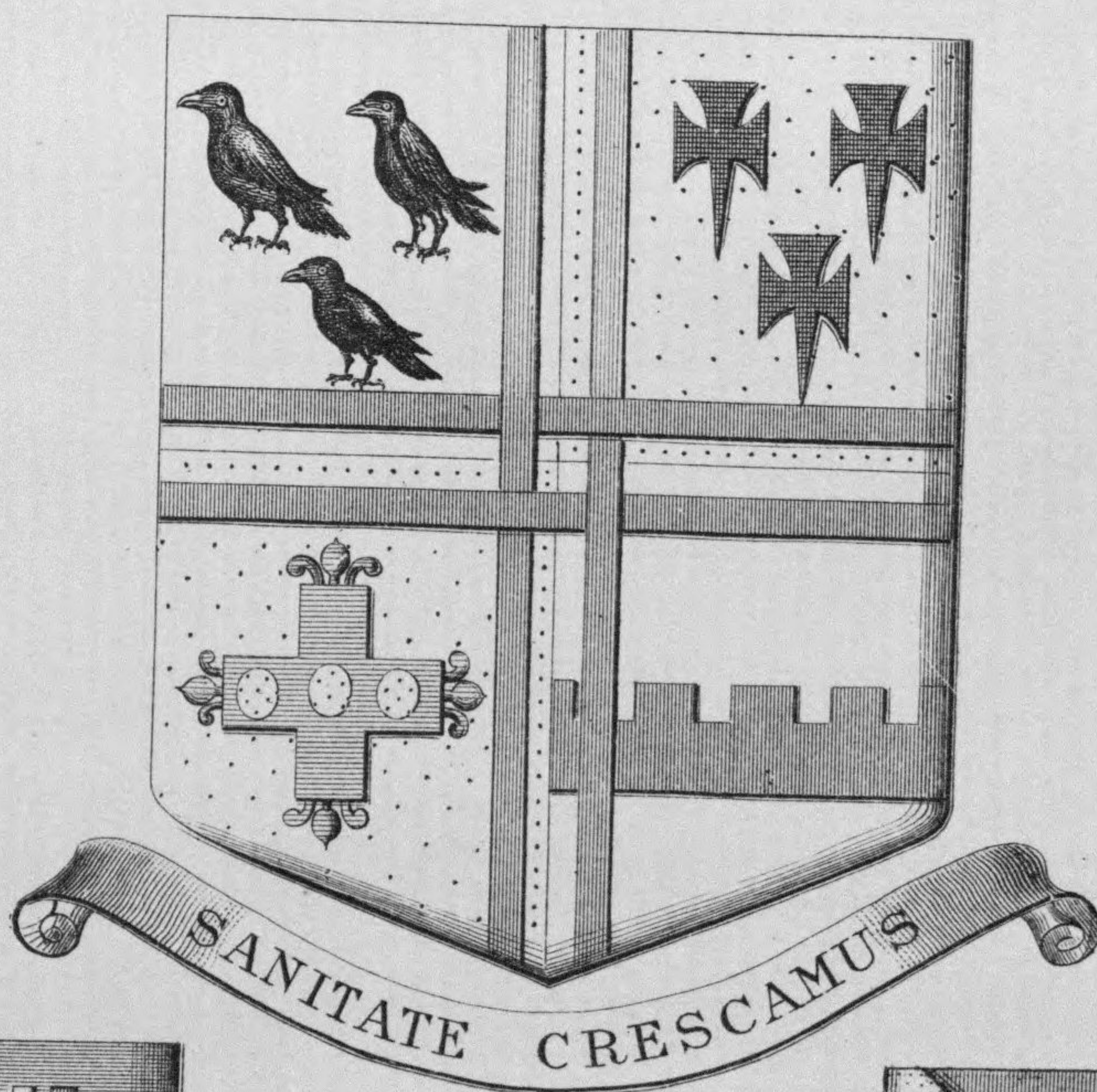
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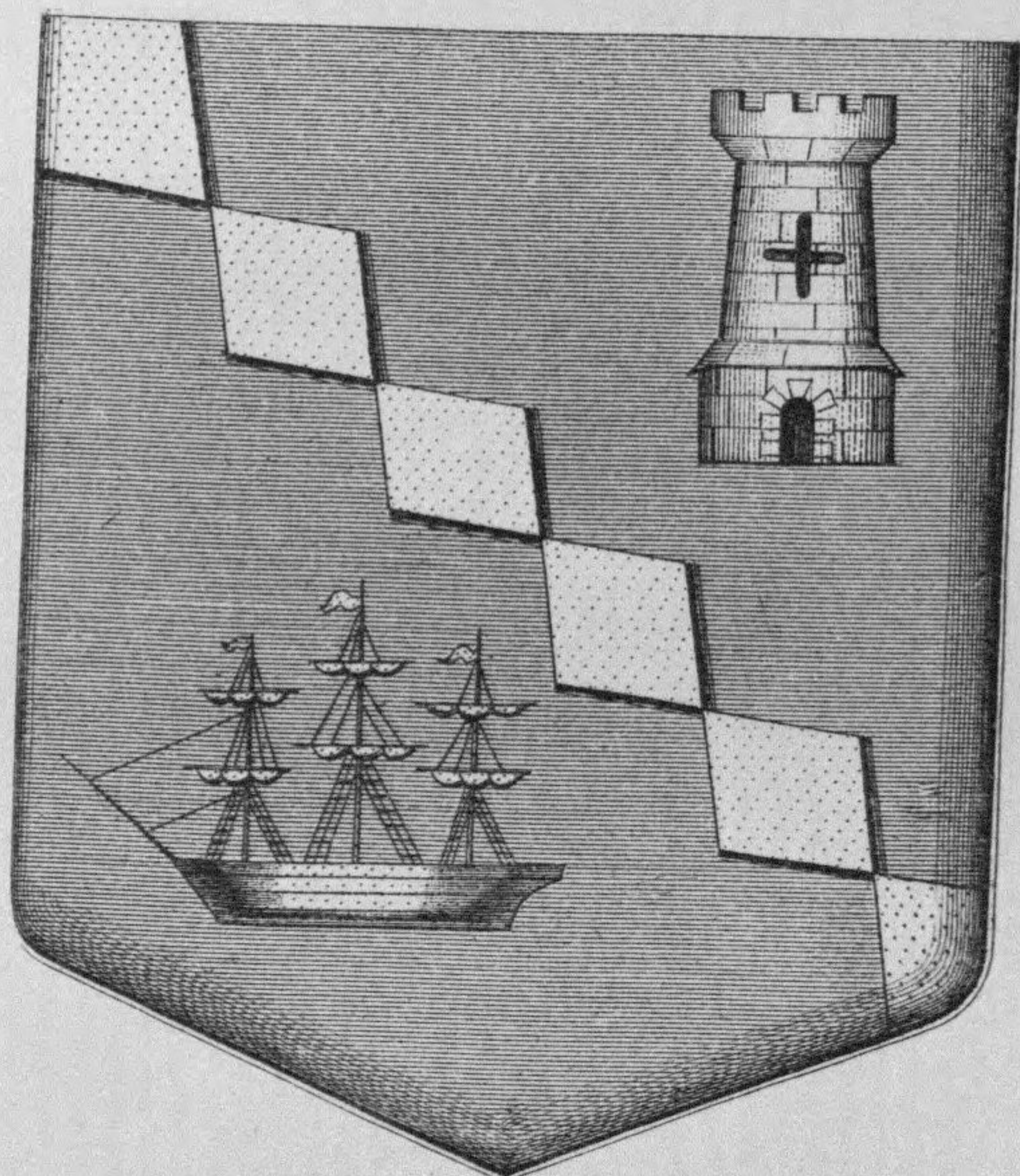
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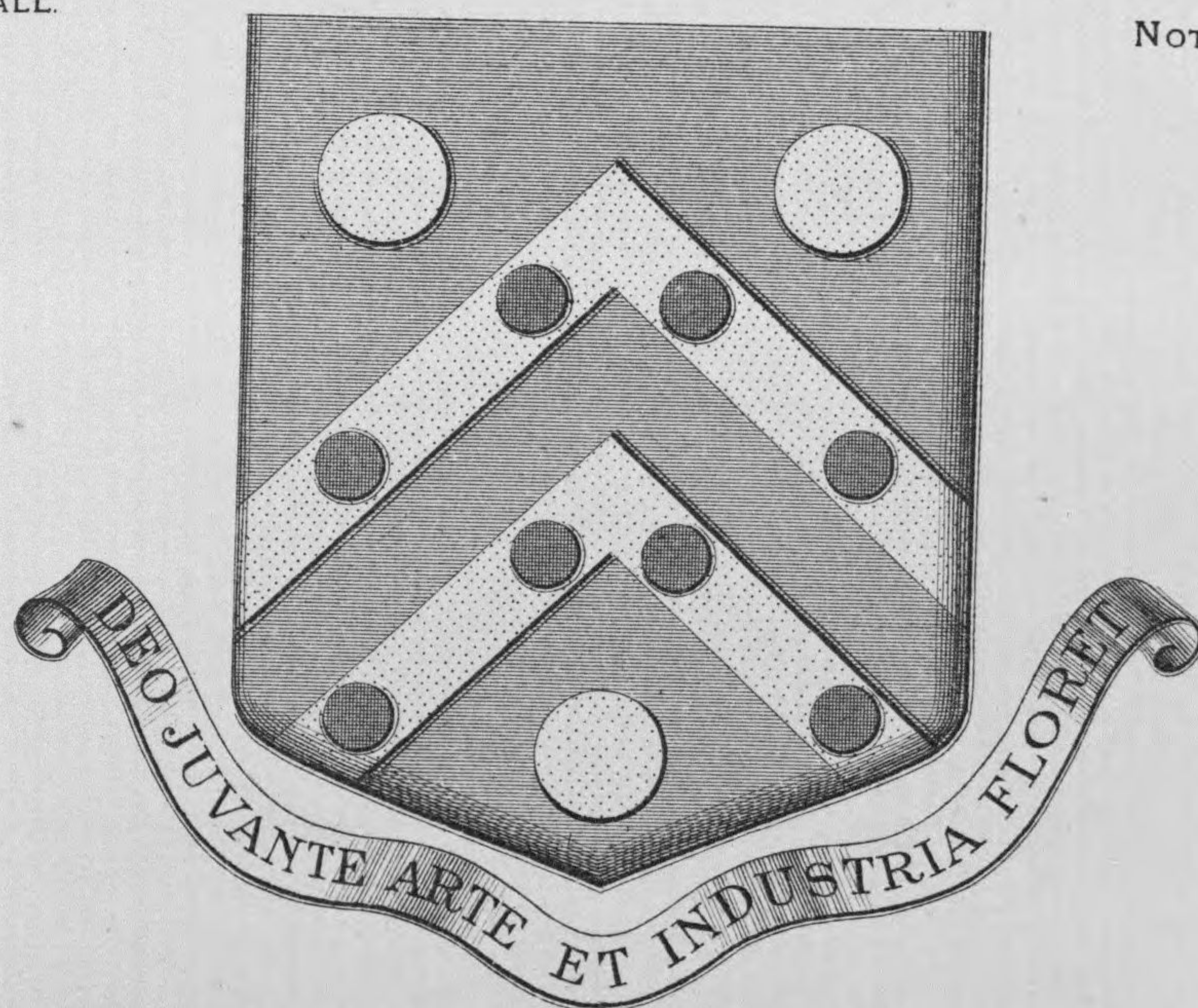
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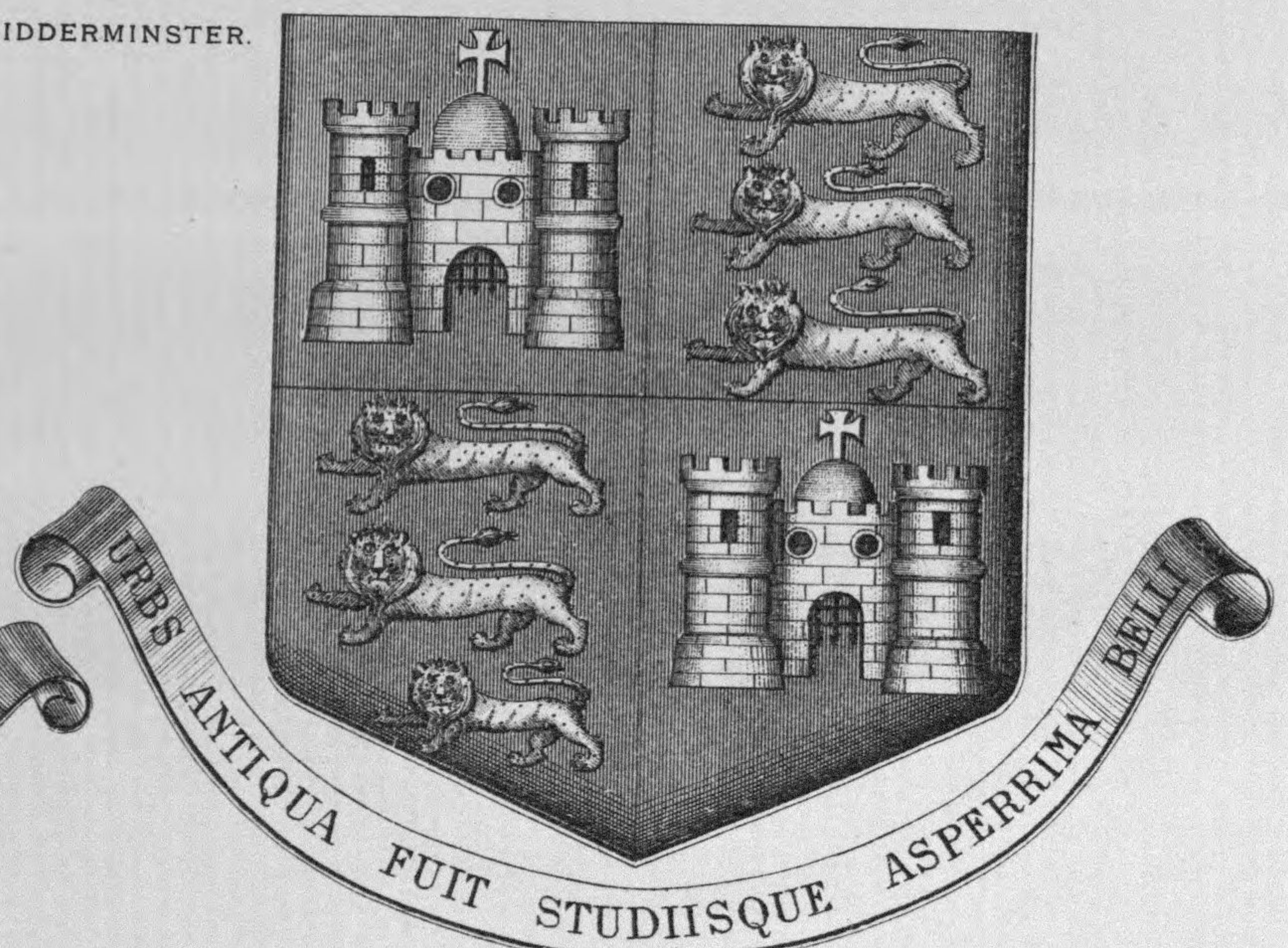
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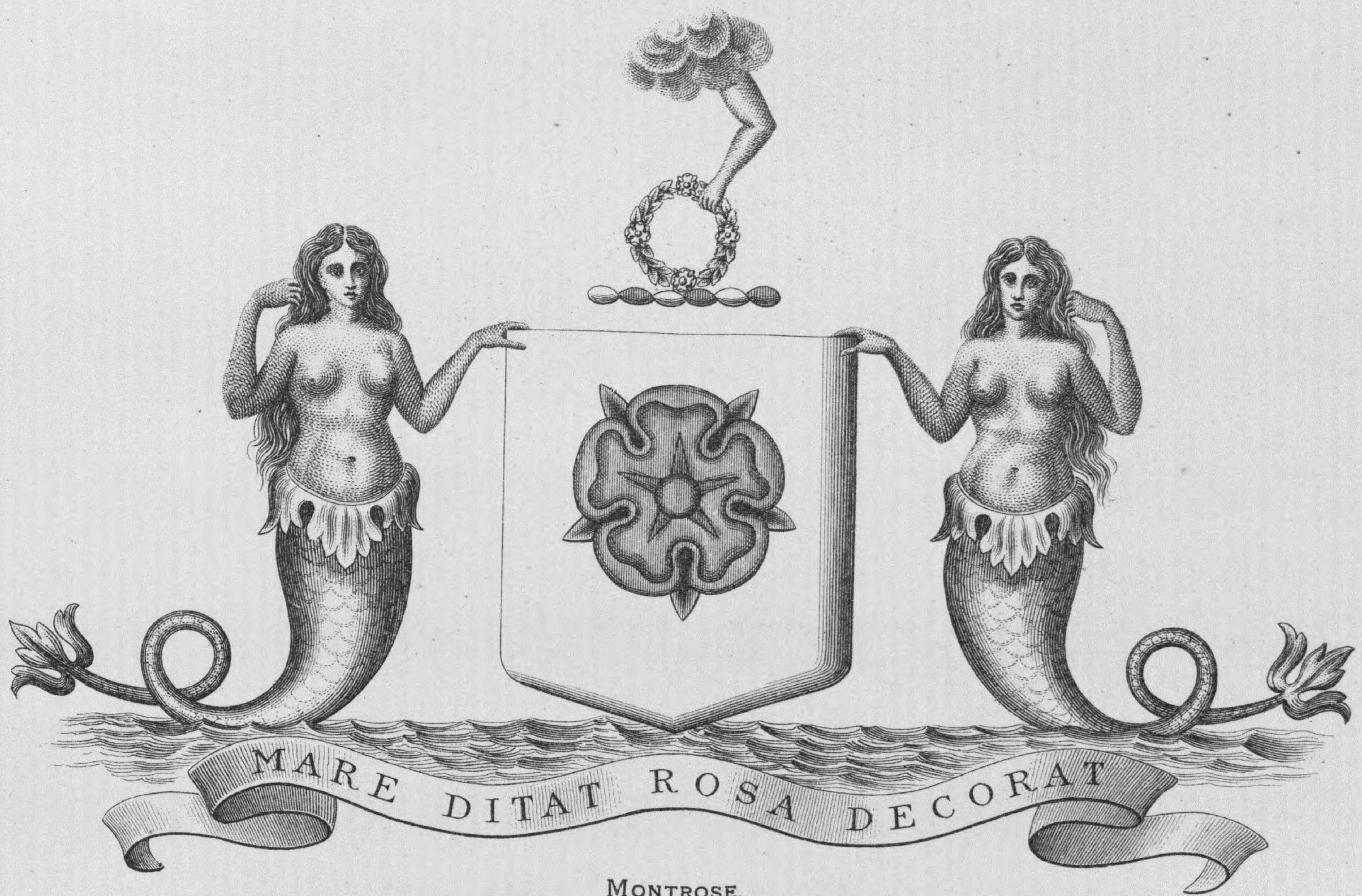
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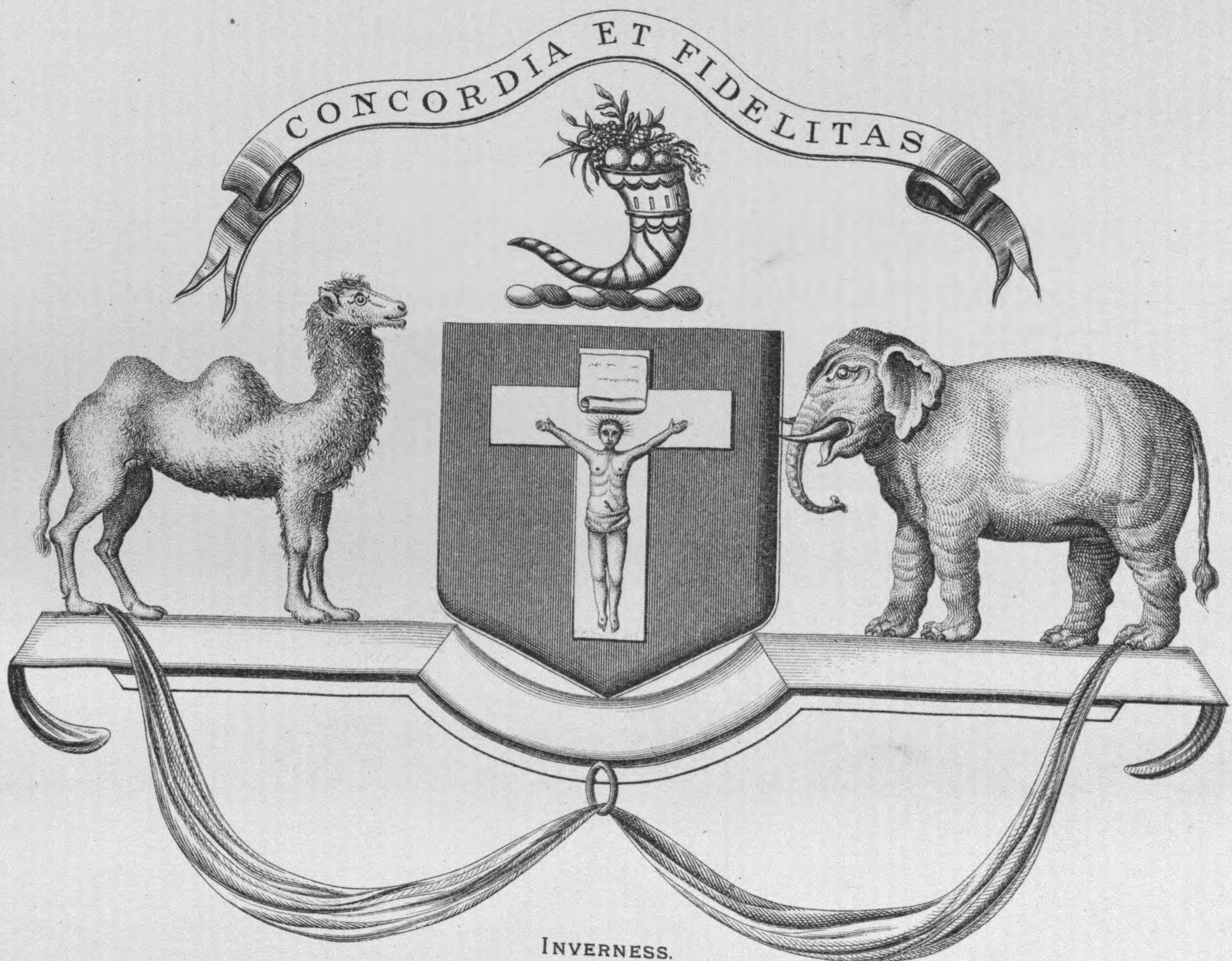
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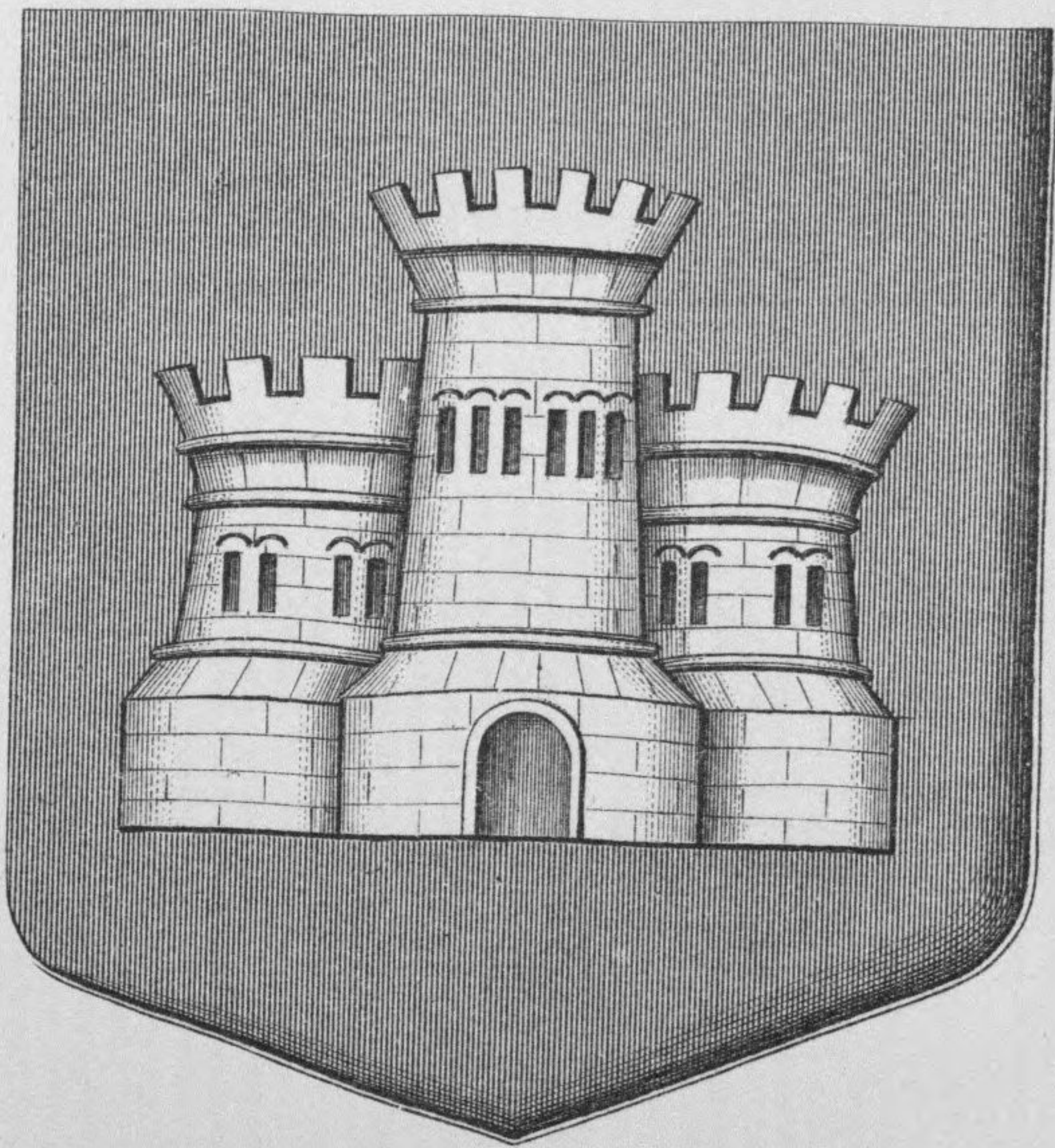
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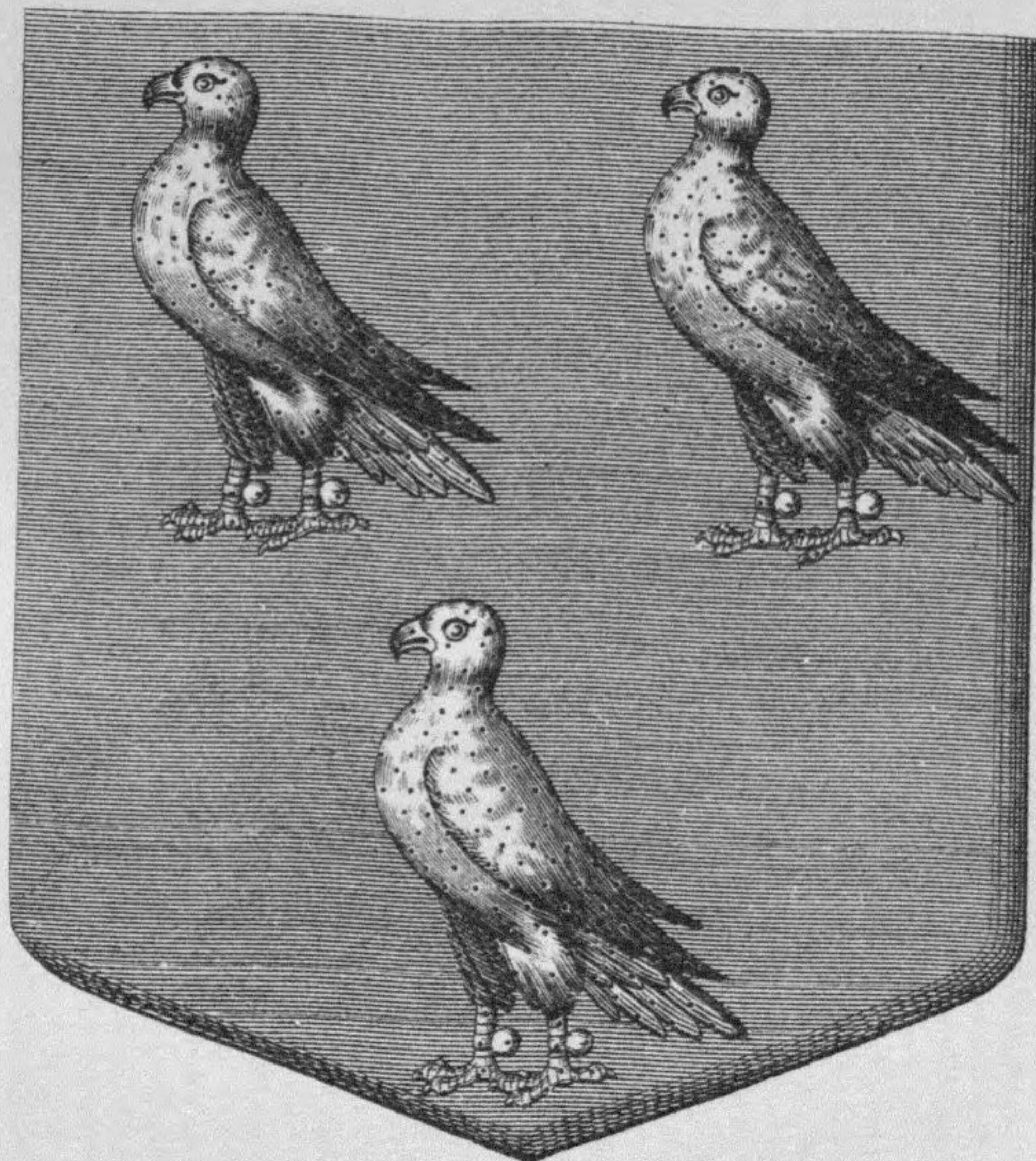
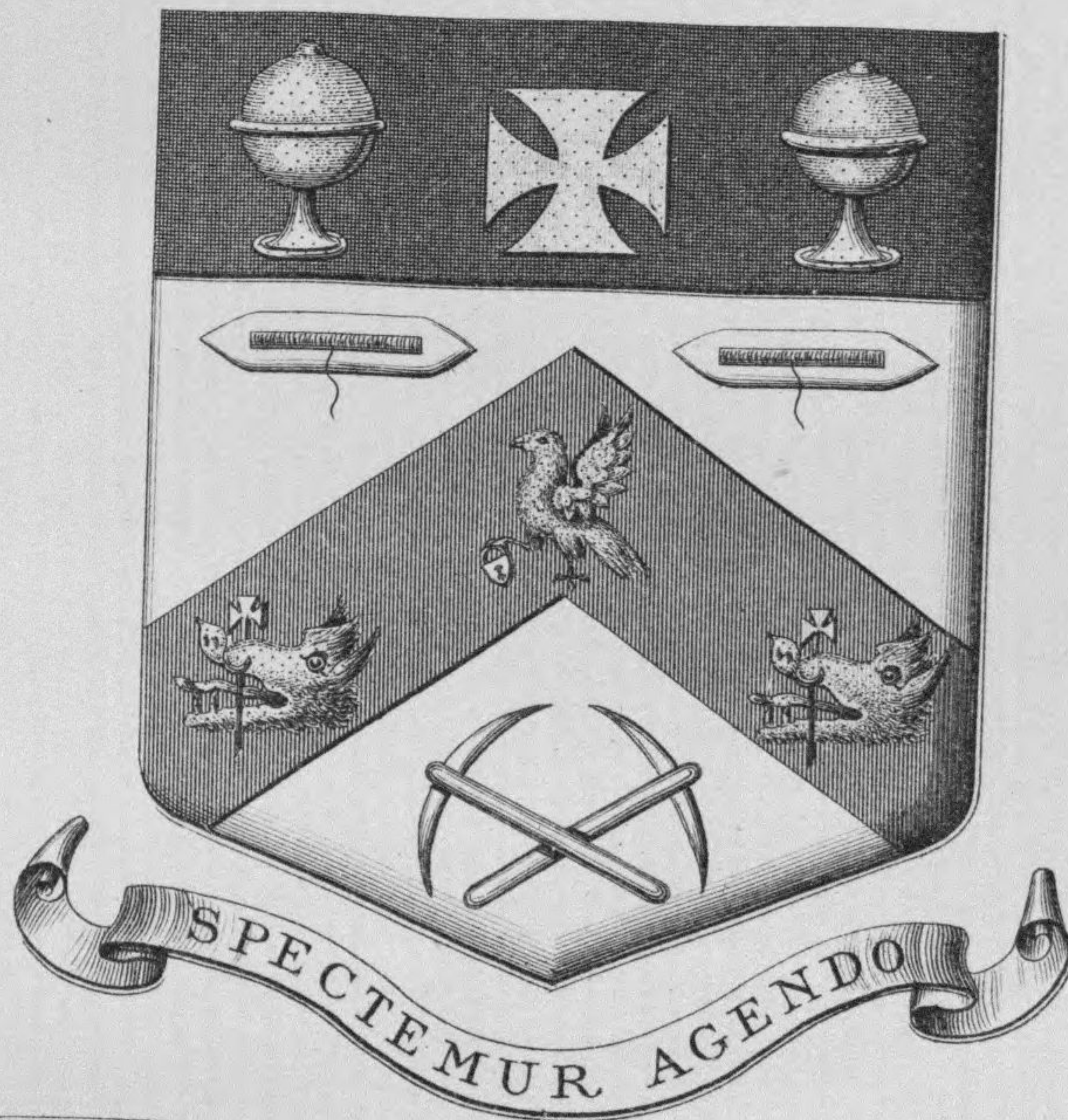
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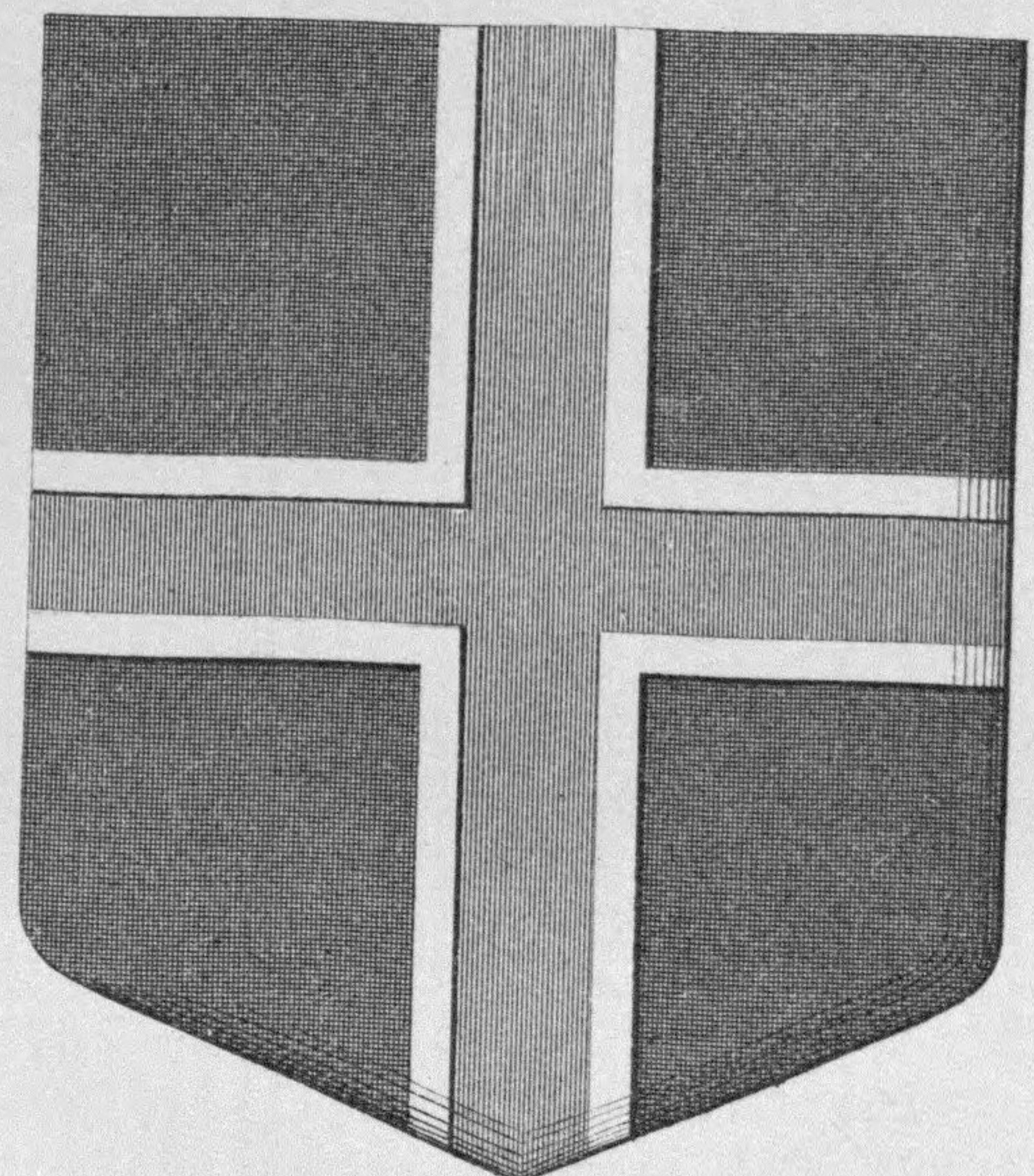
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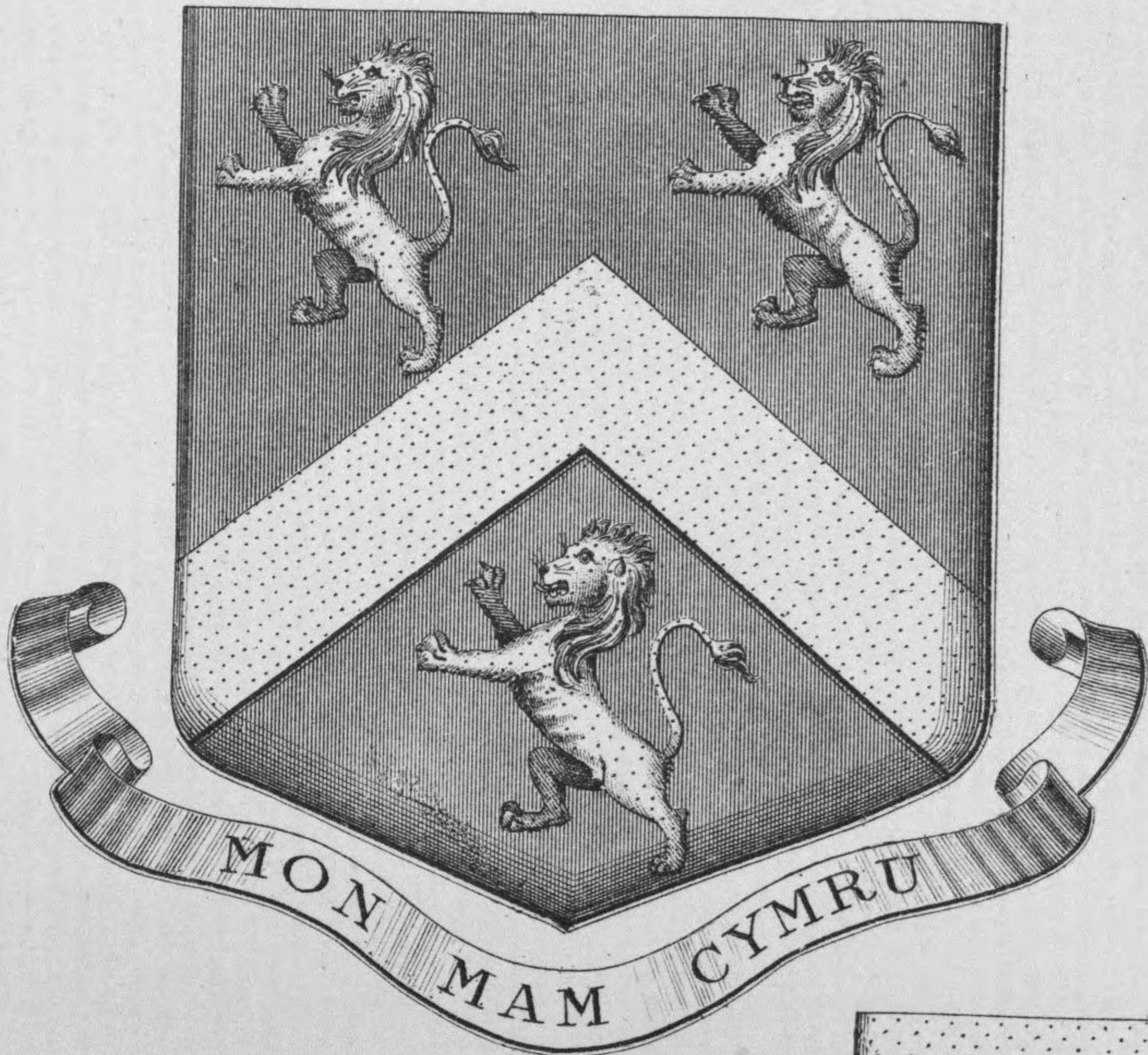
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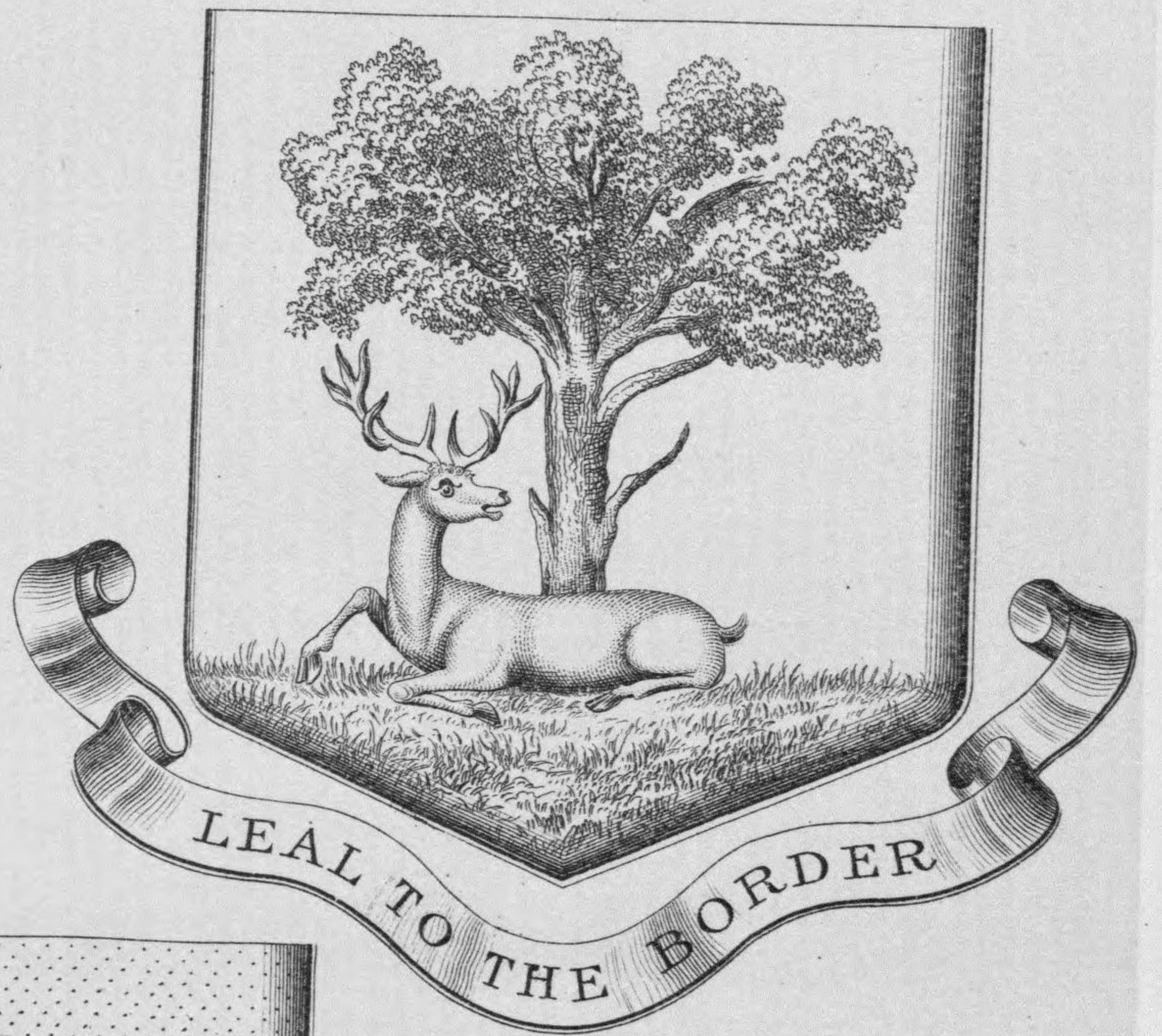
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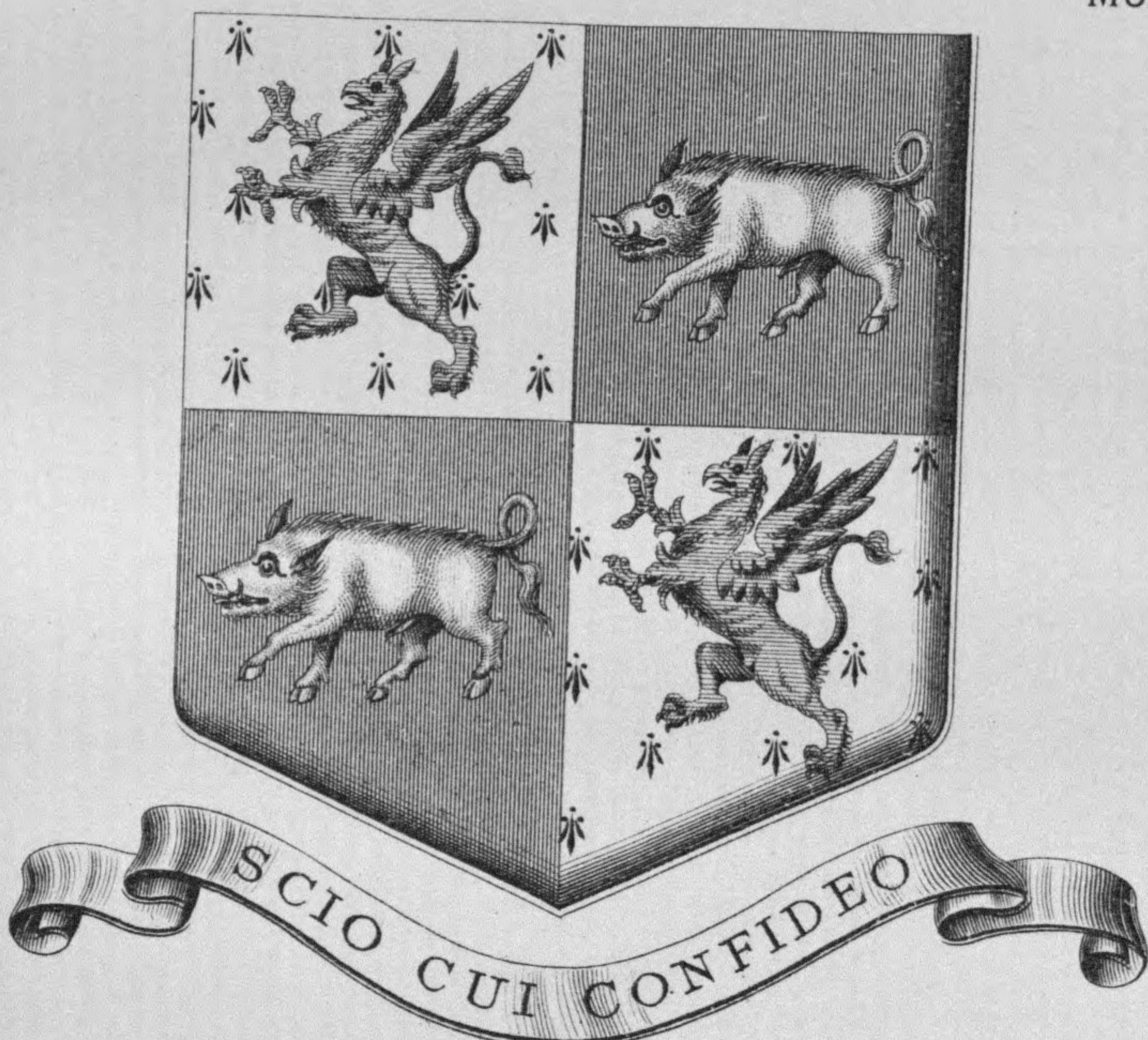
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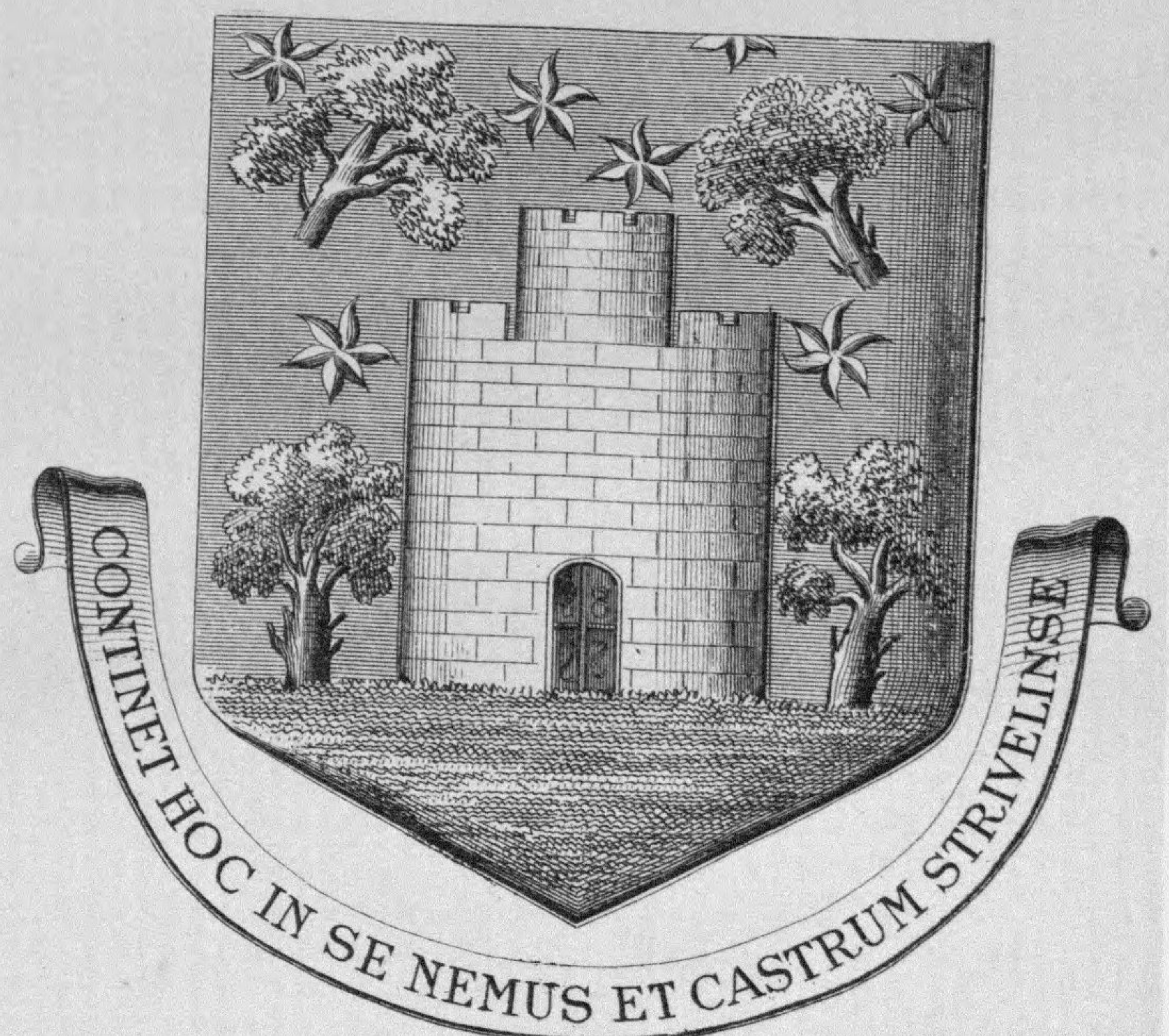
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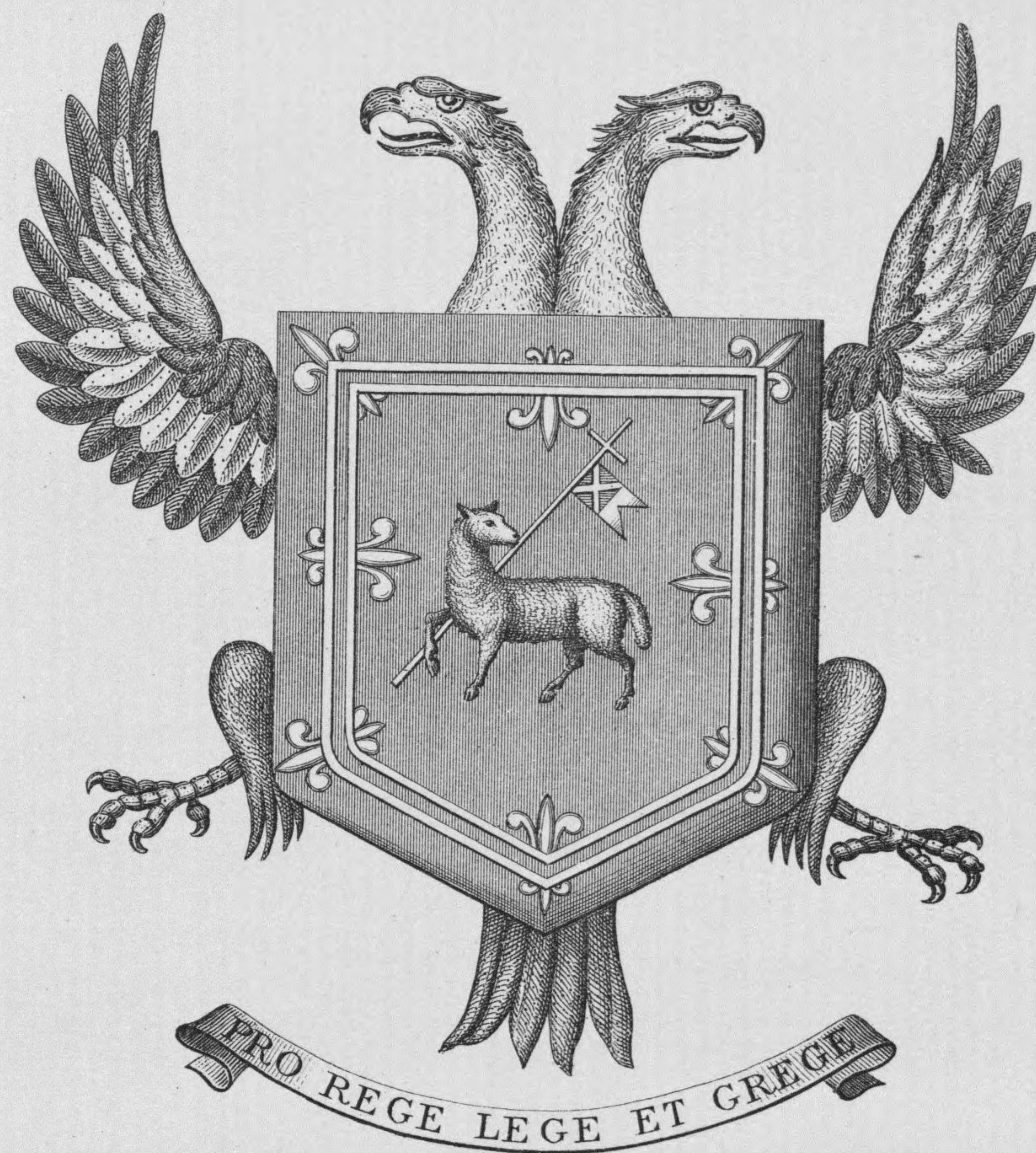
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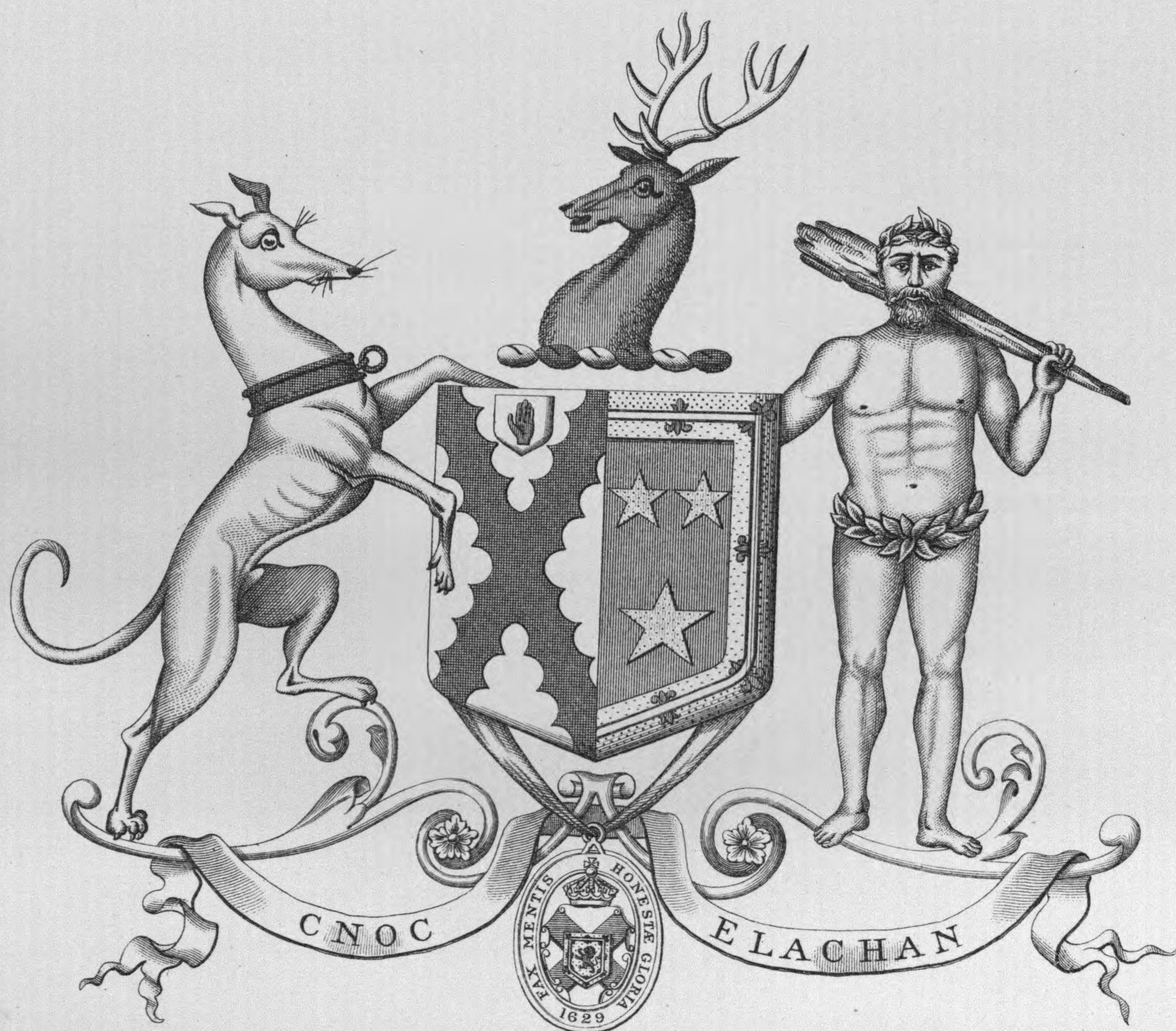
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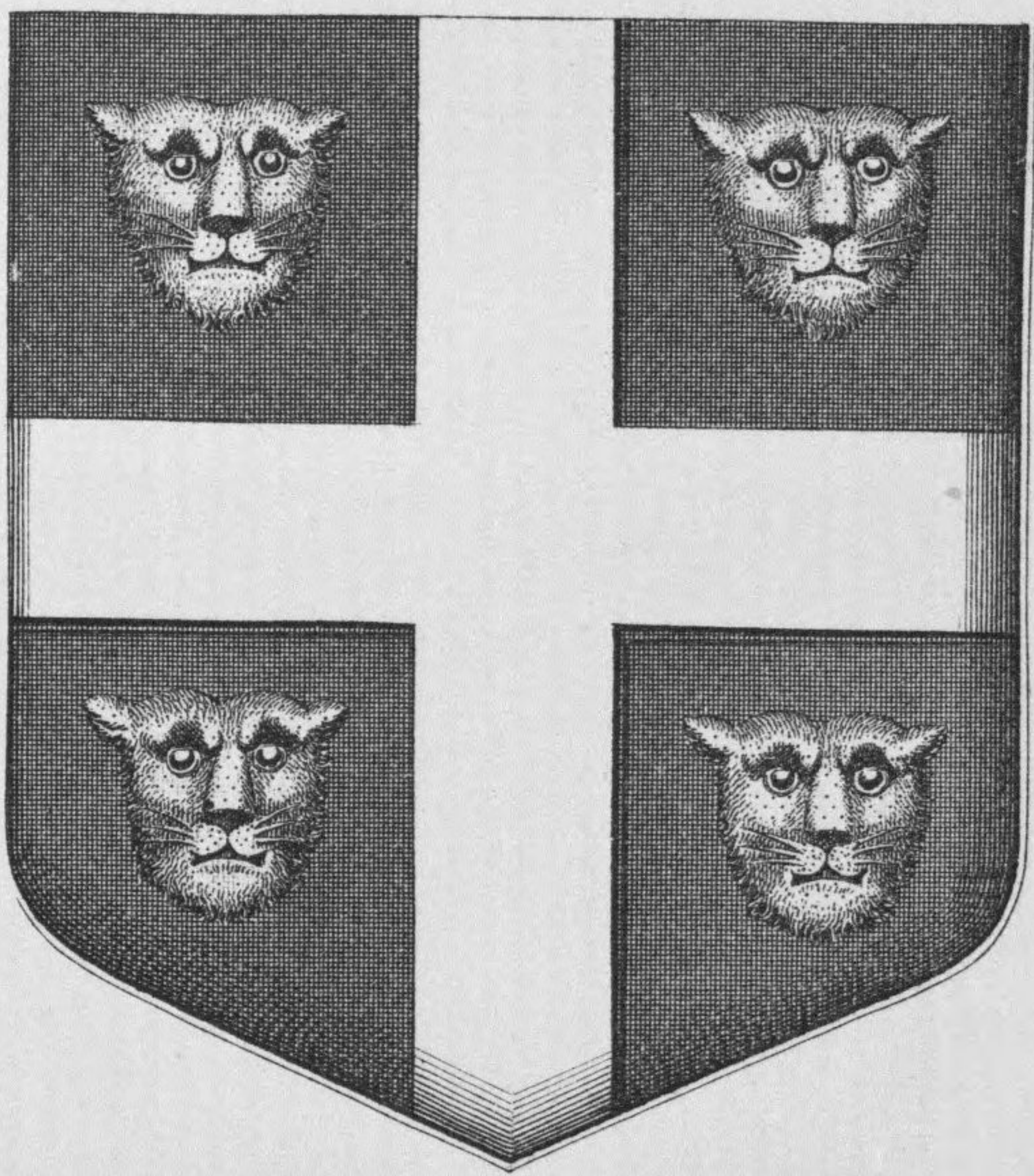
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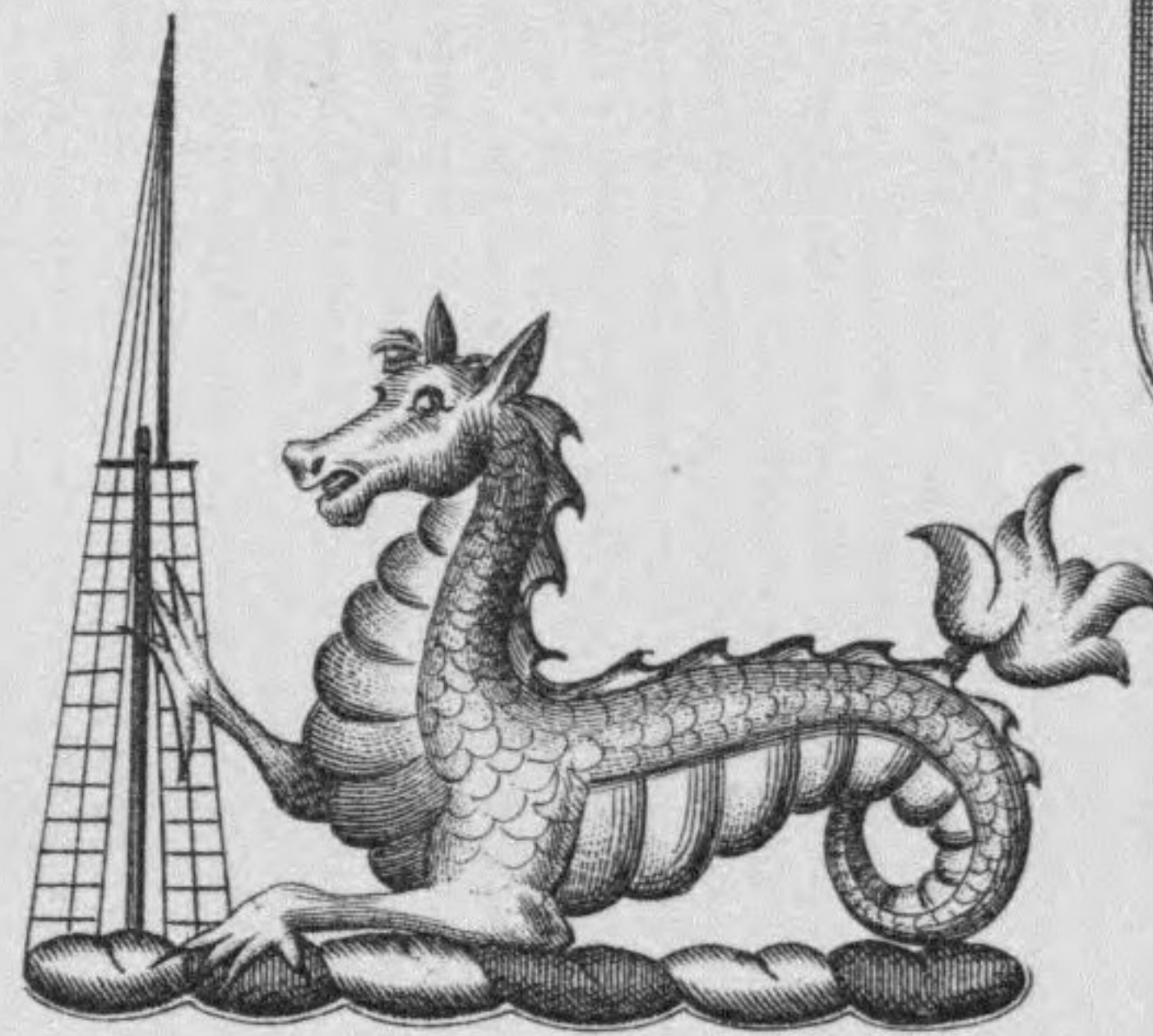
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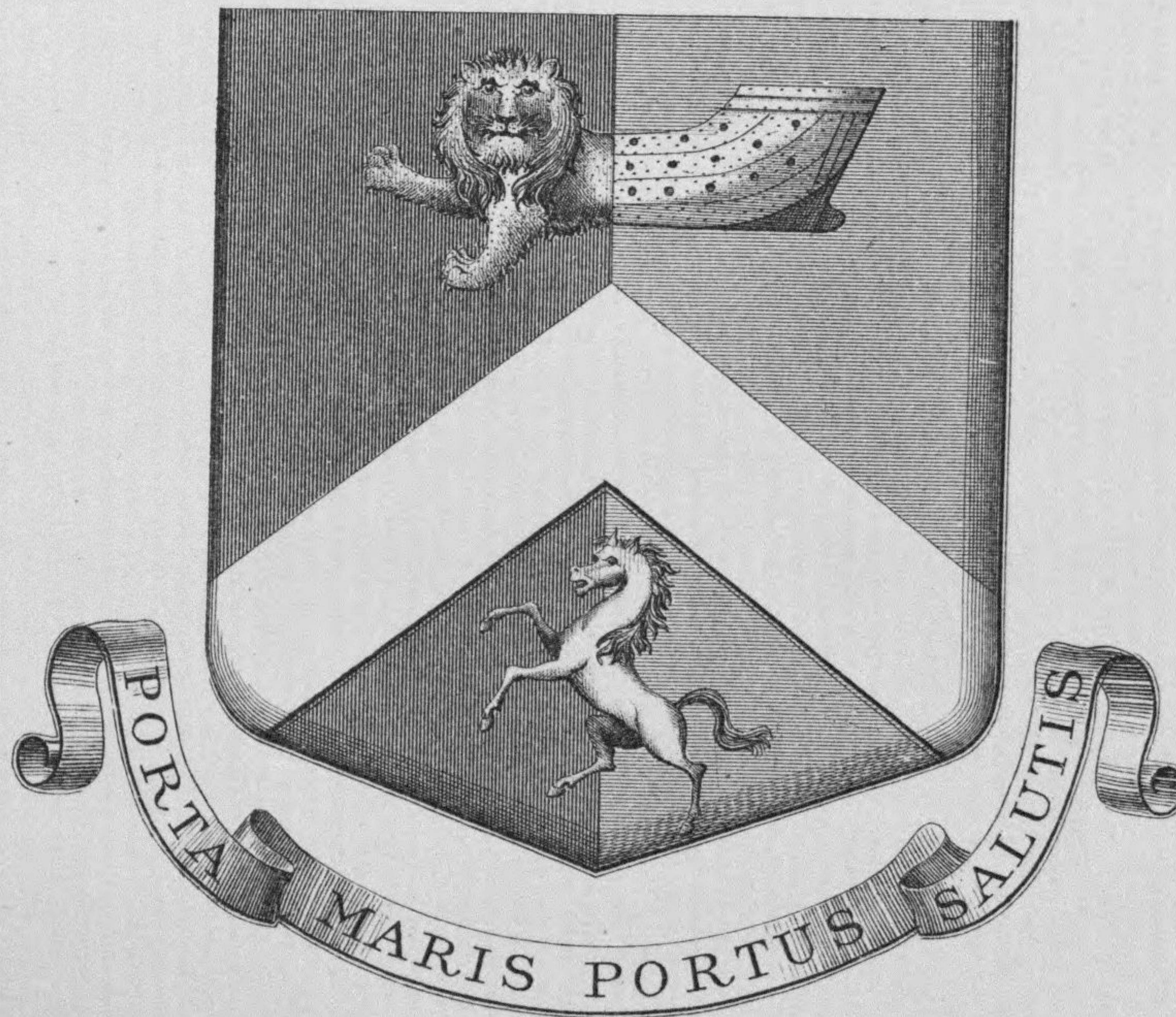
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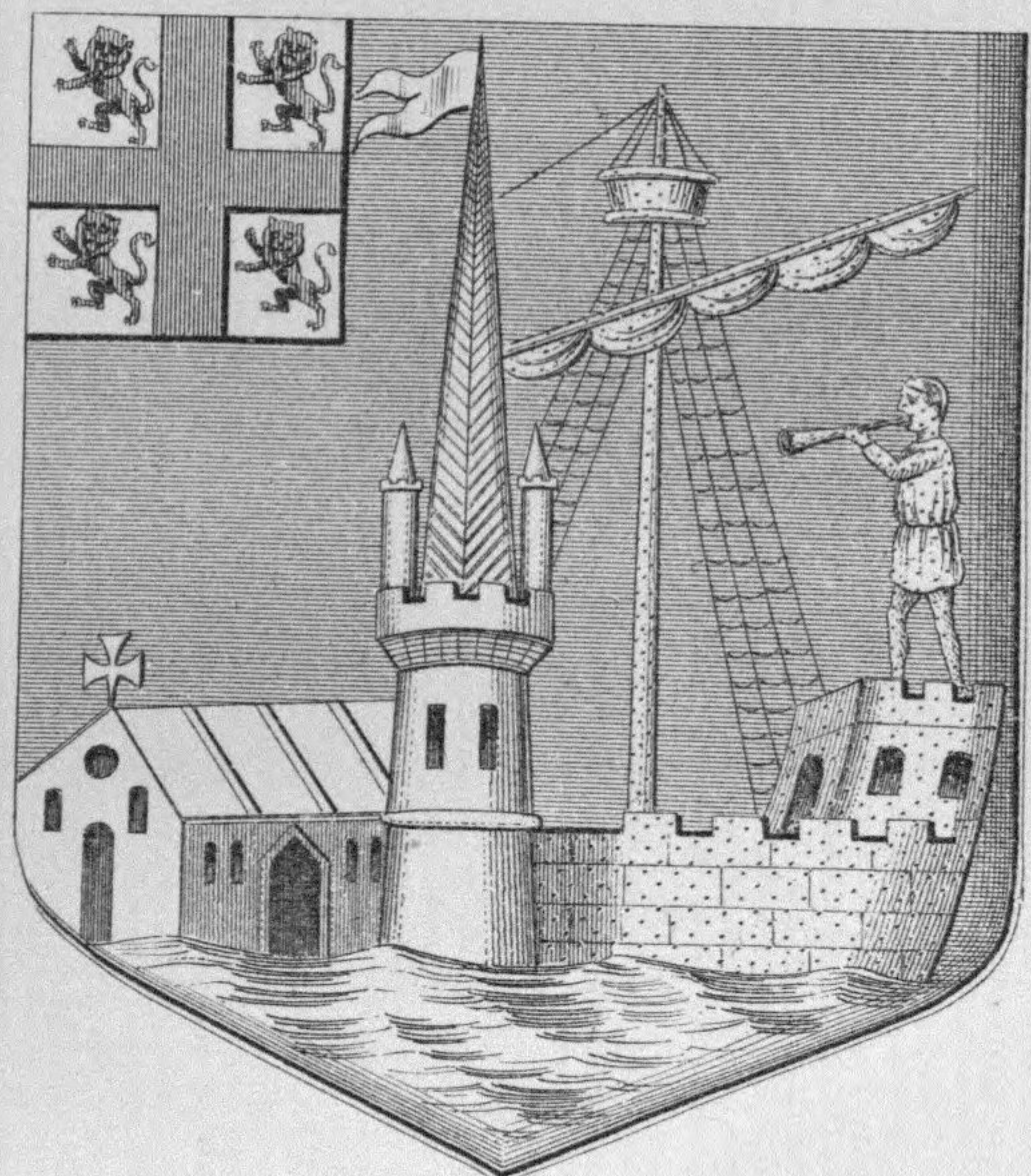
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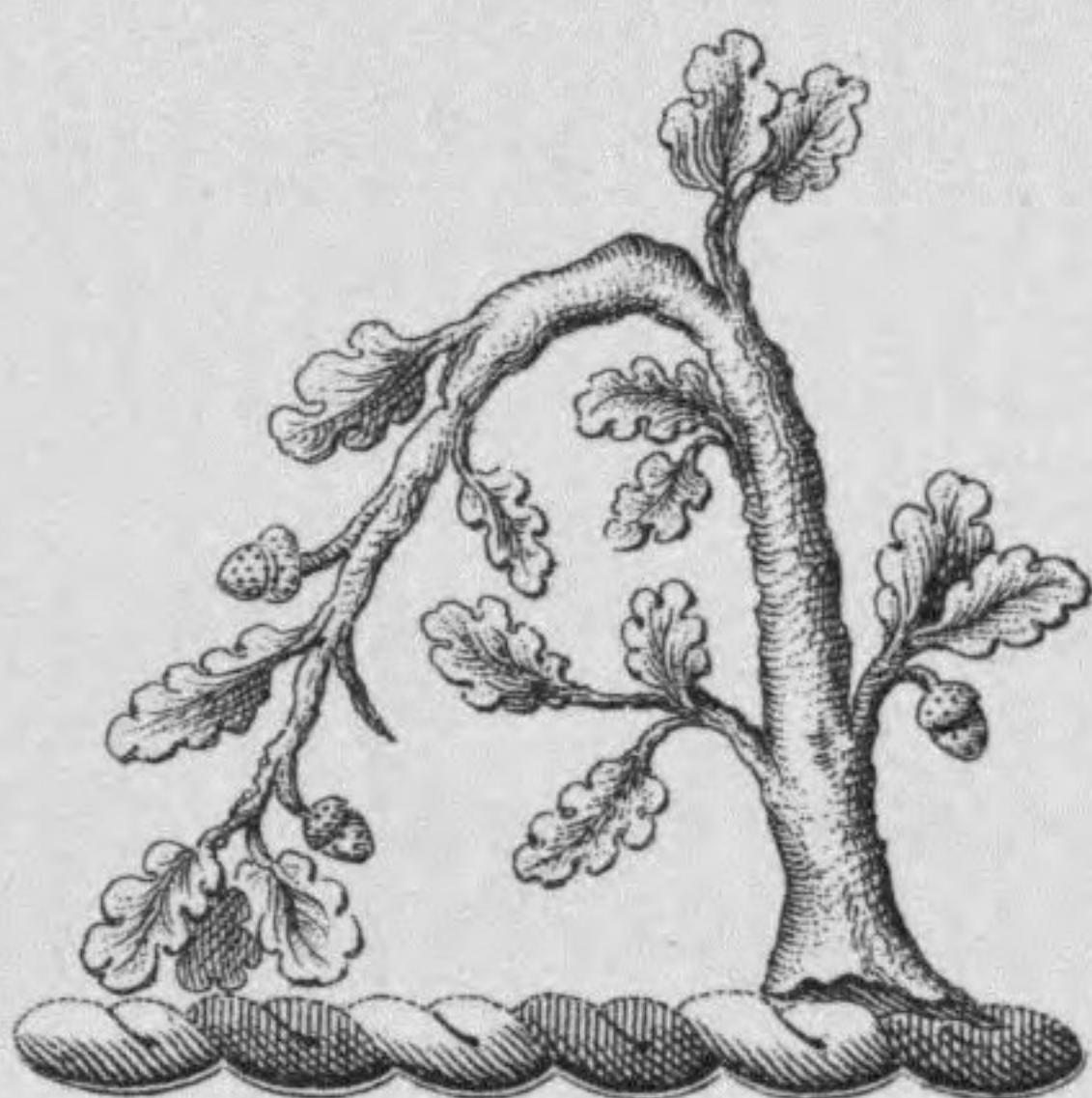
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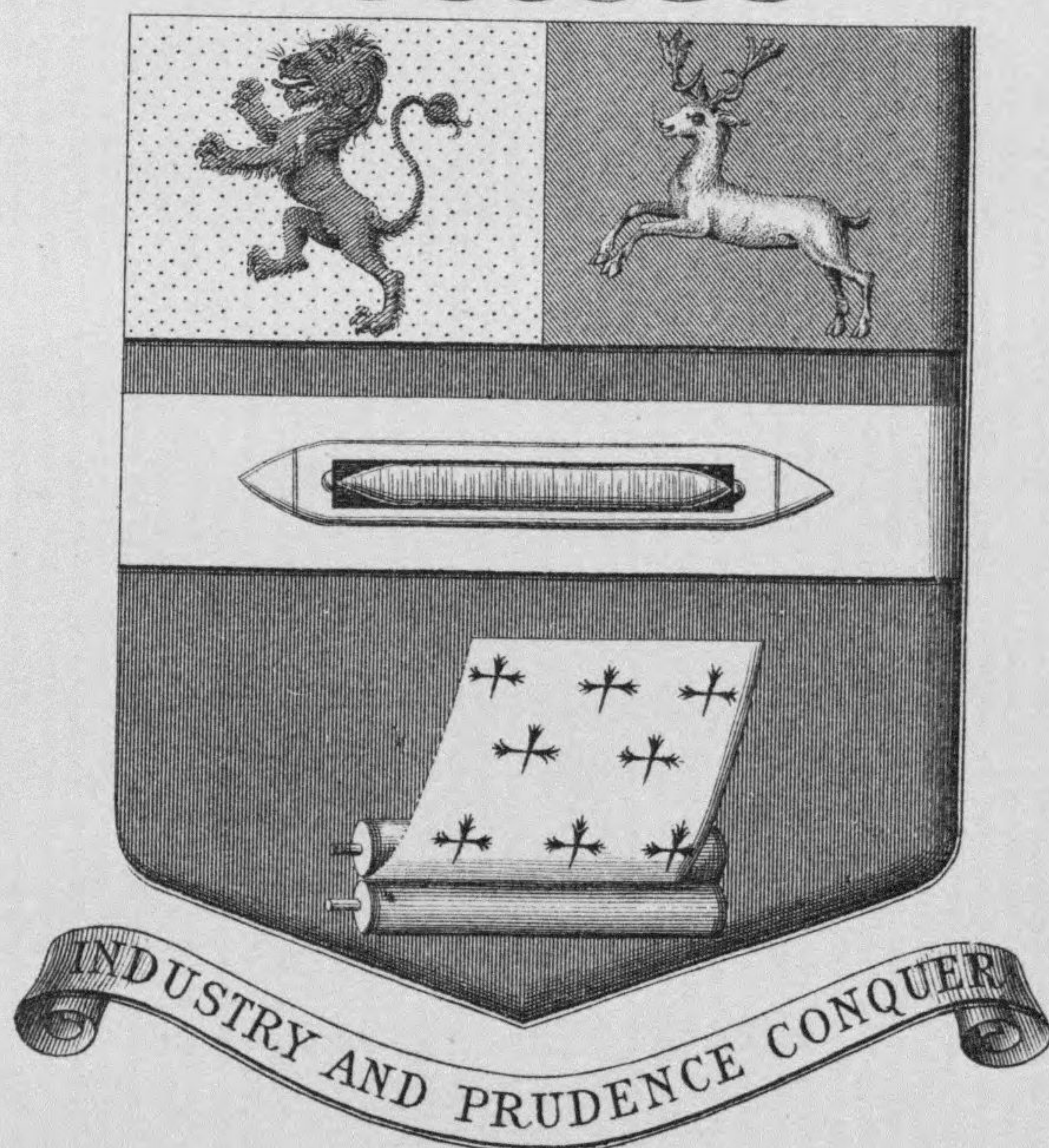
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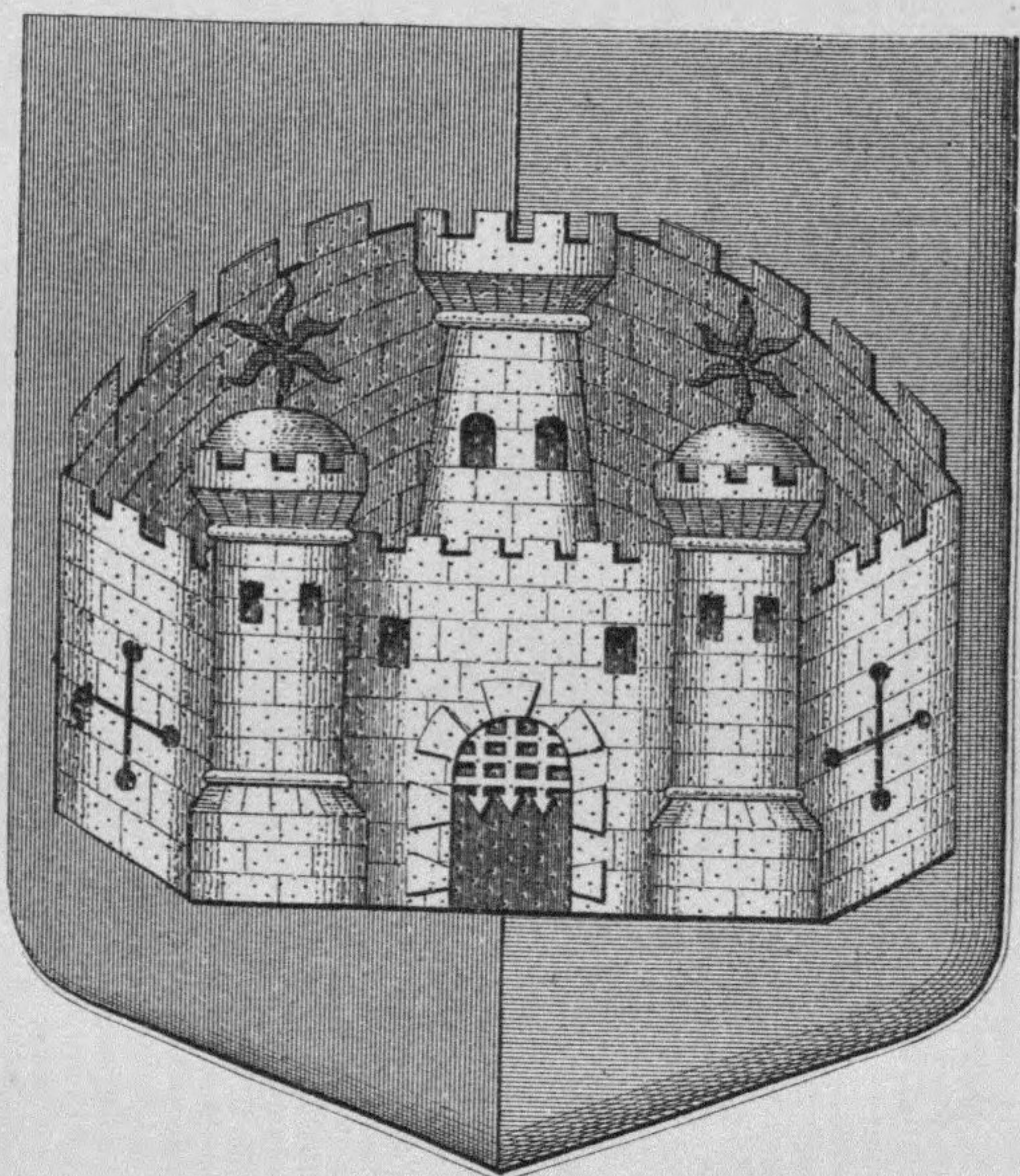
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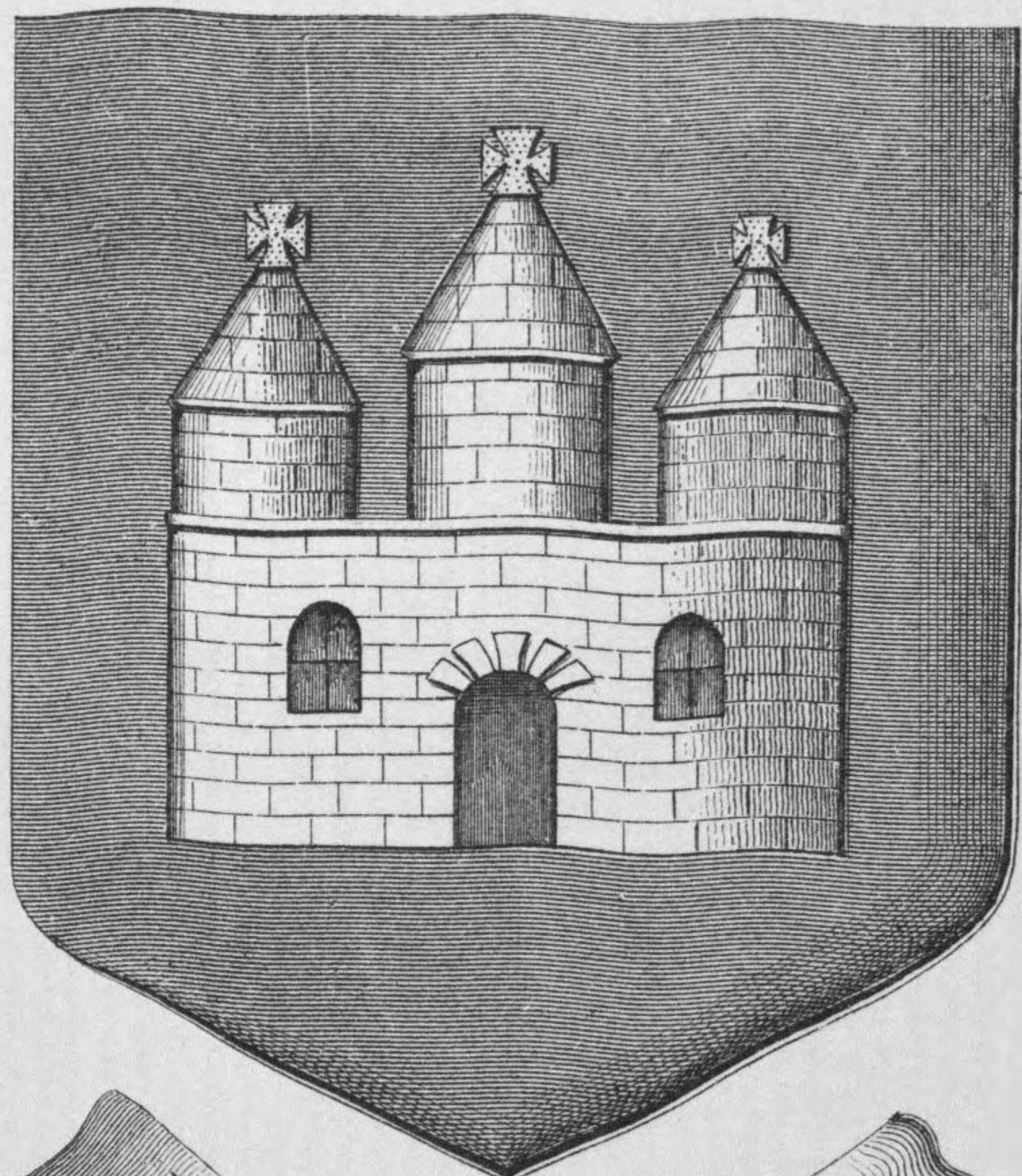
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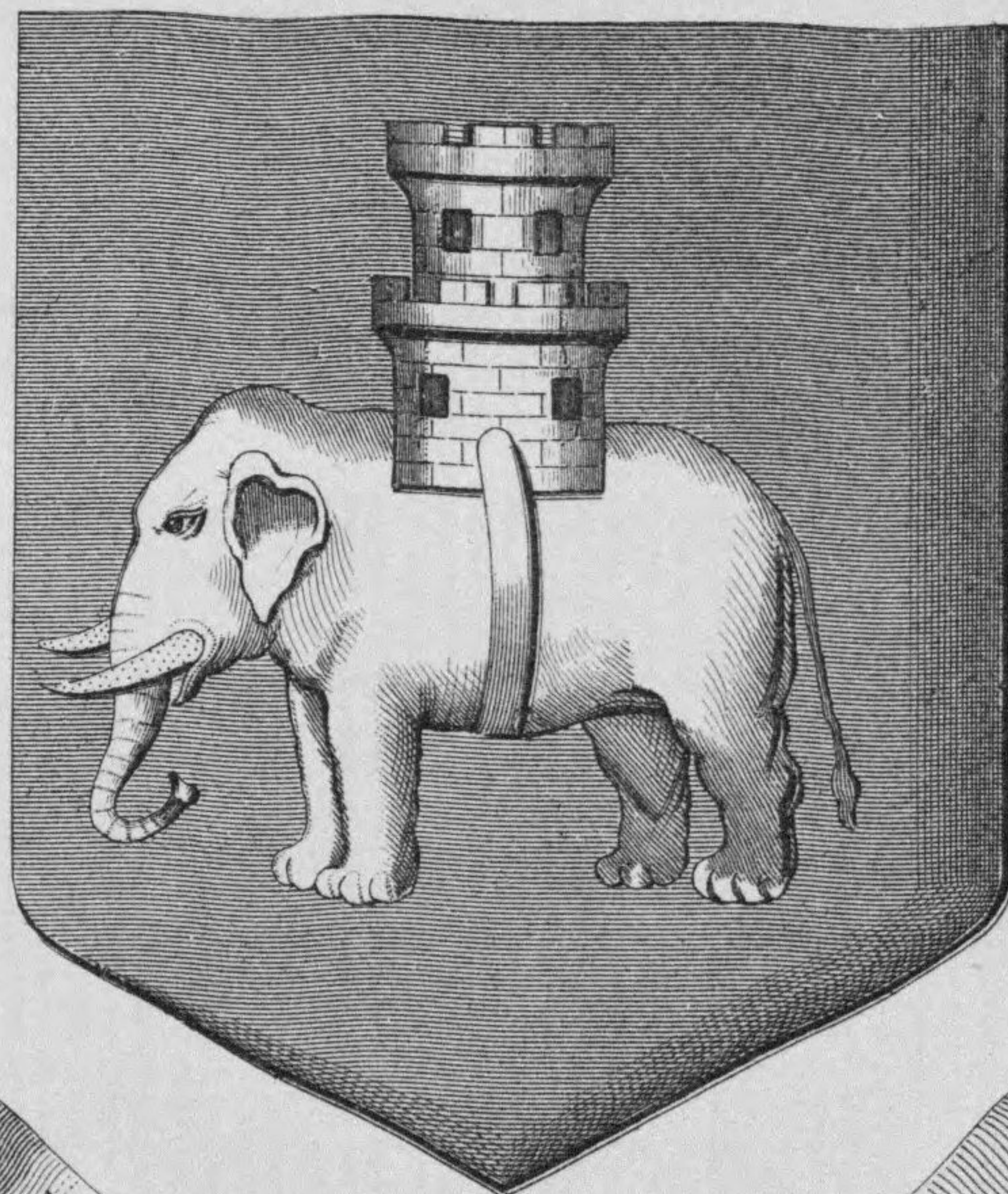
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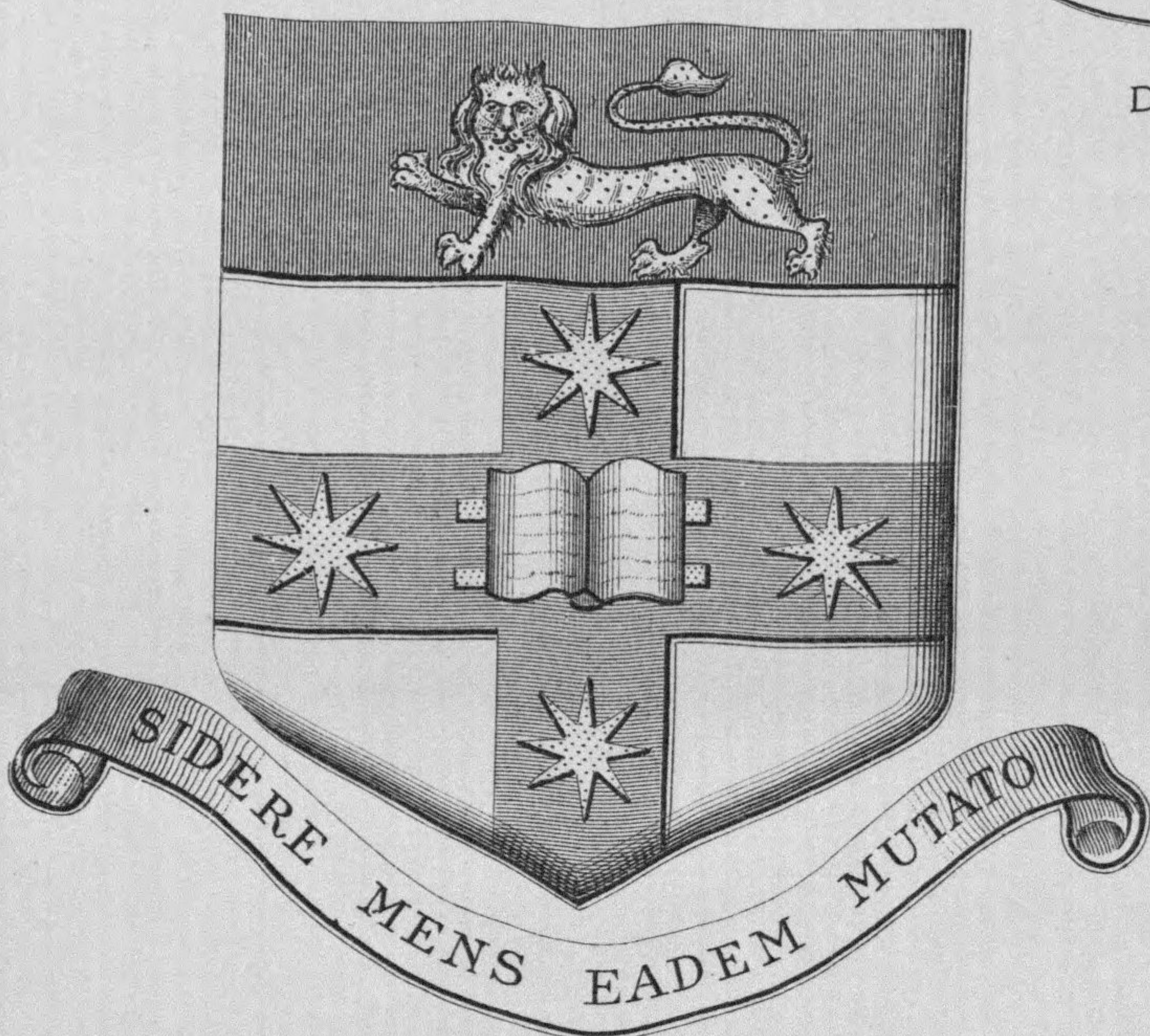
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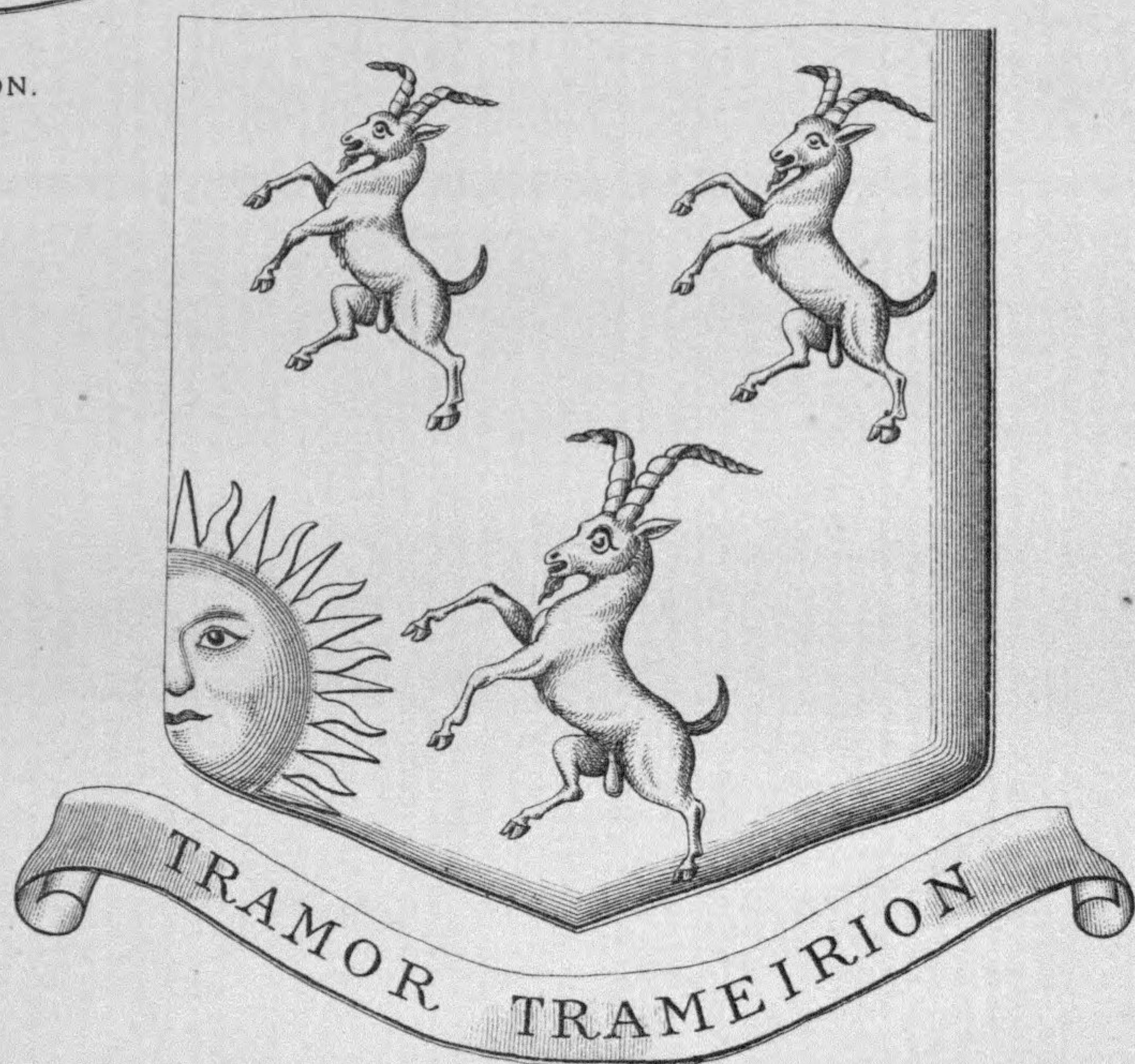
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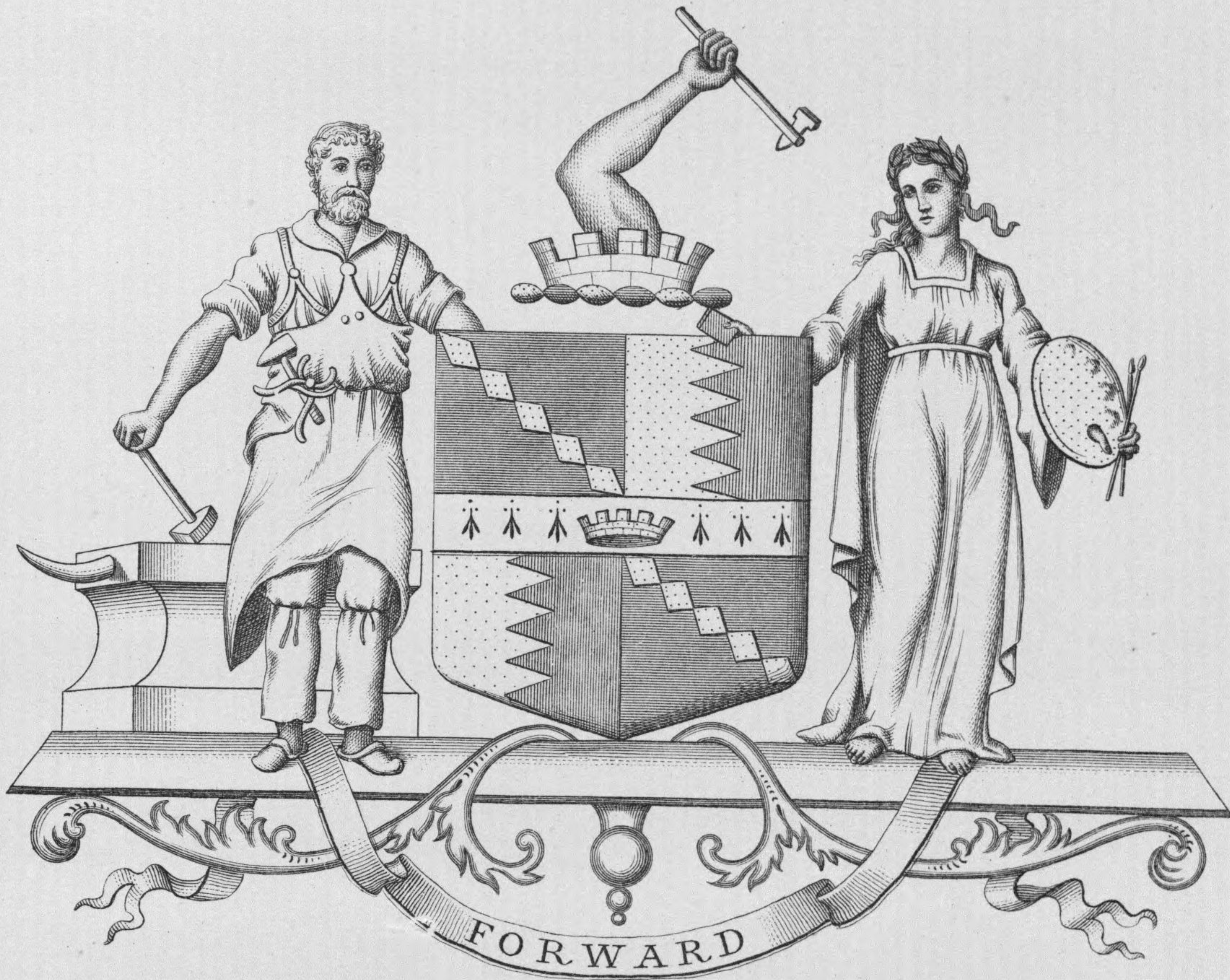
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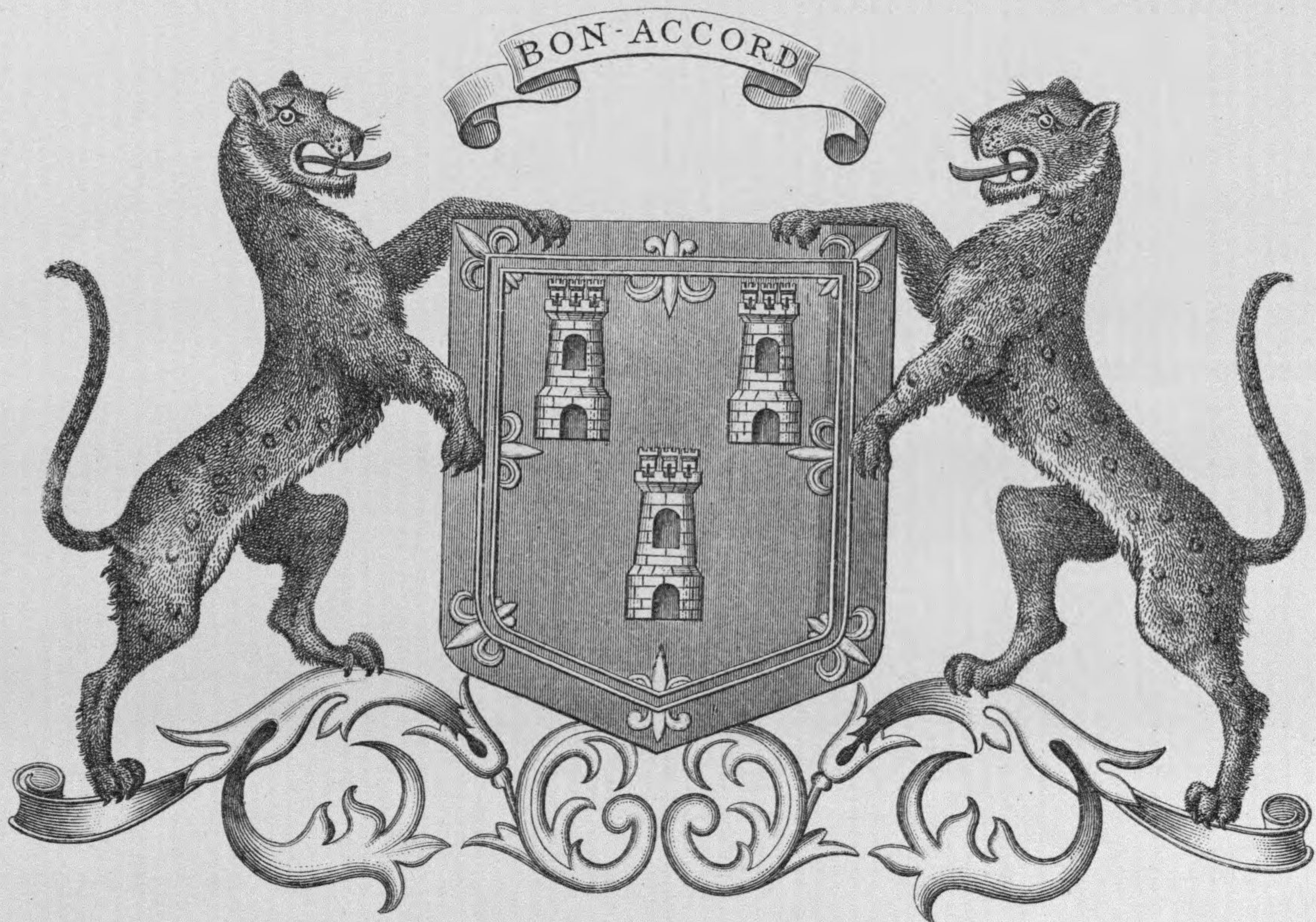


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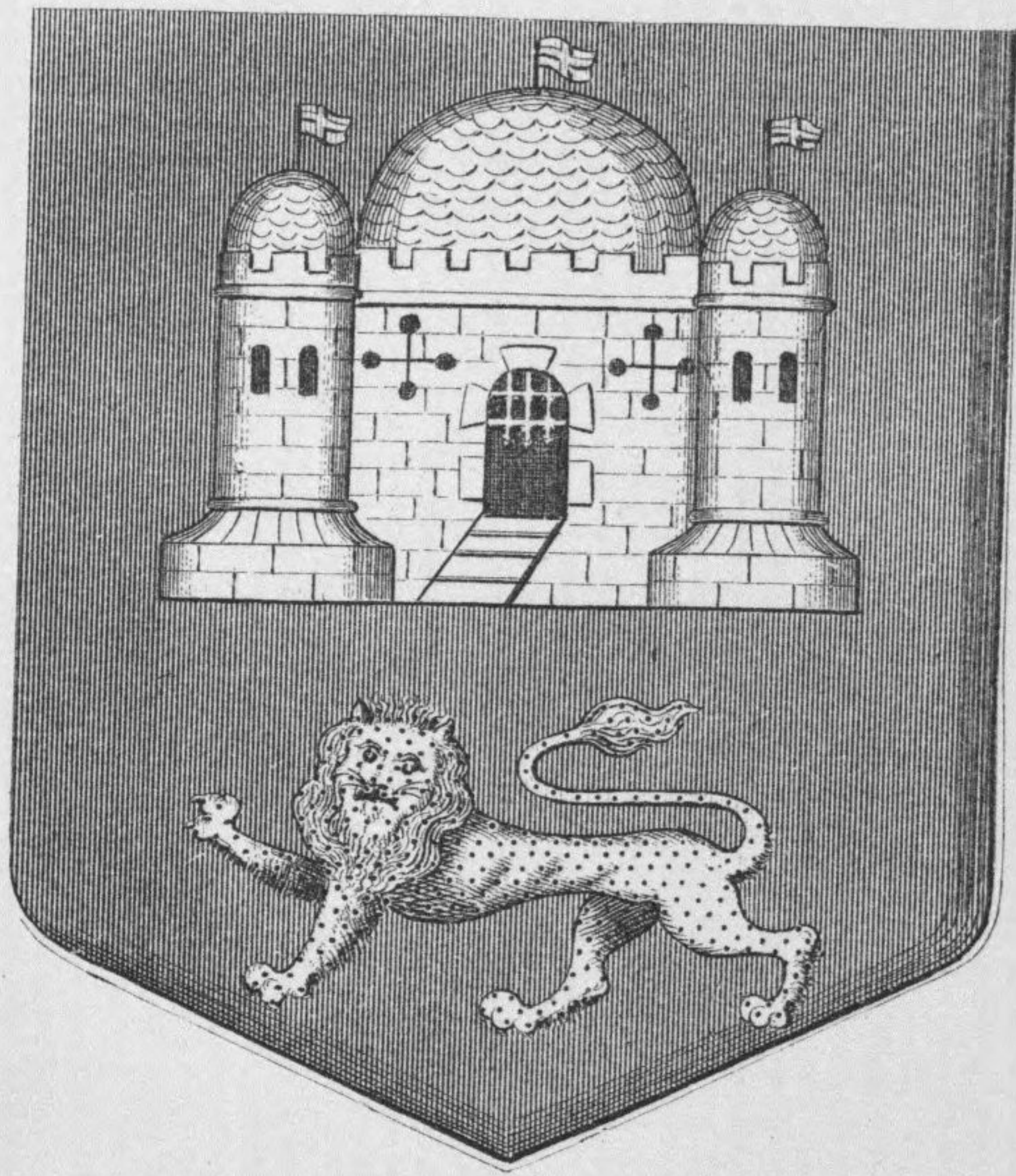
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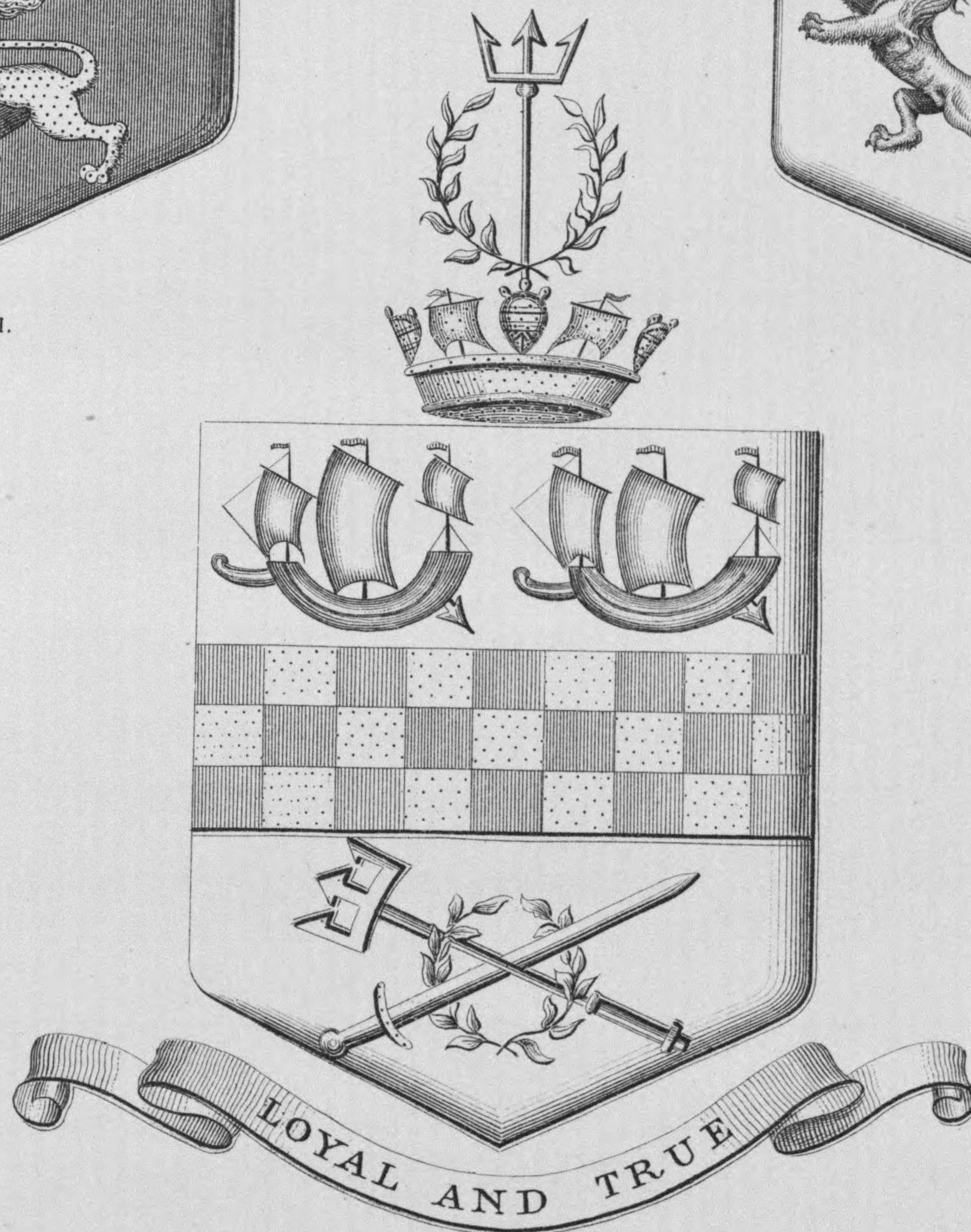
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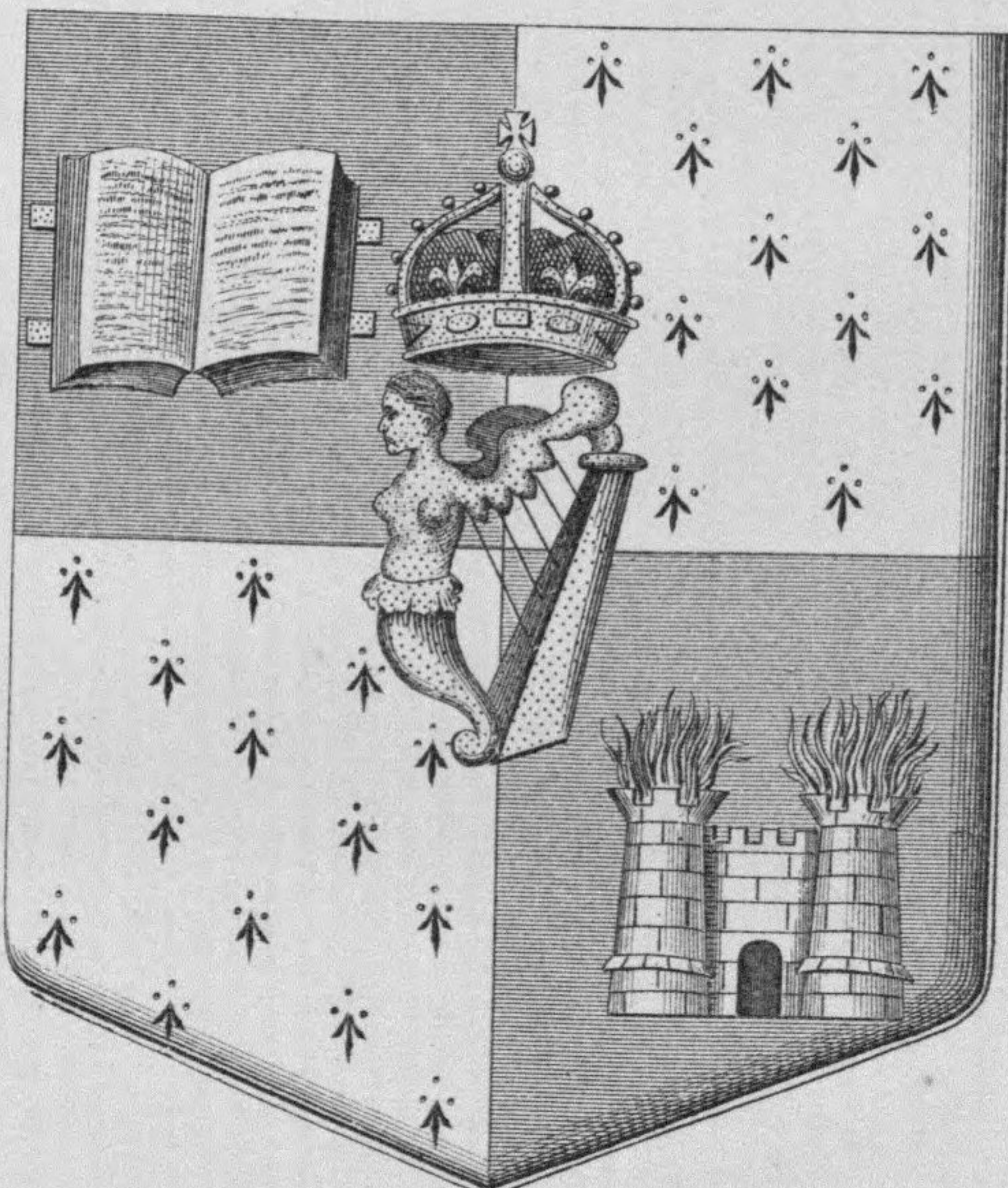
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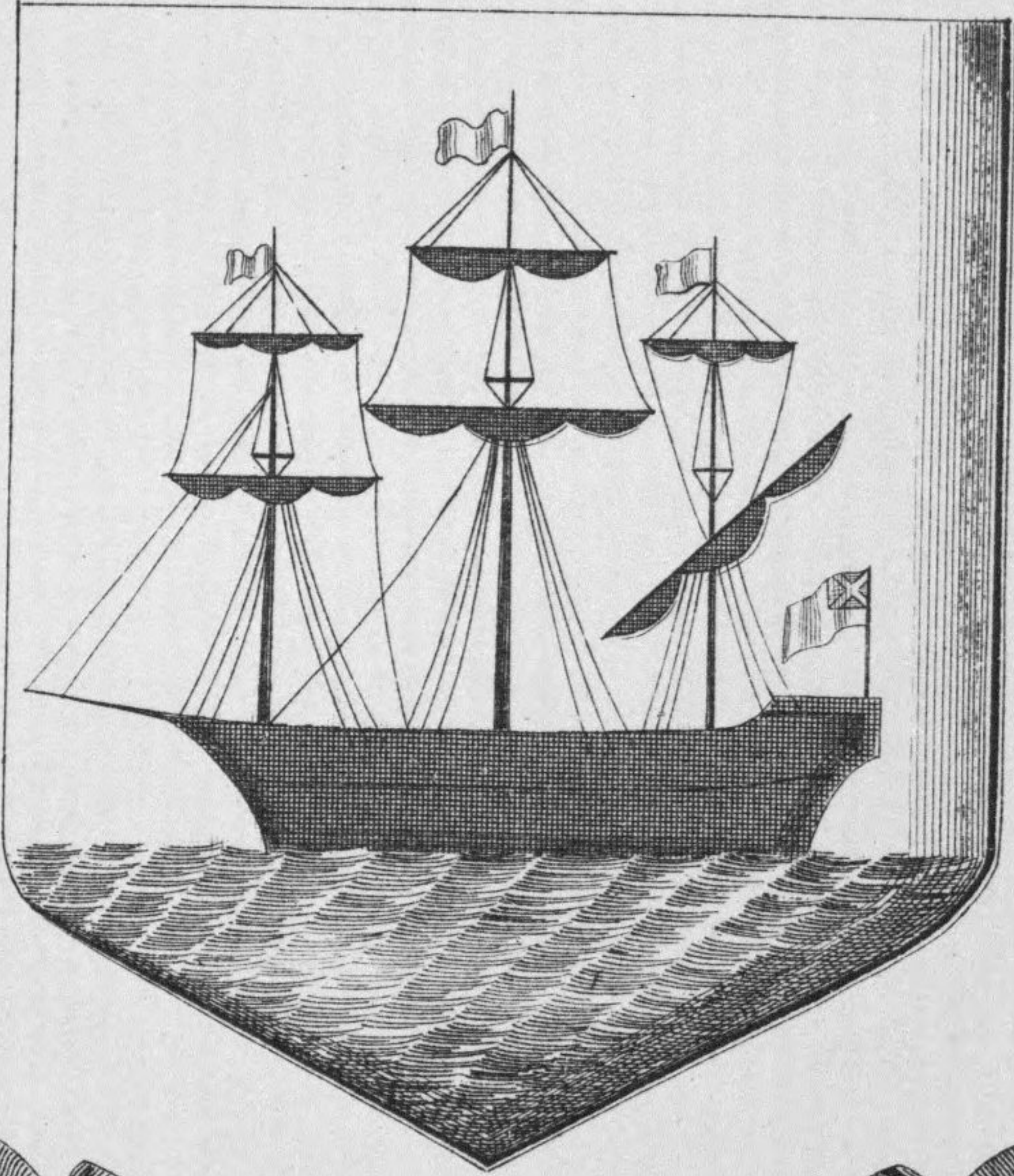
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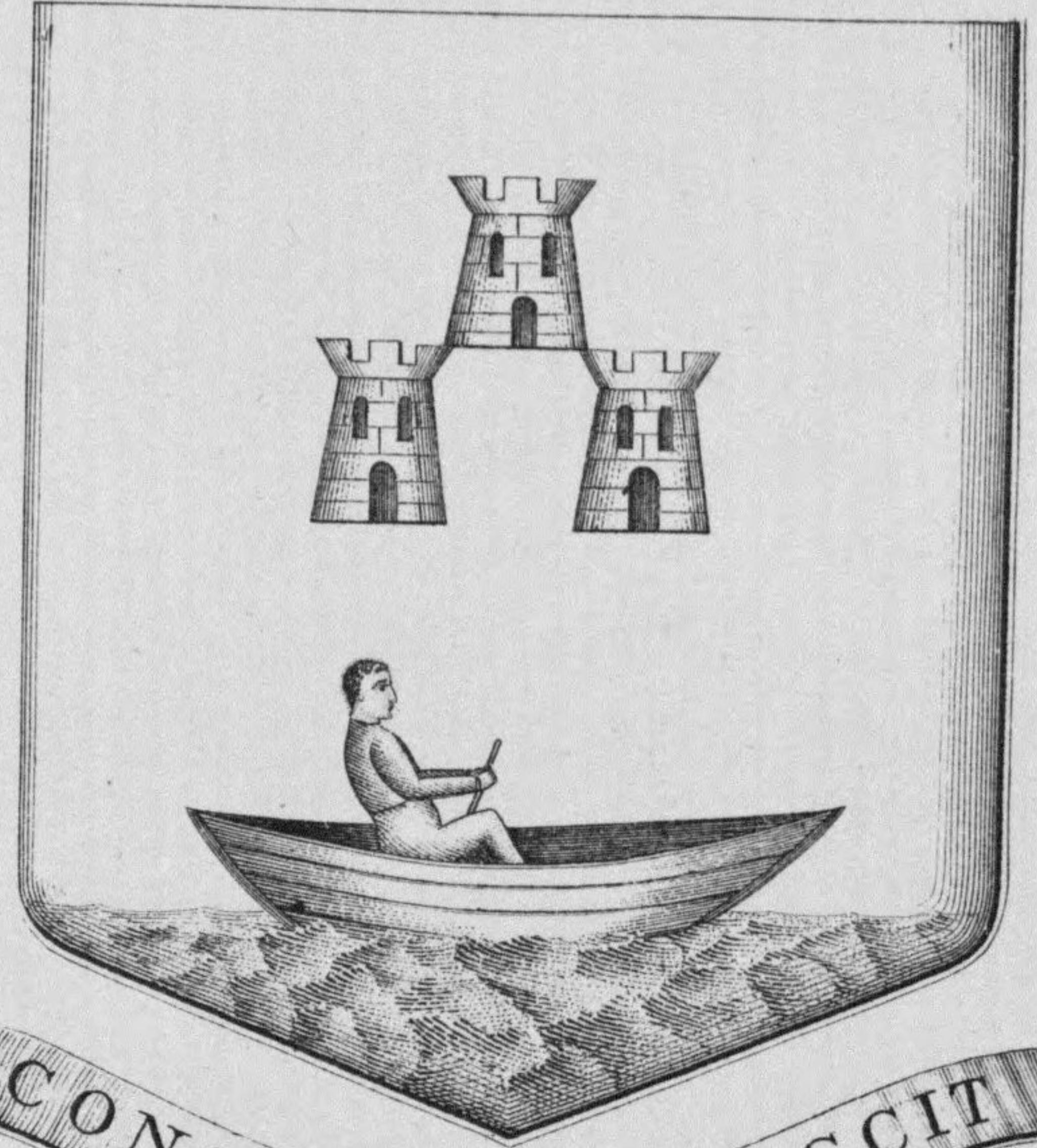


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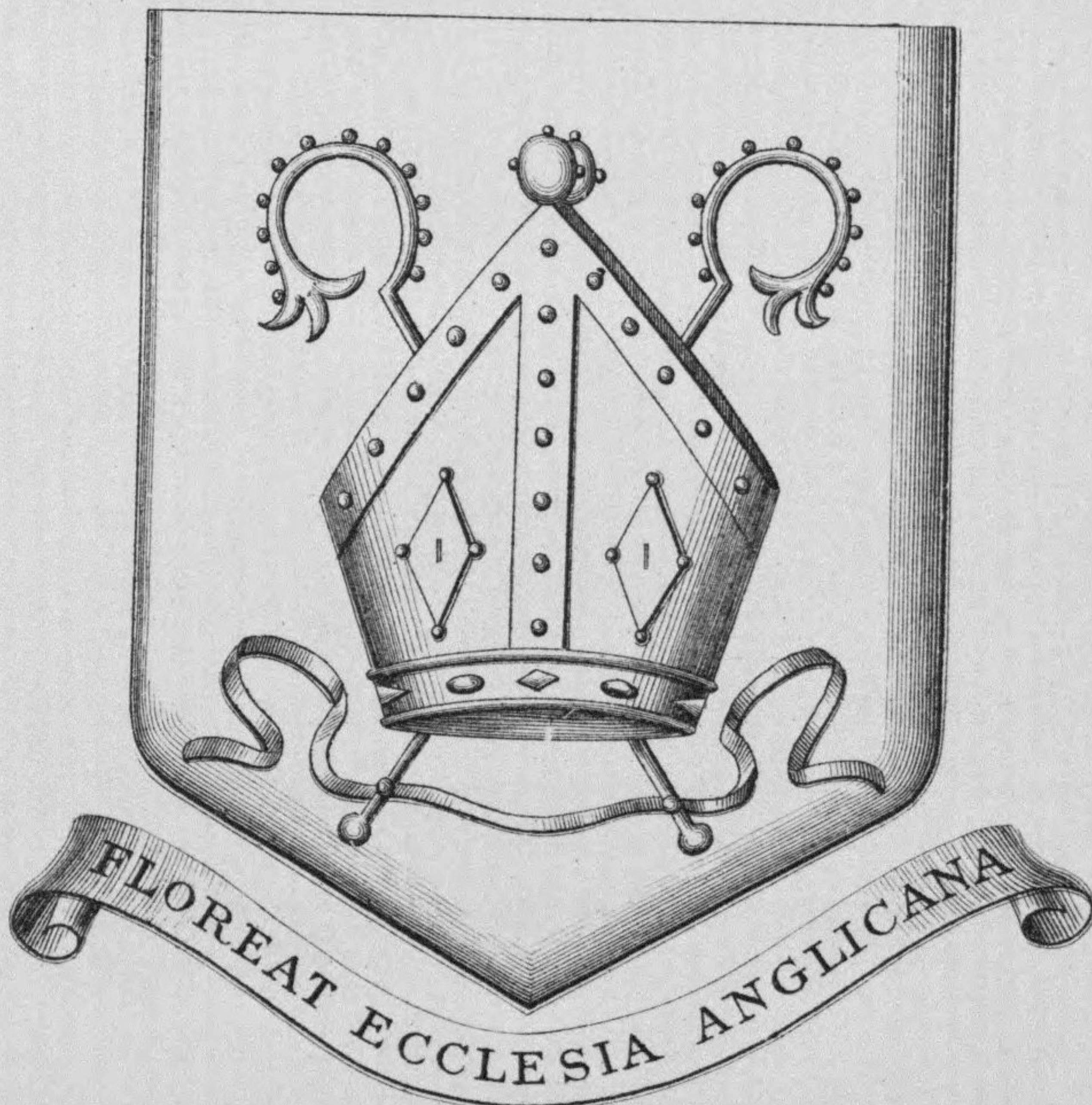
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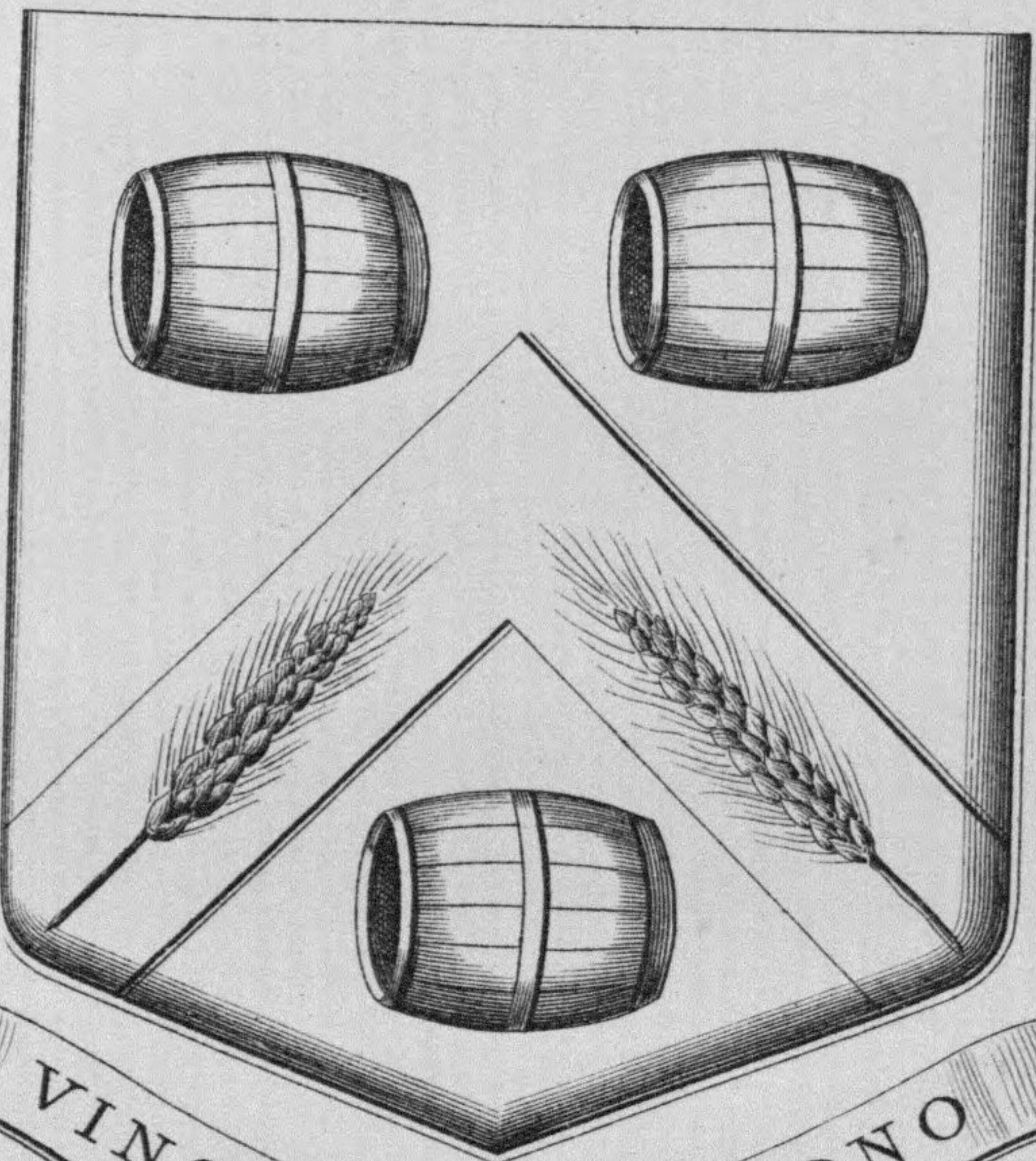
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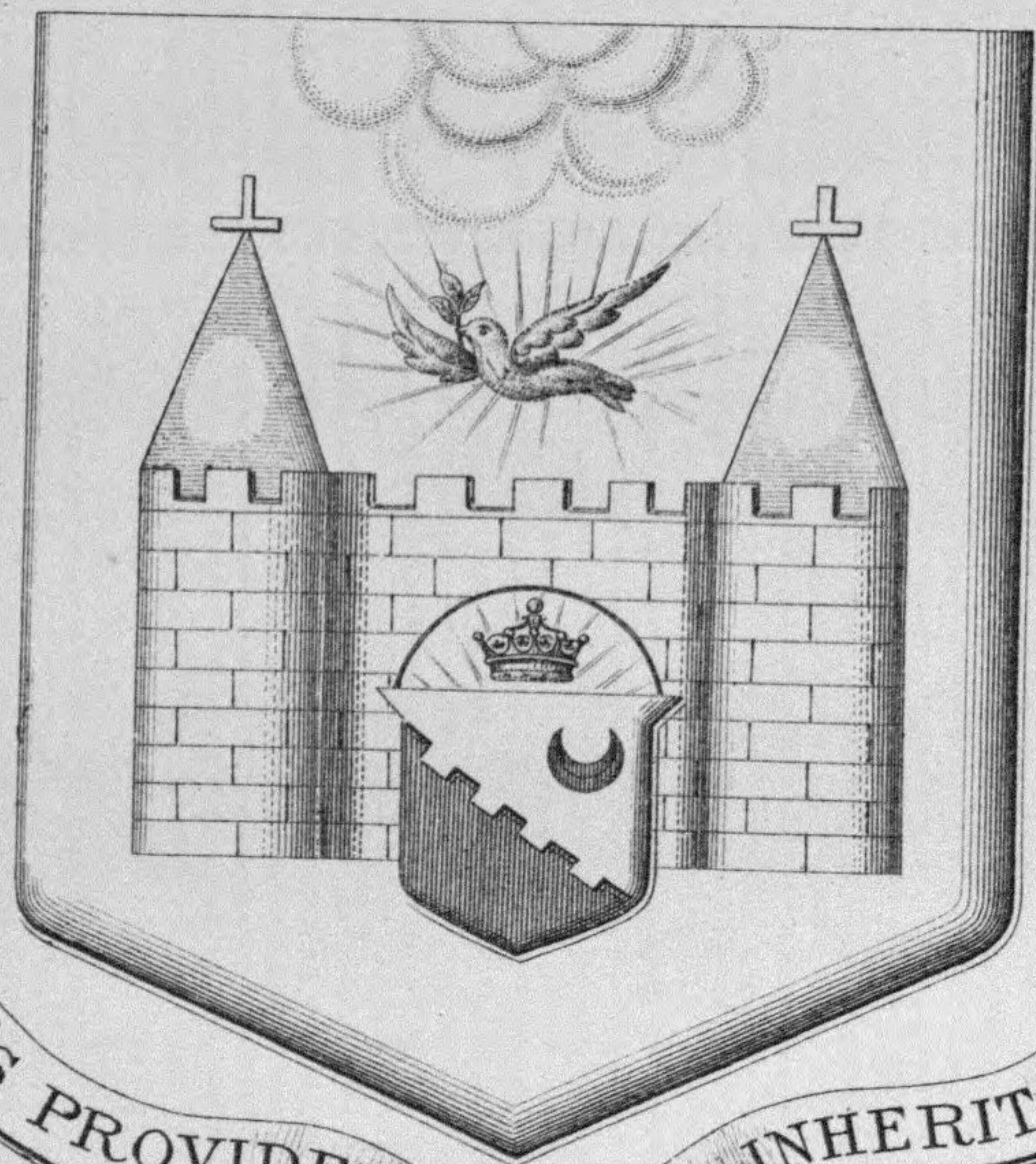
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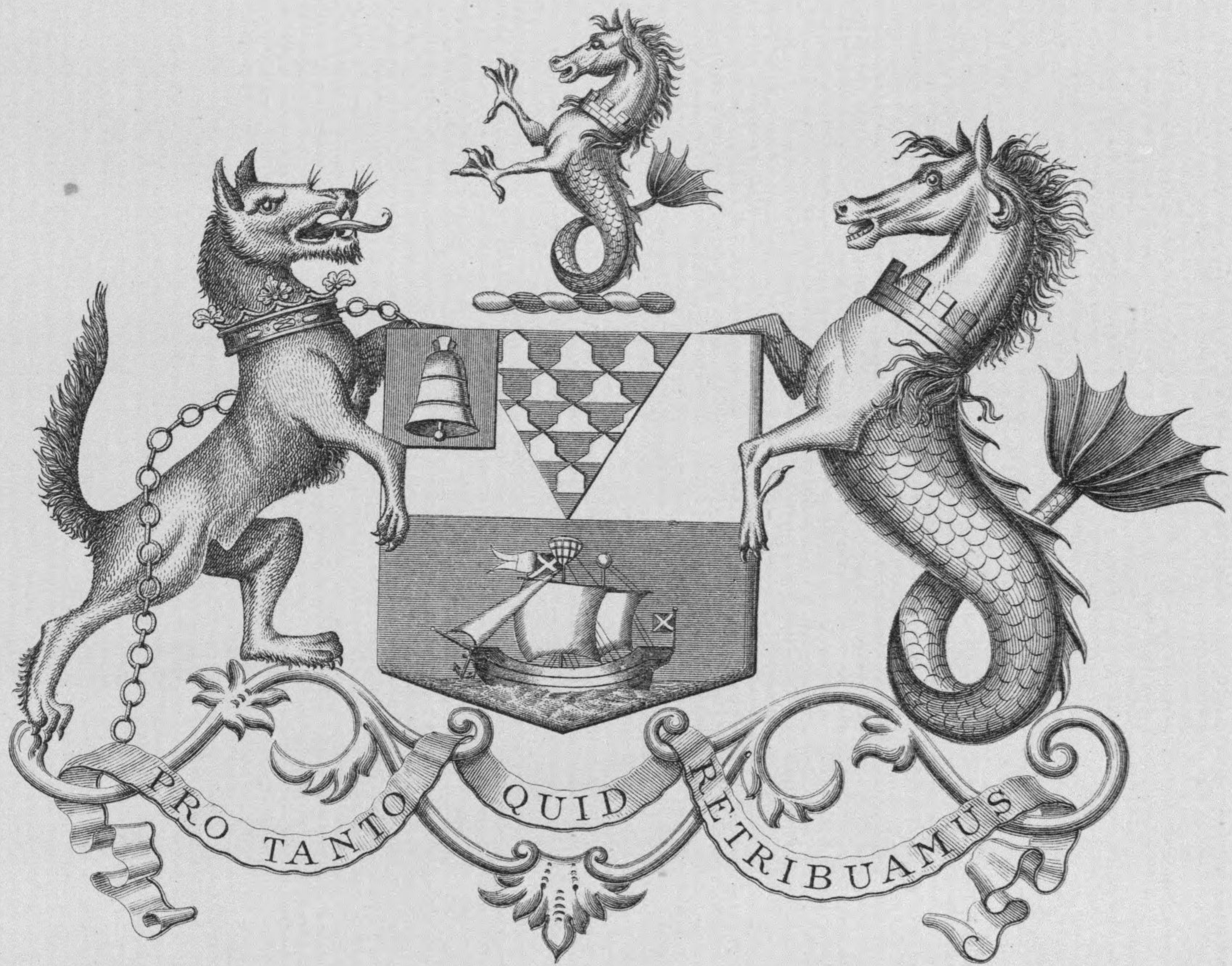
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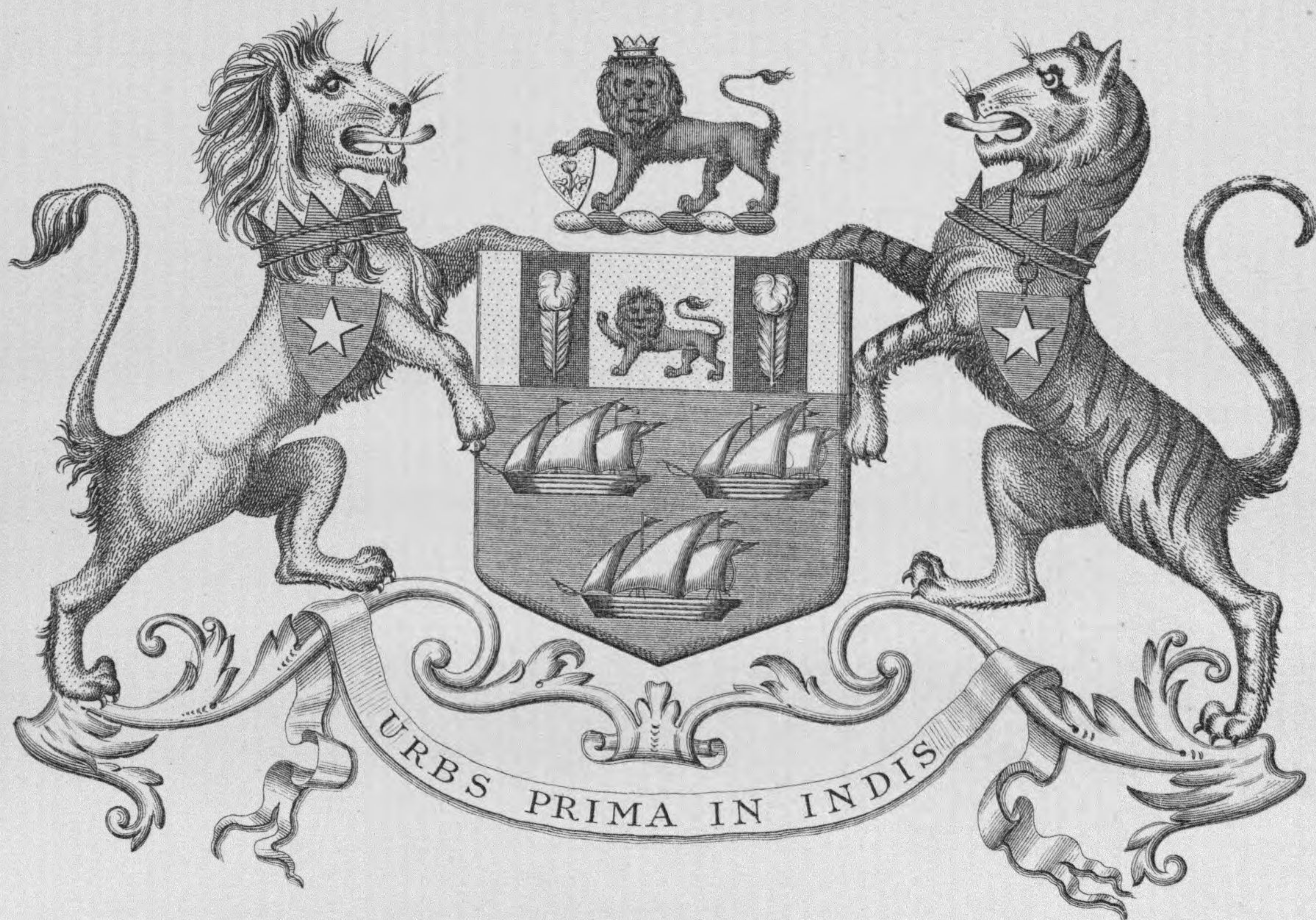


GOD'S PROVIDENCE IS OUR INHERITANCE

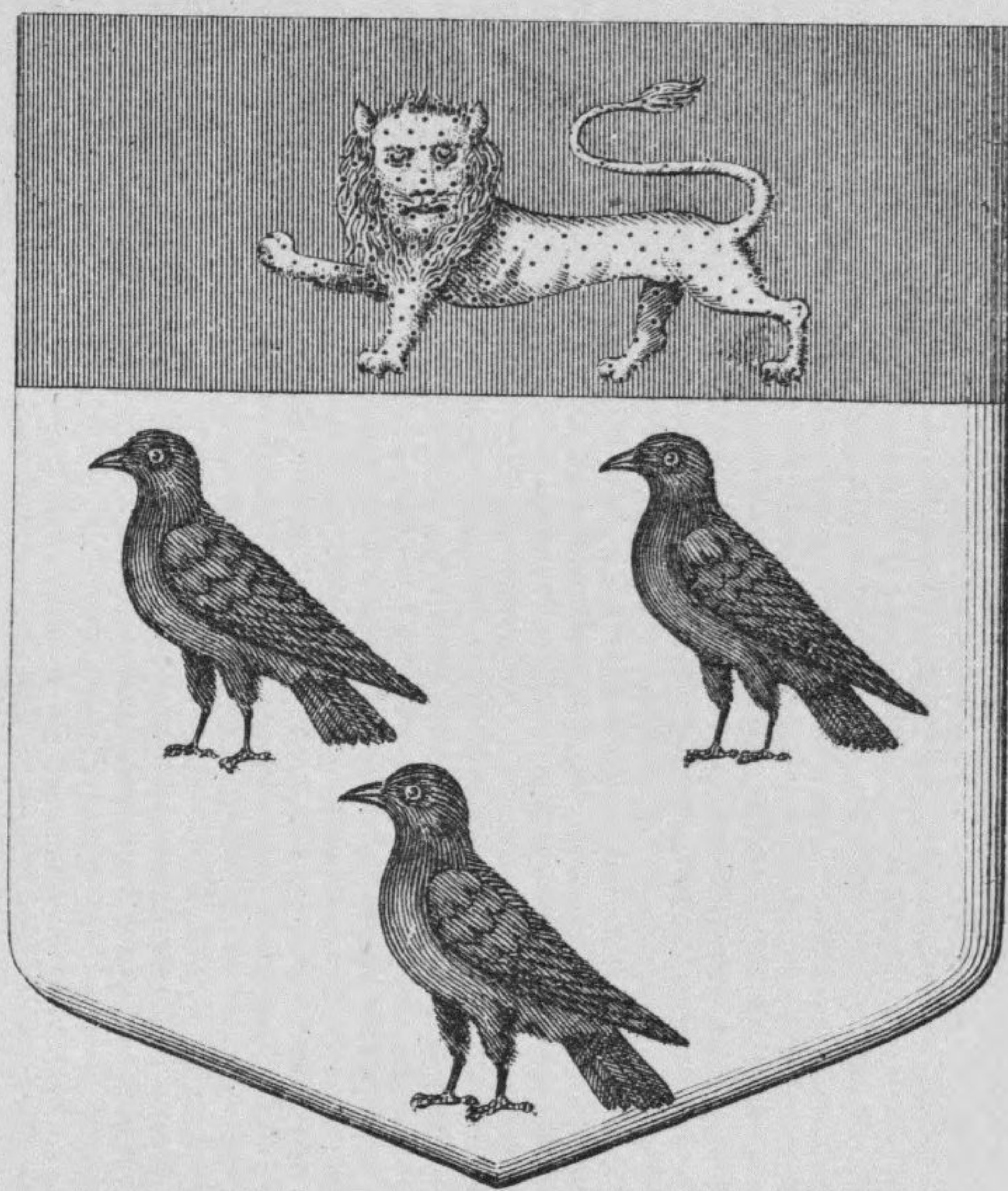
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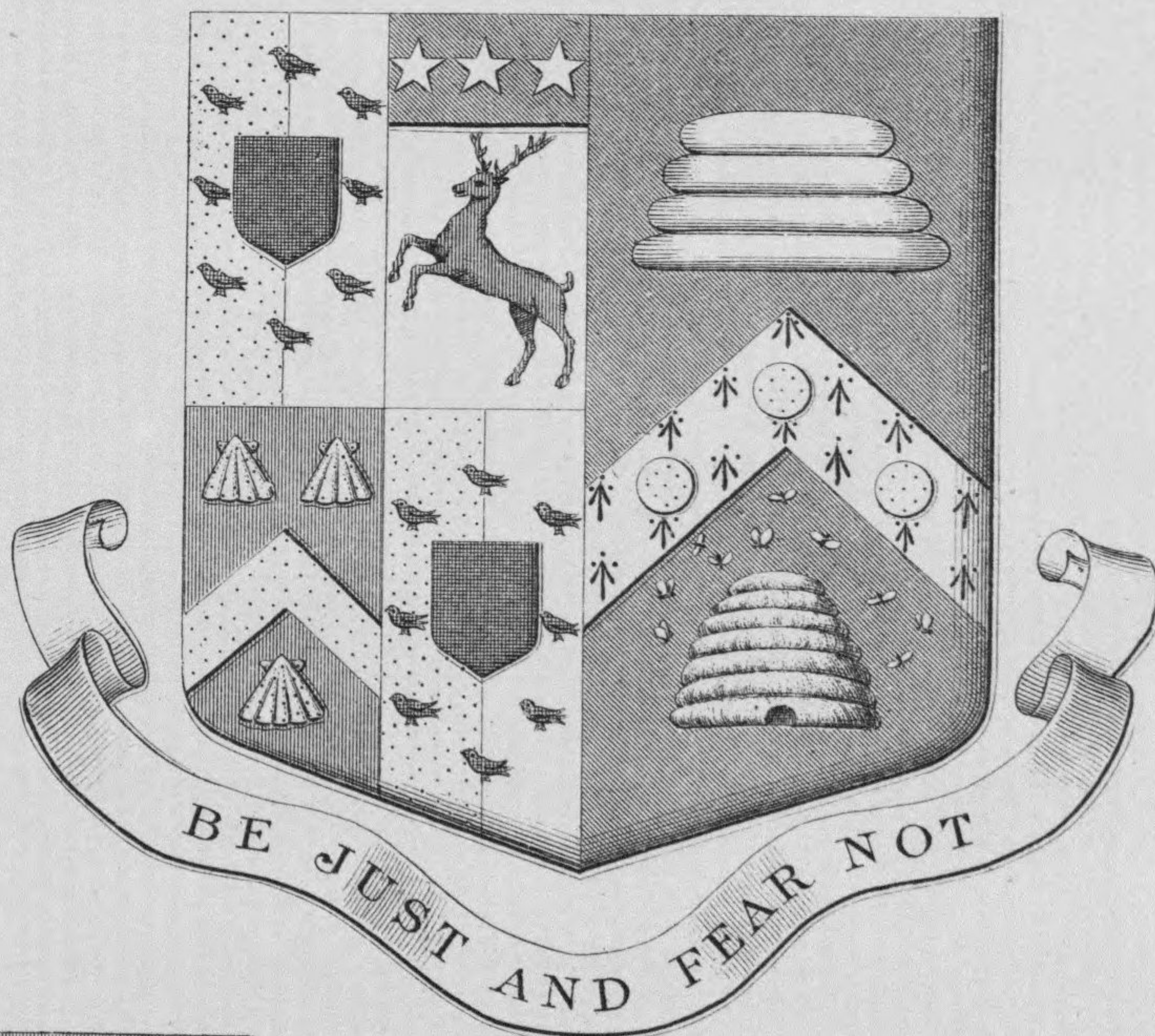
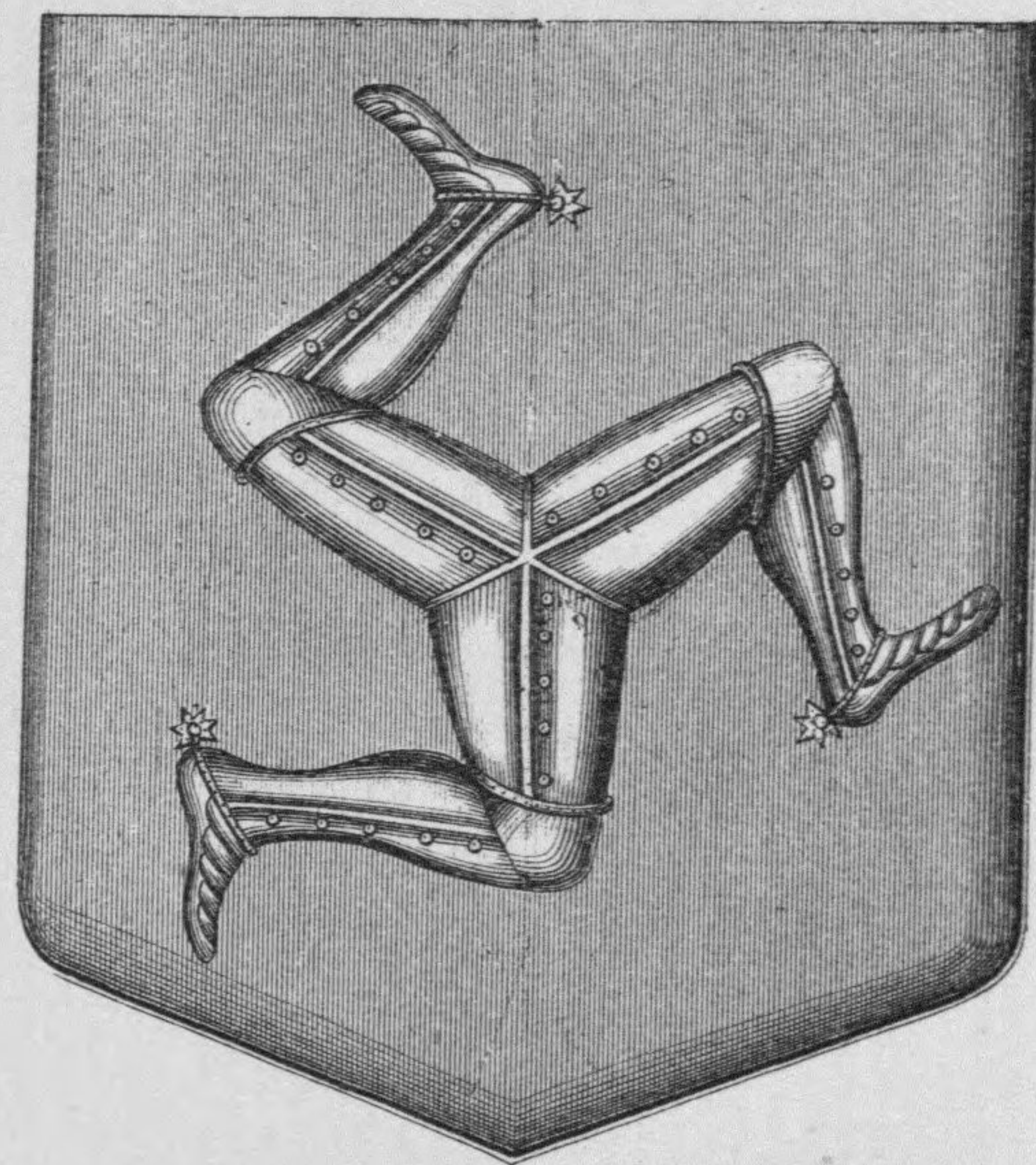
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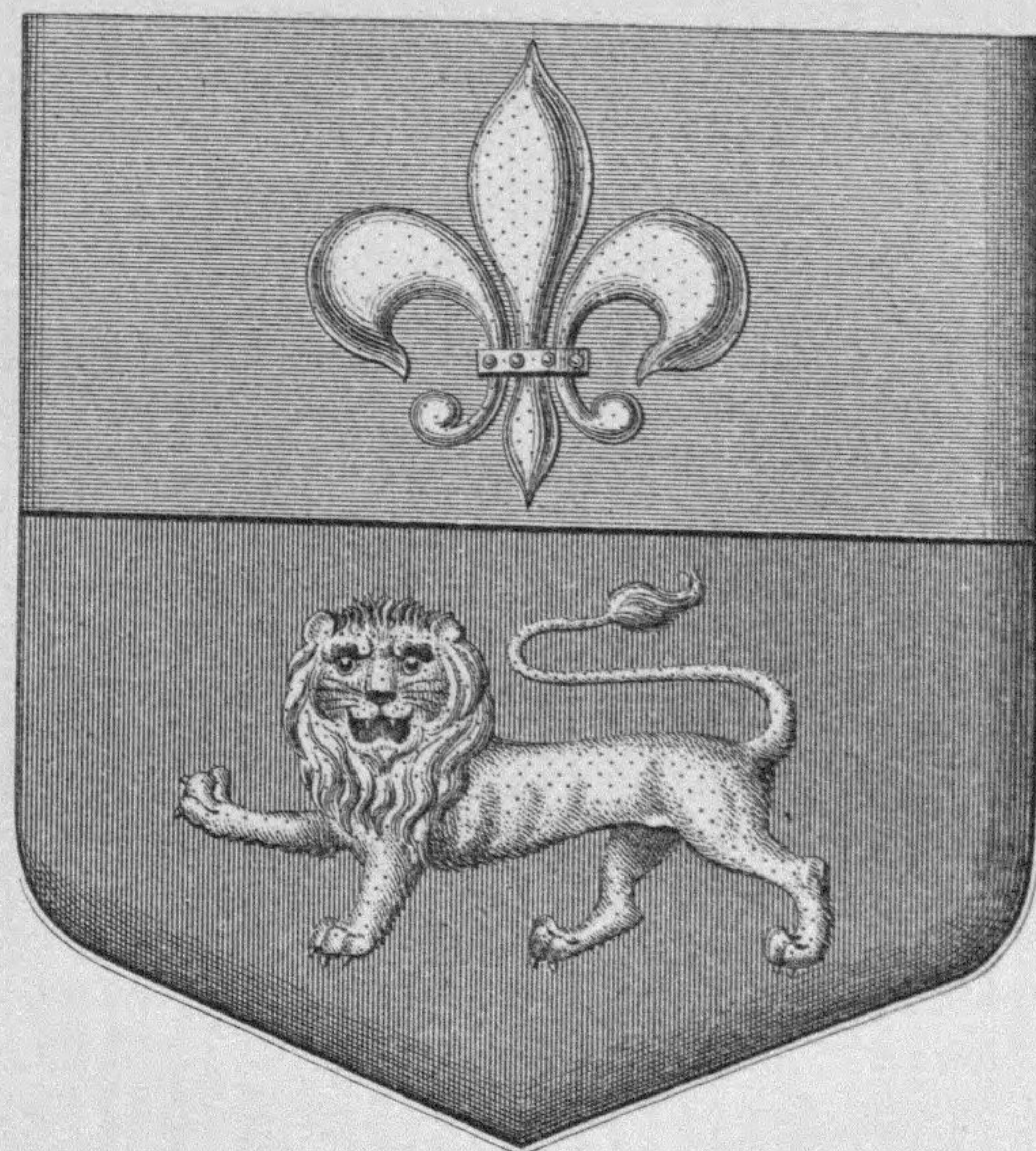
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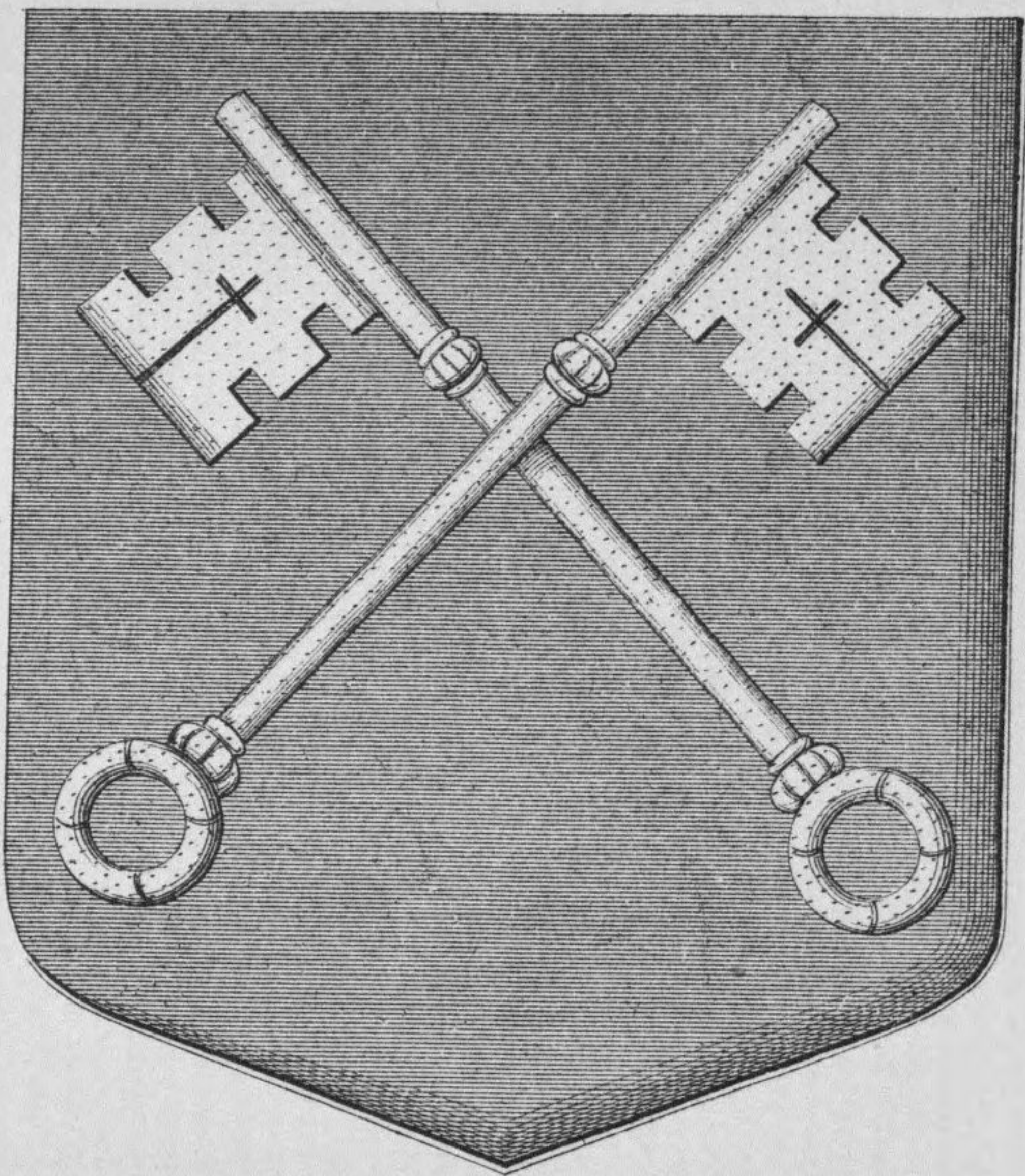
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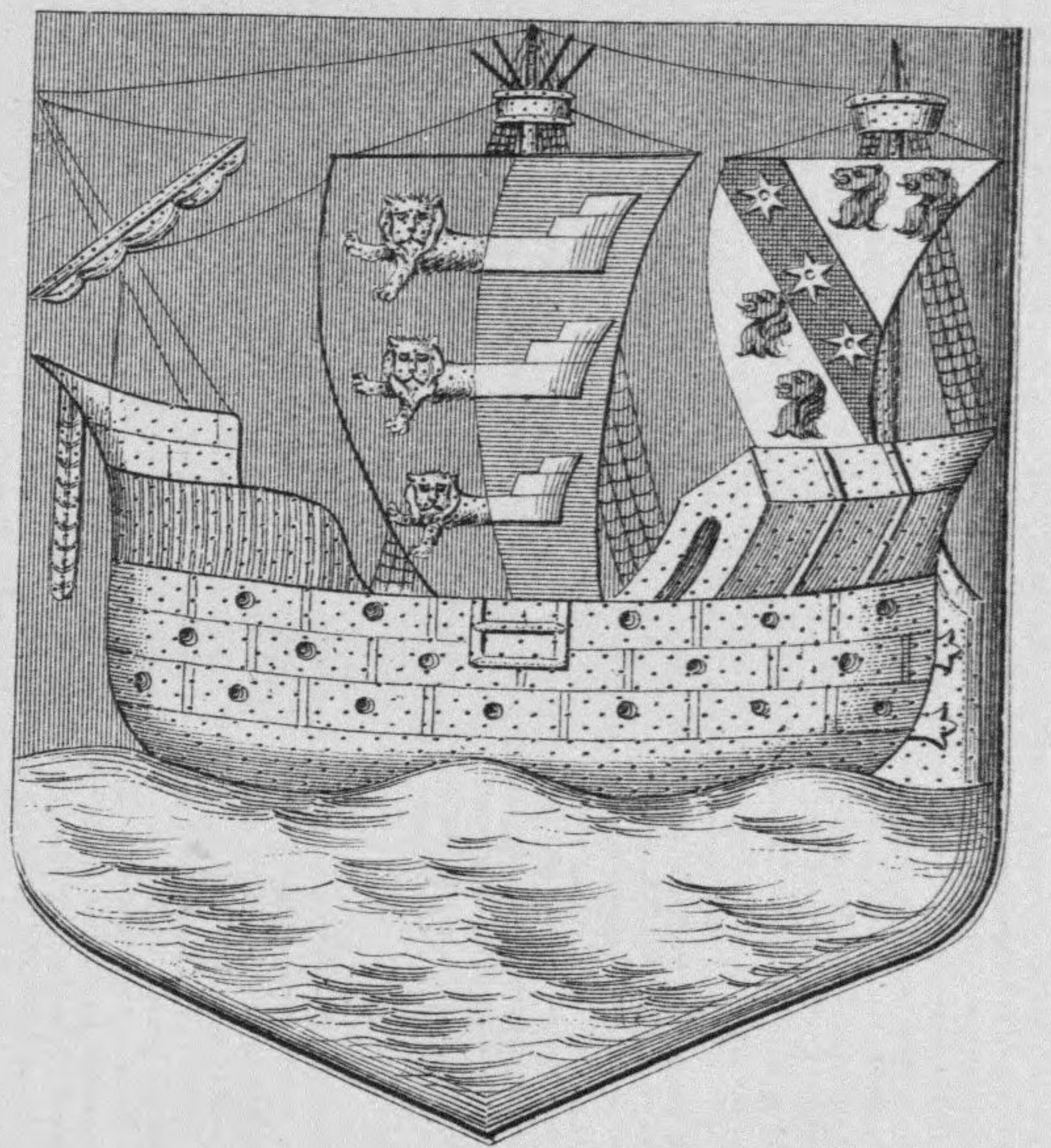
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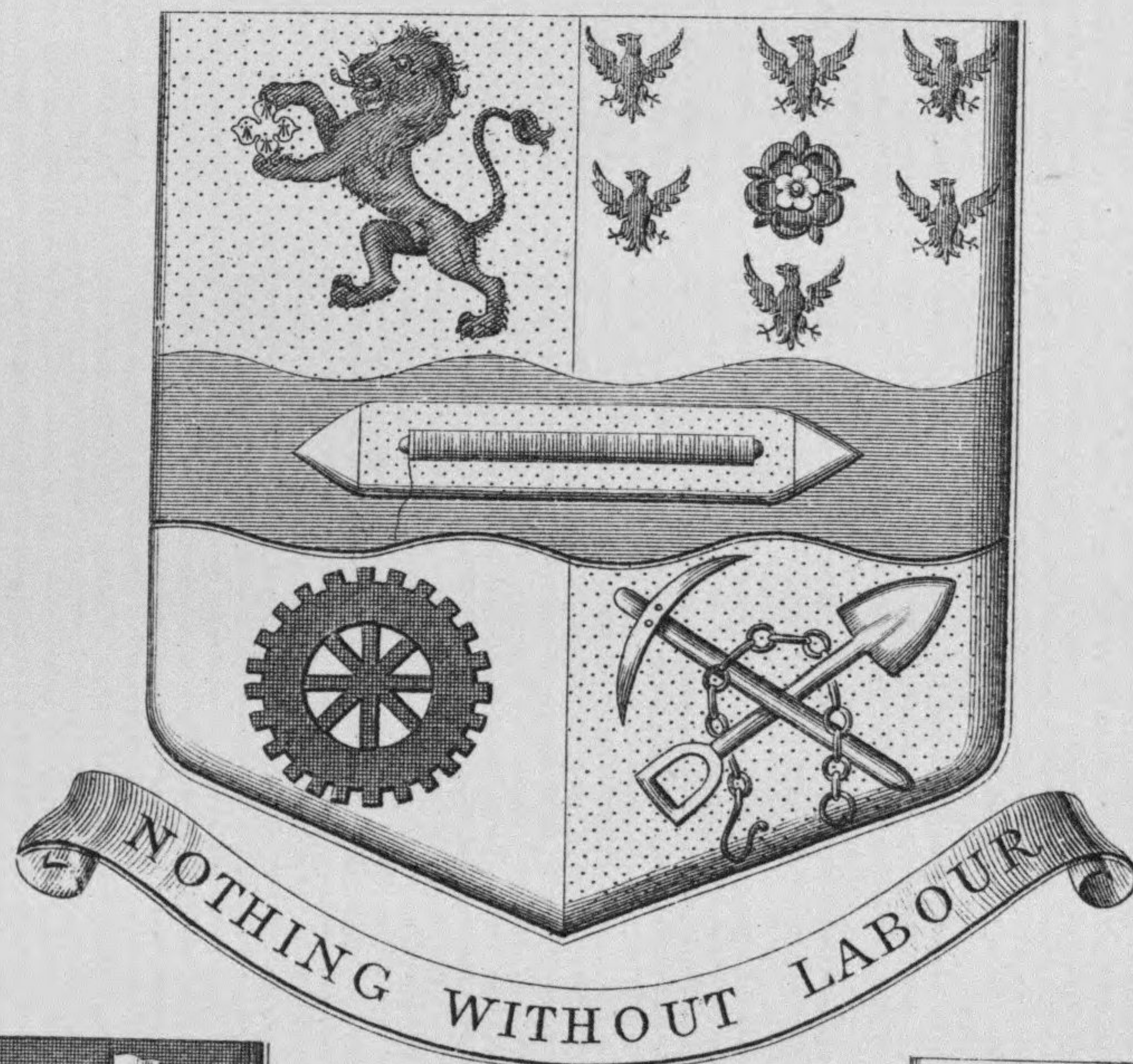
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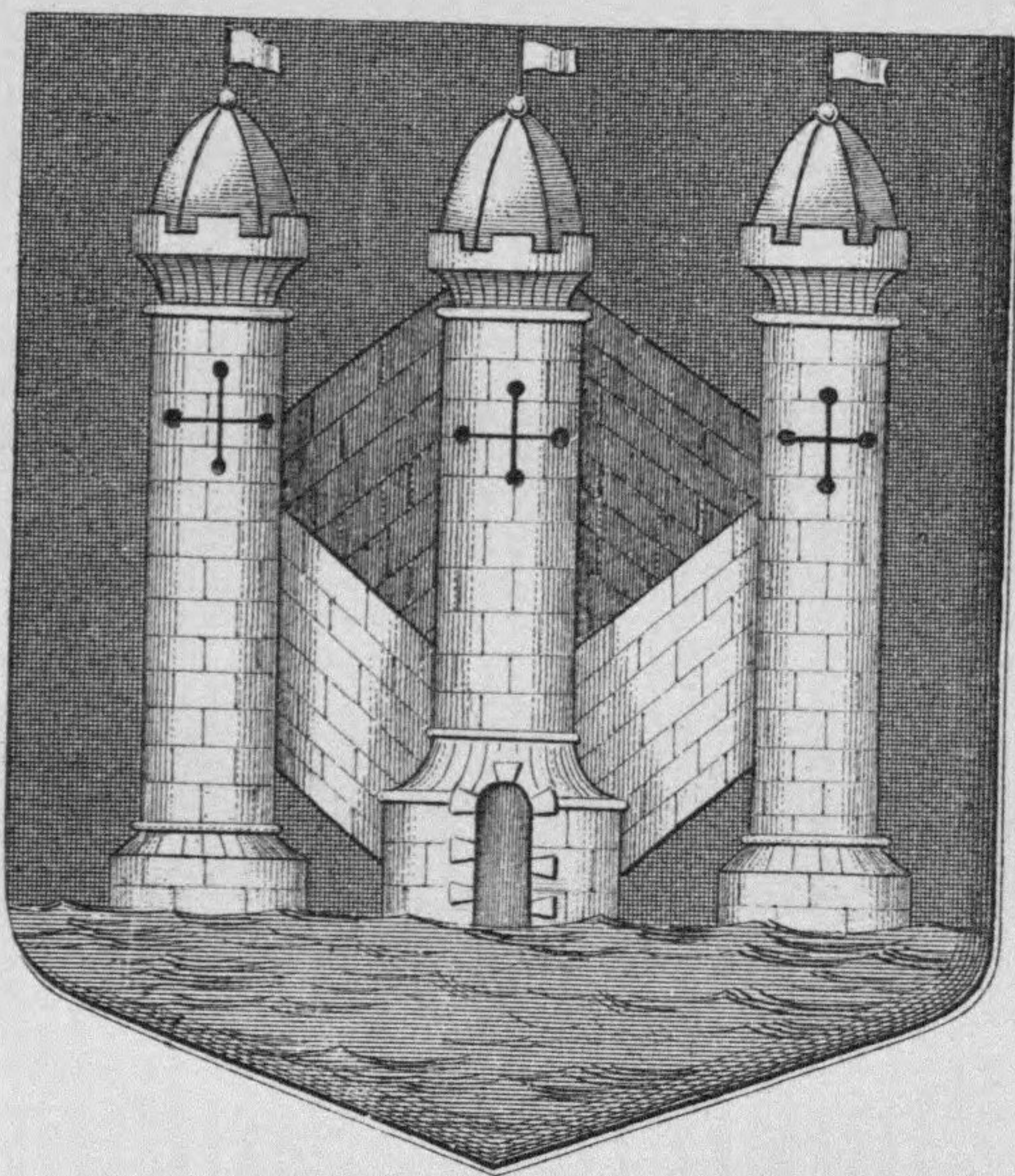
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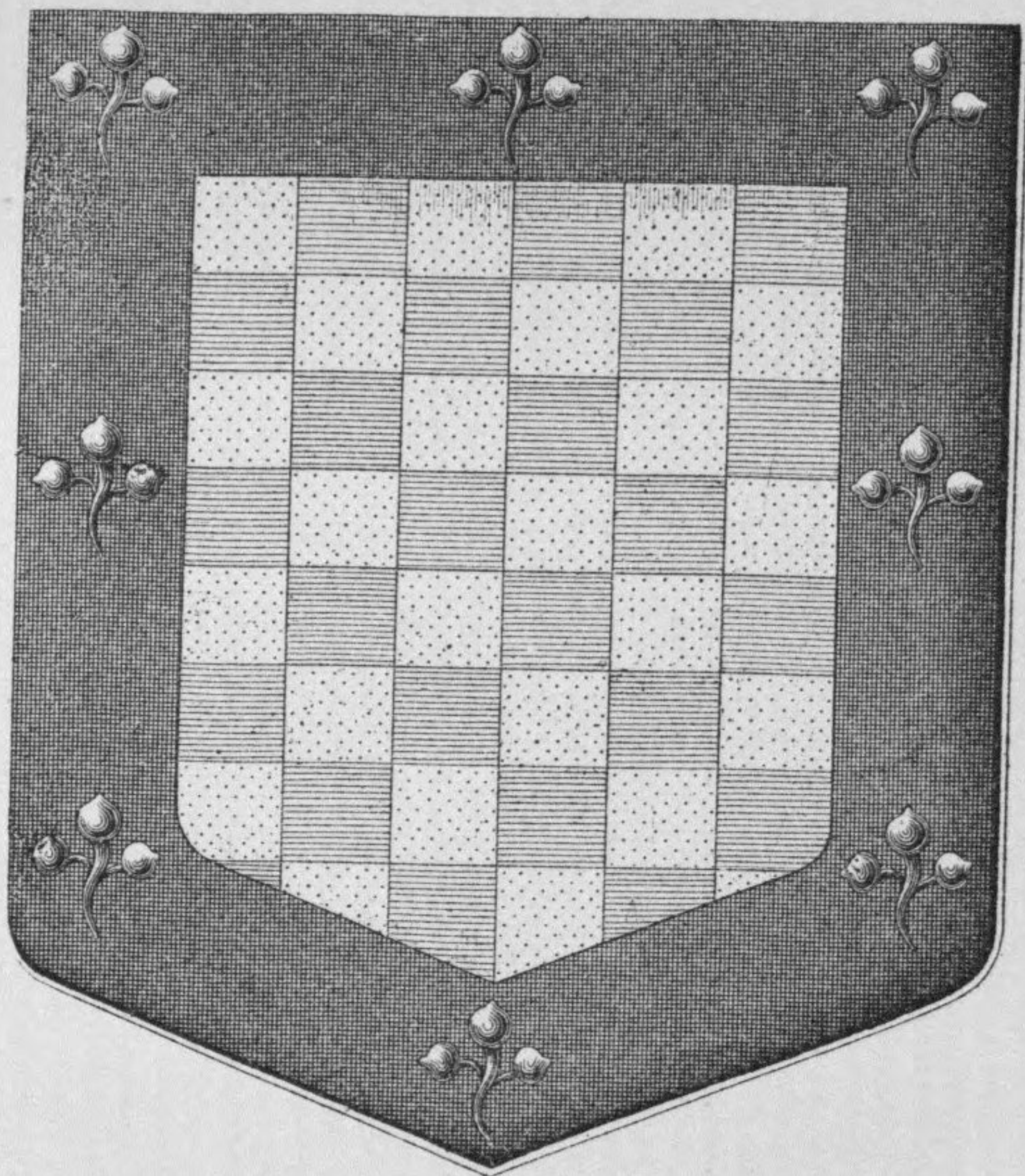
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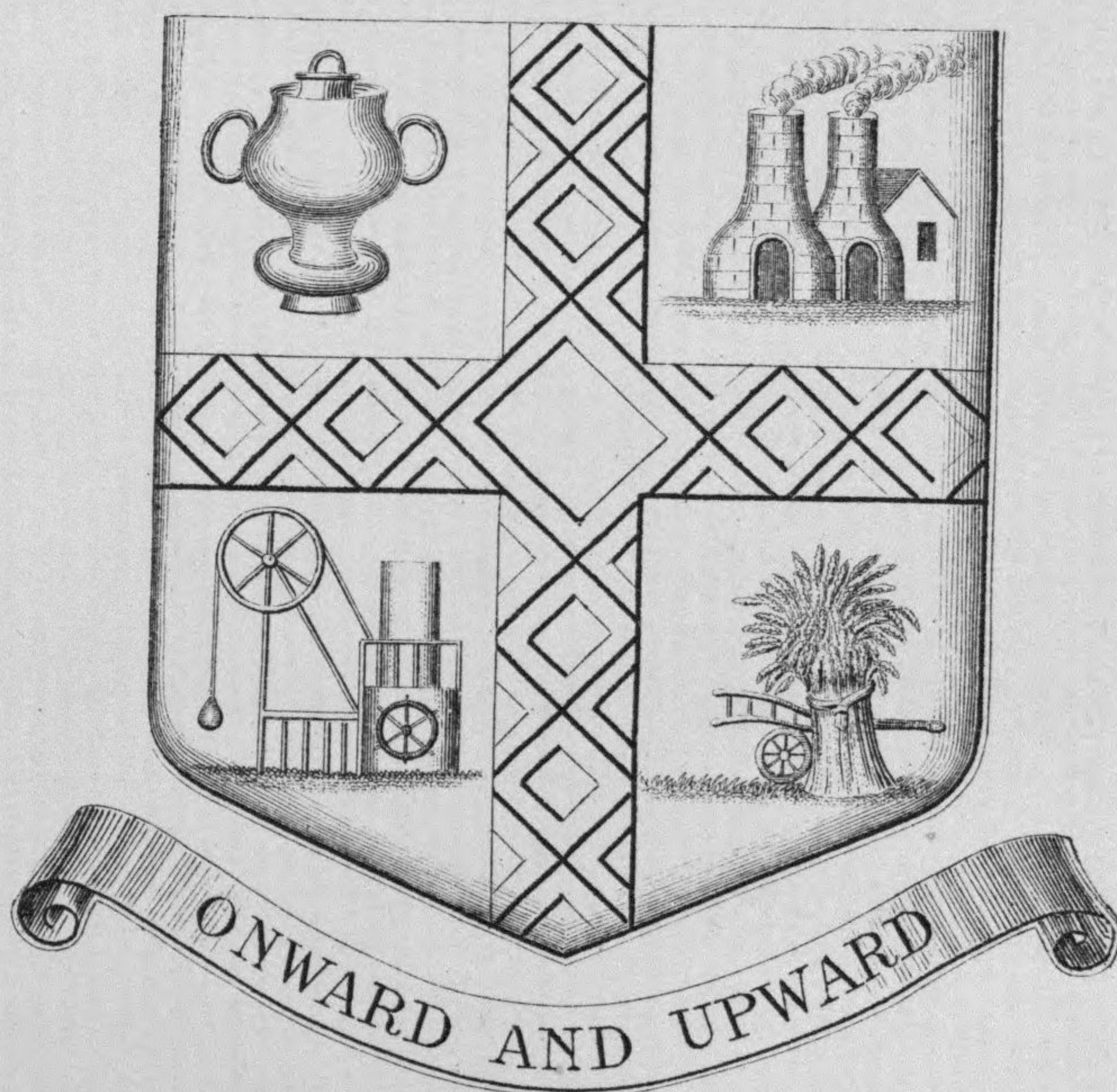
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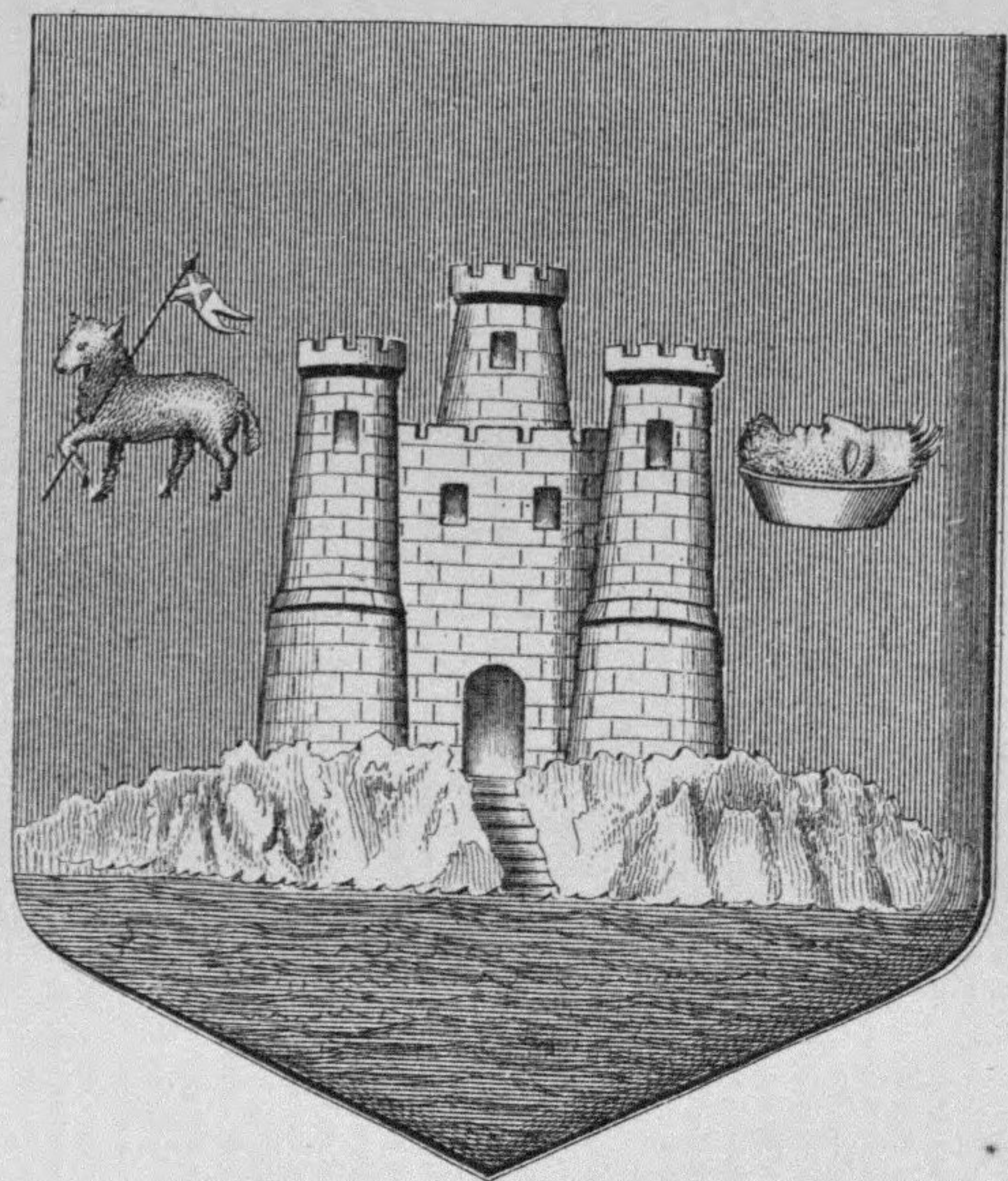
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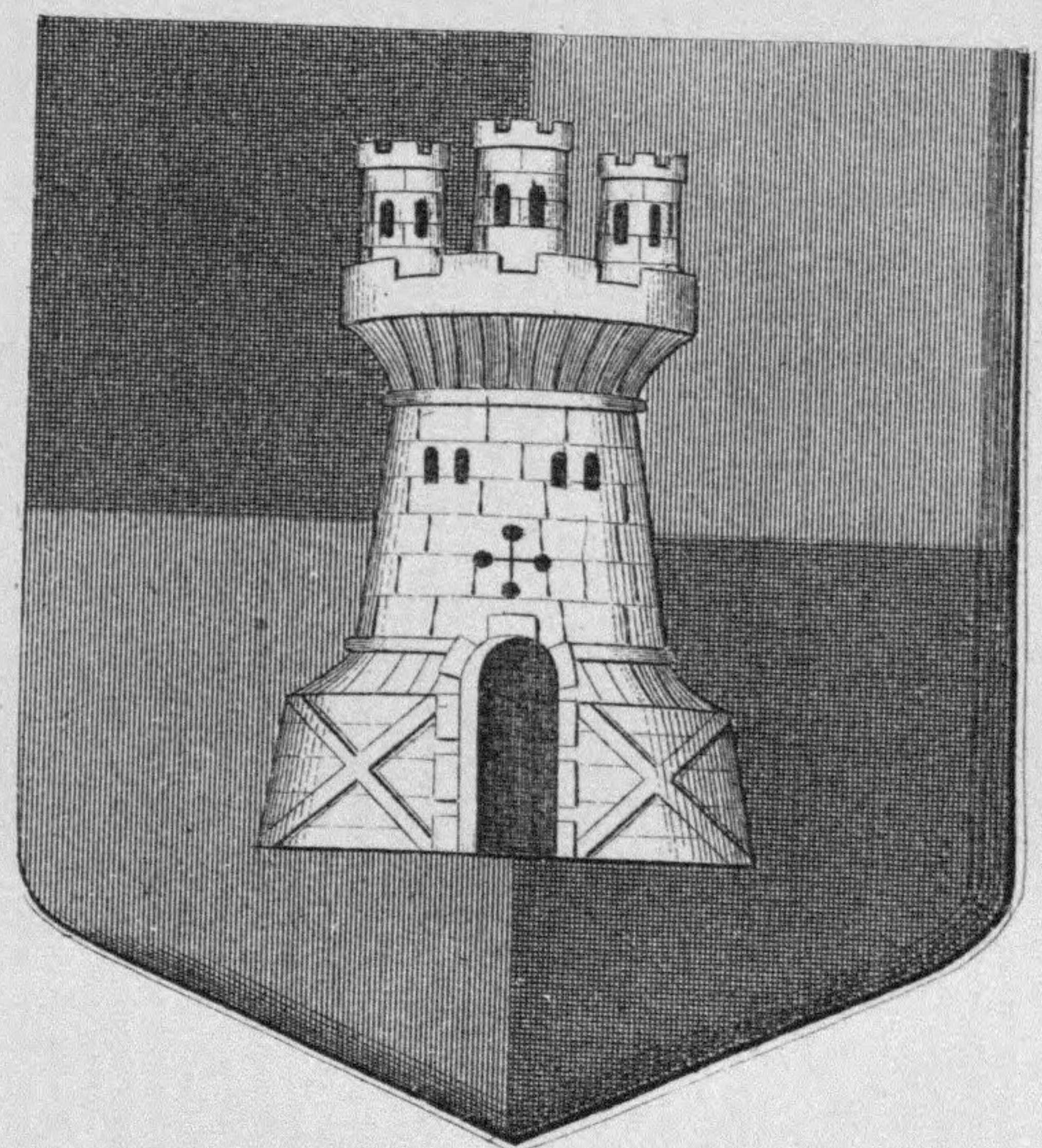
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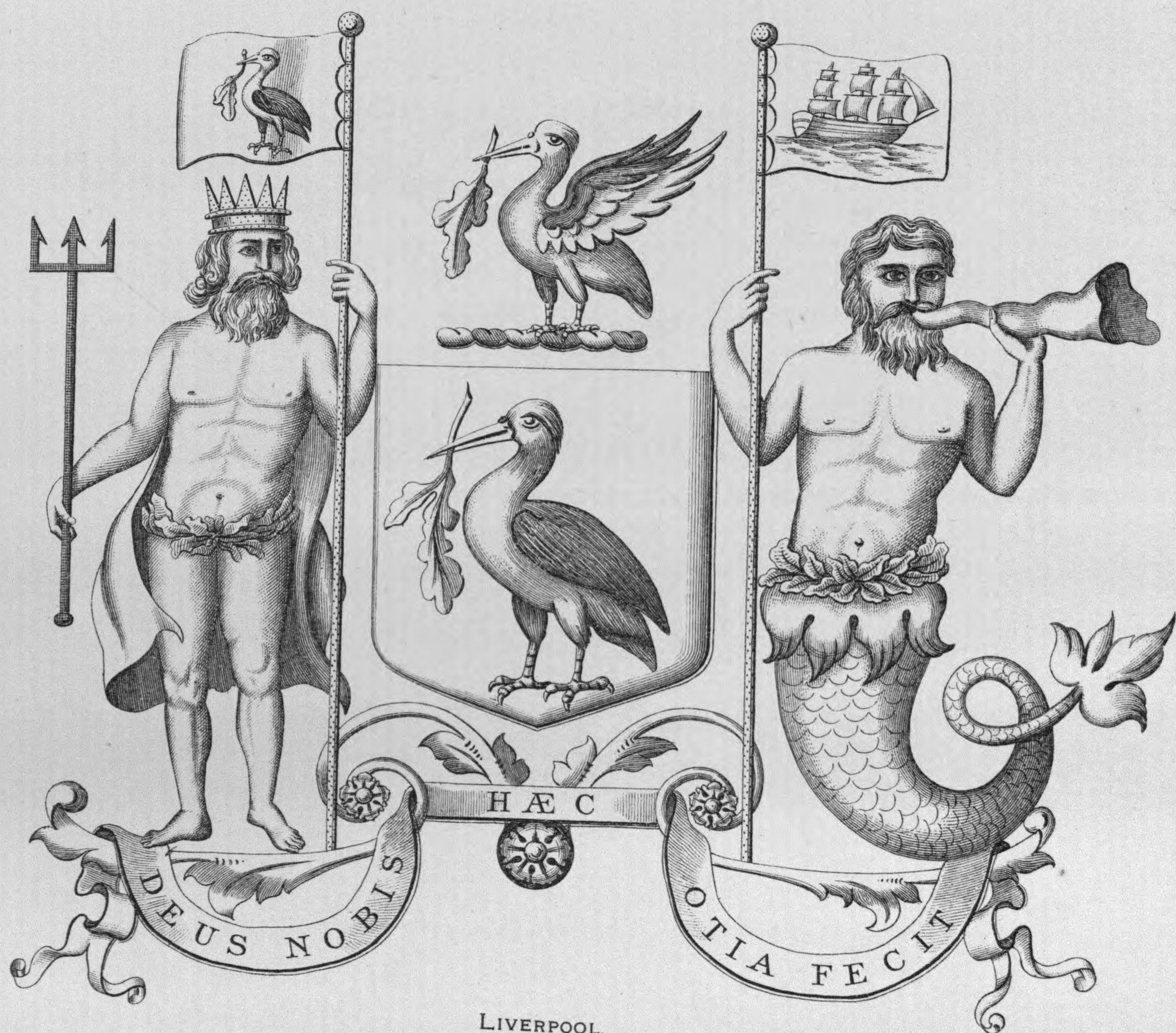
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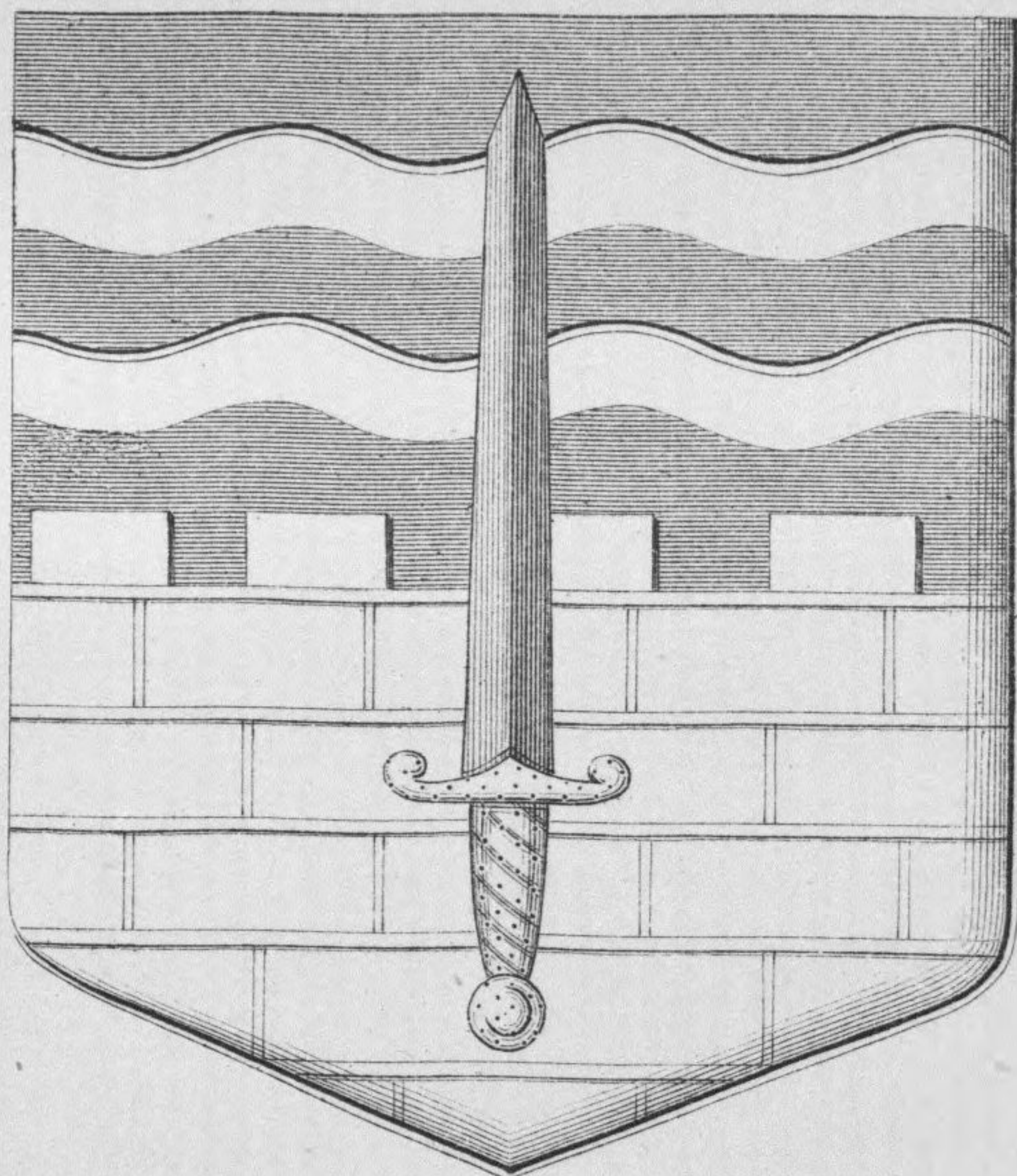
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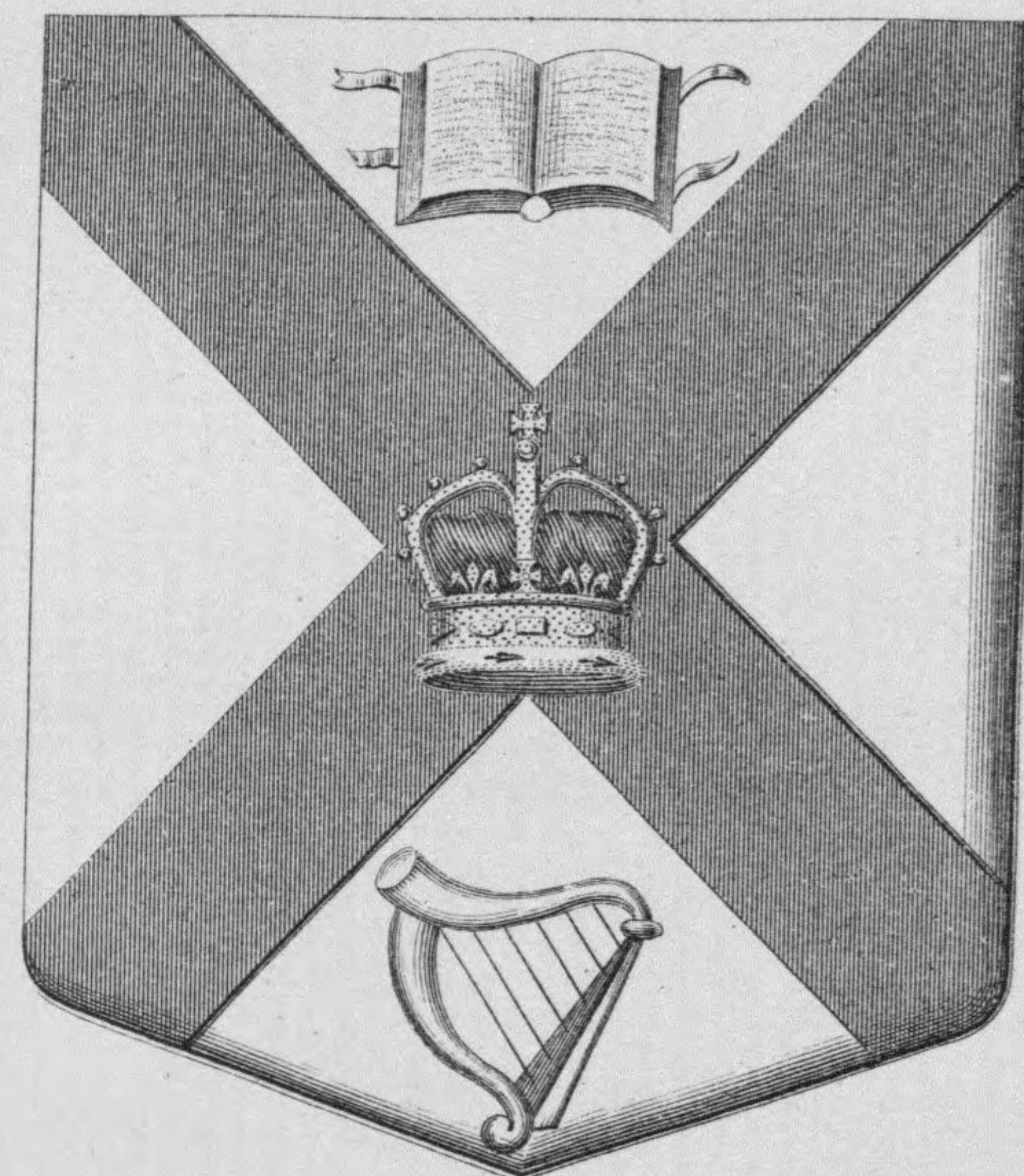
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LIVERPOOL.



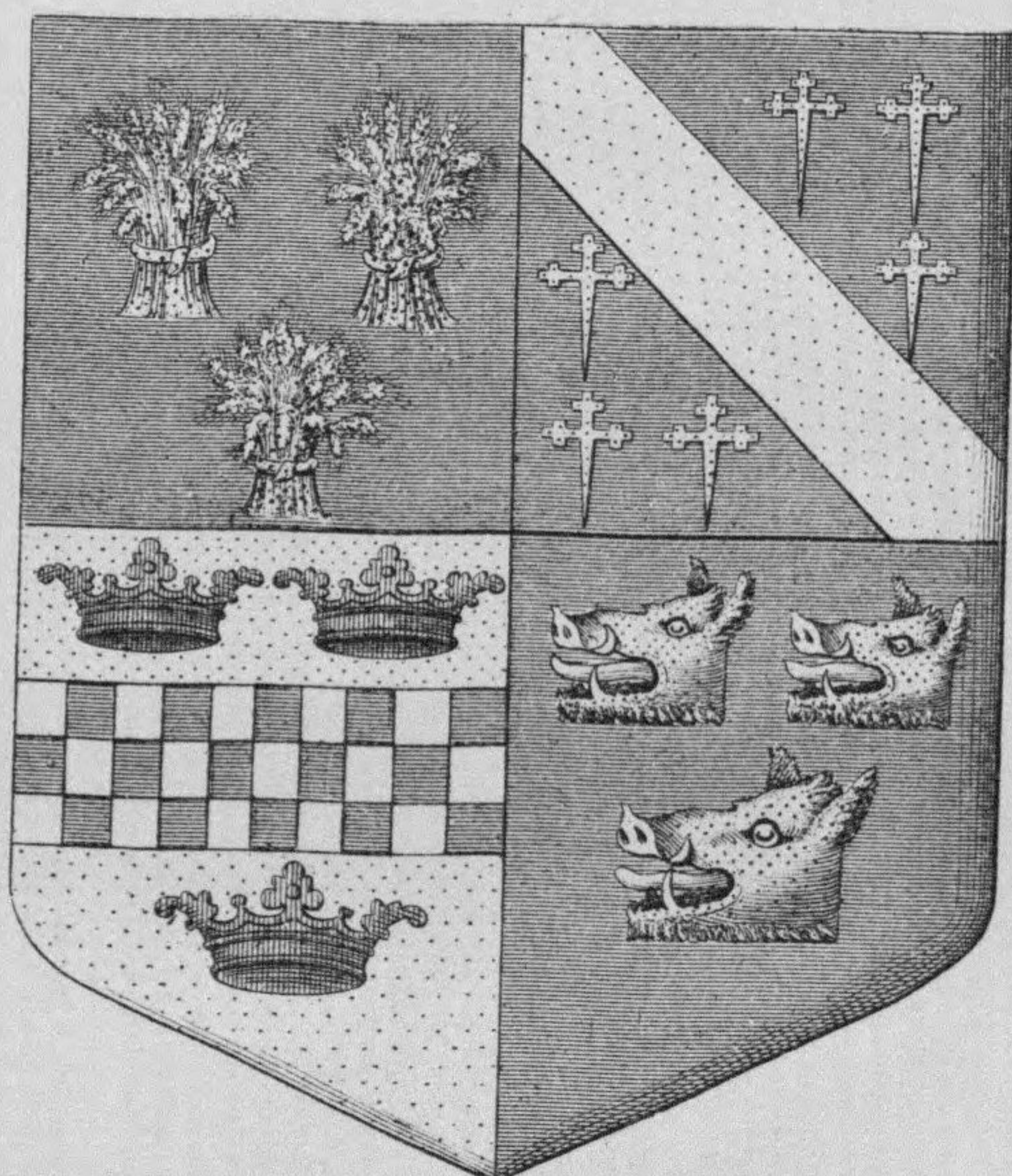
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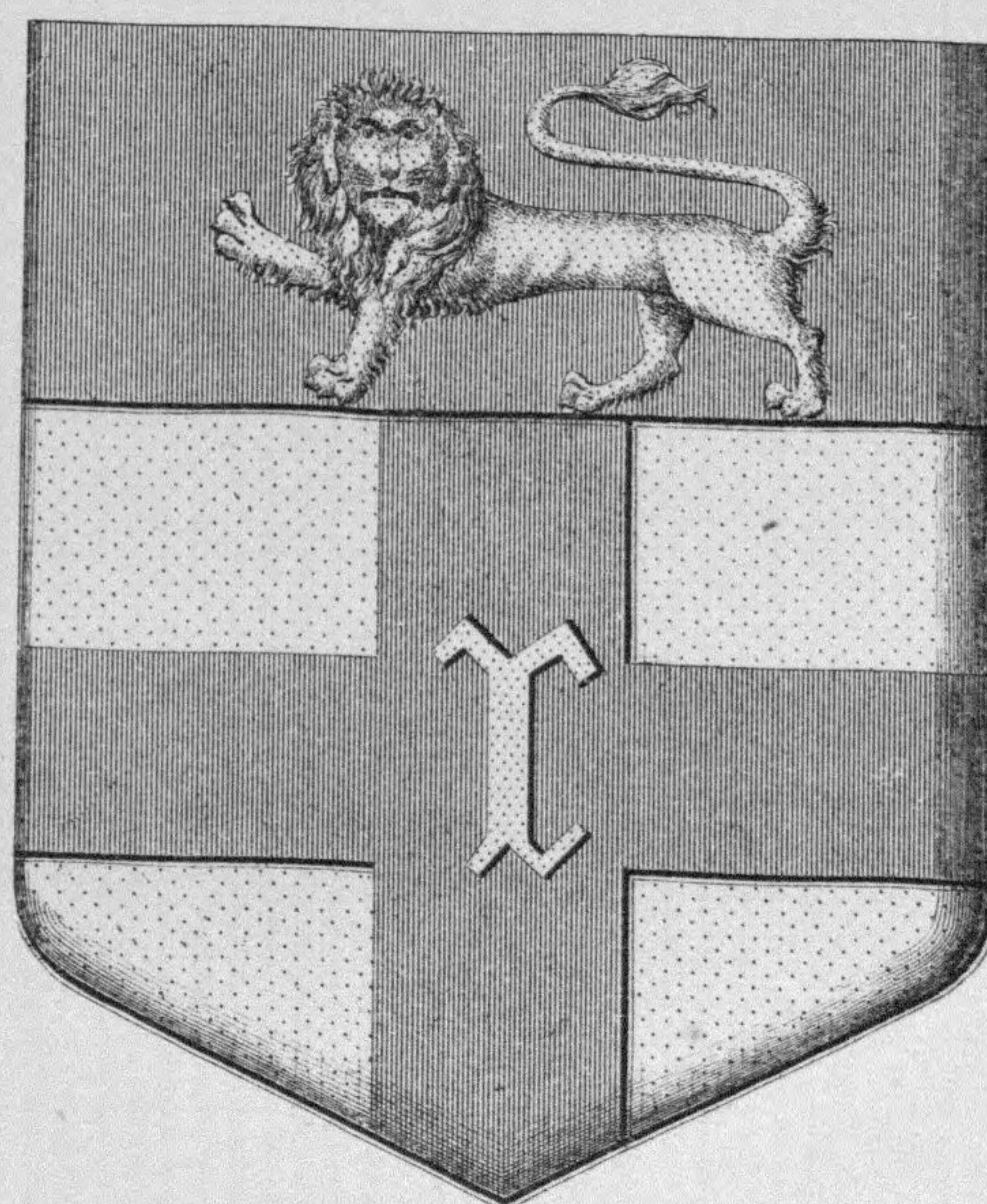
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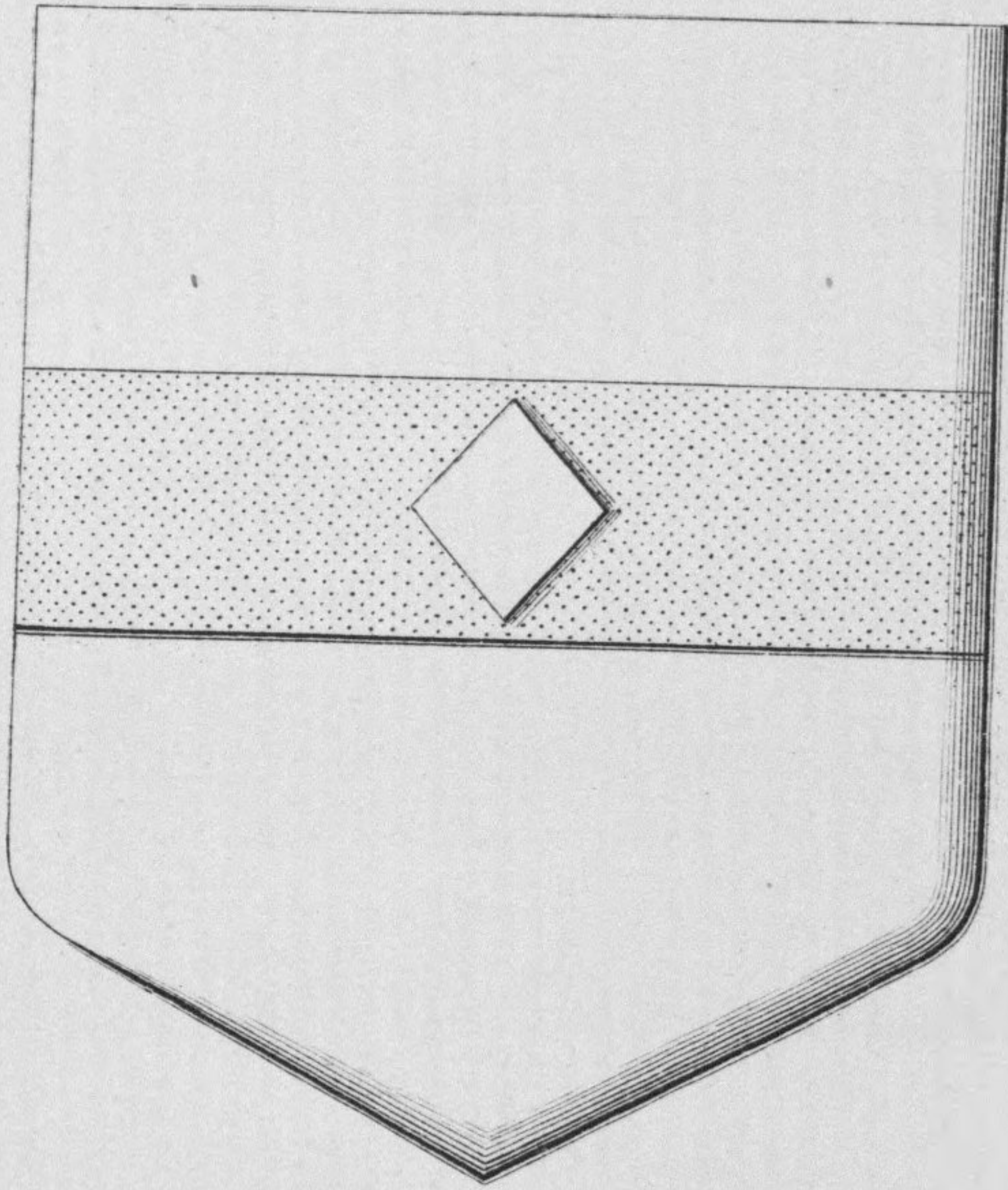
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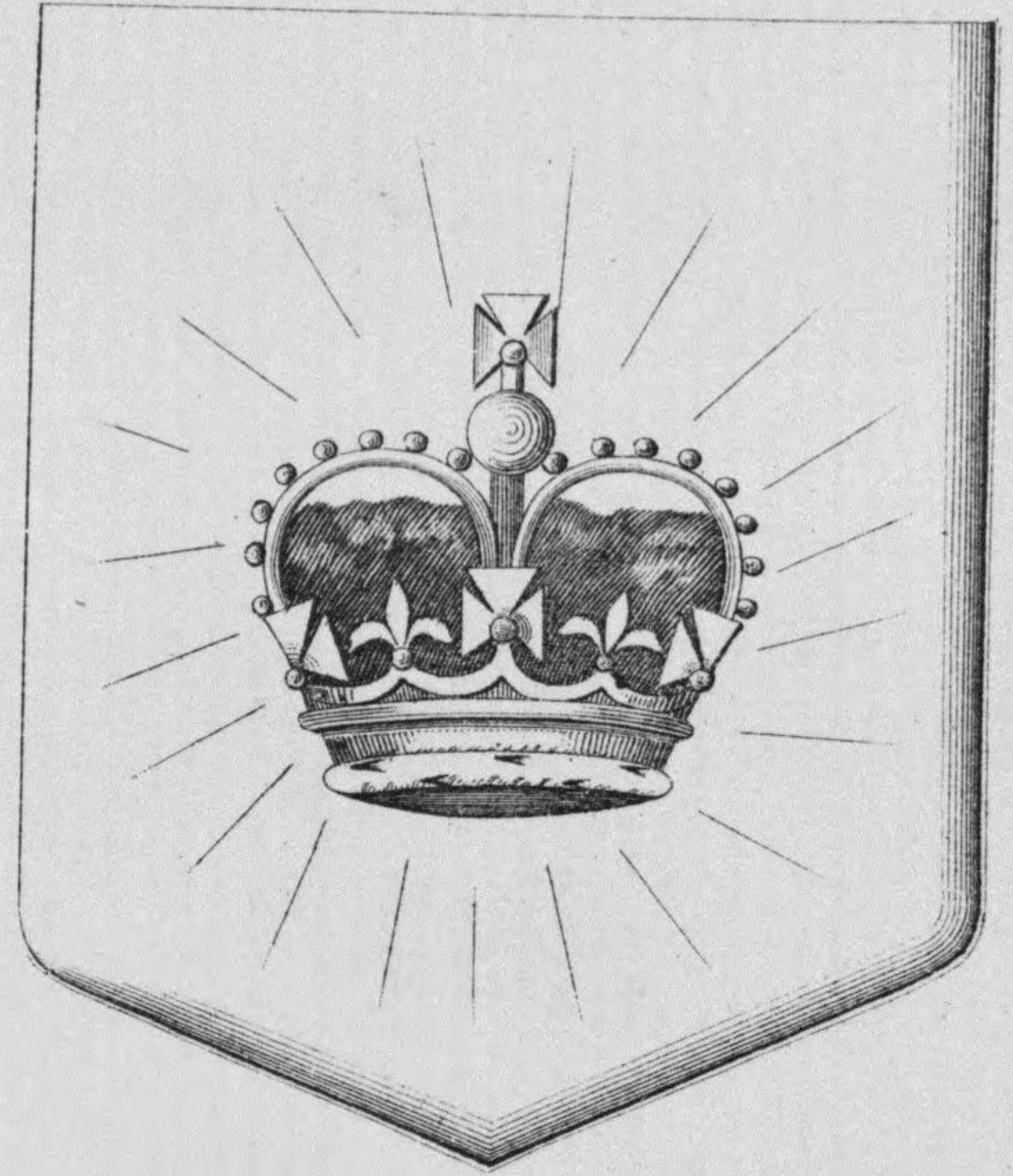
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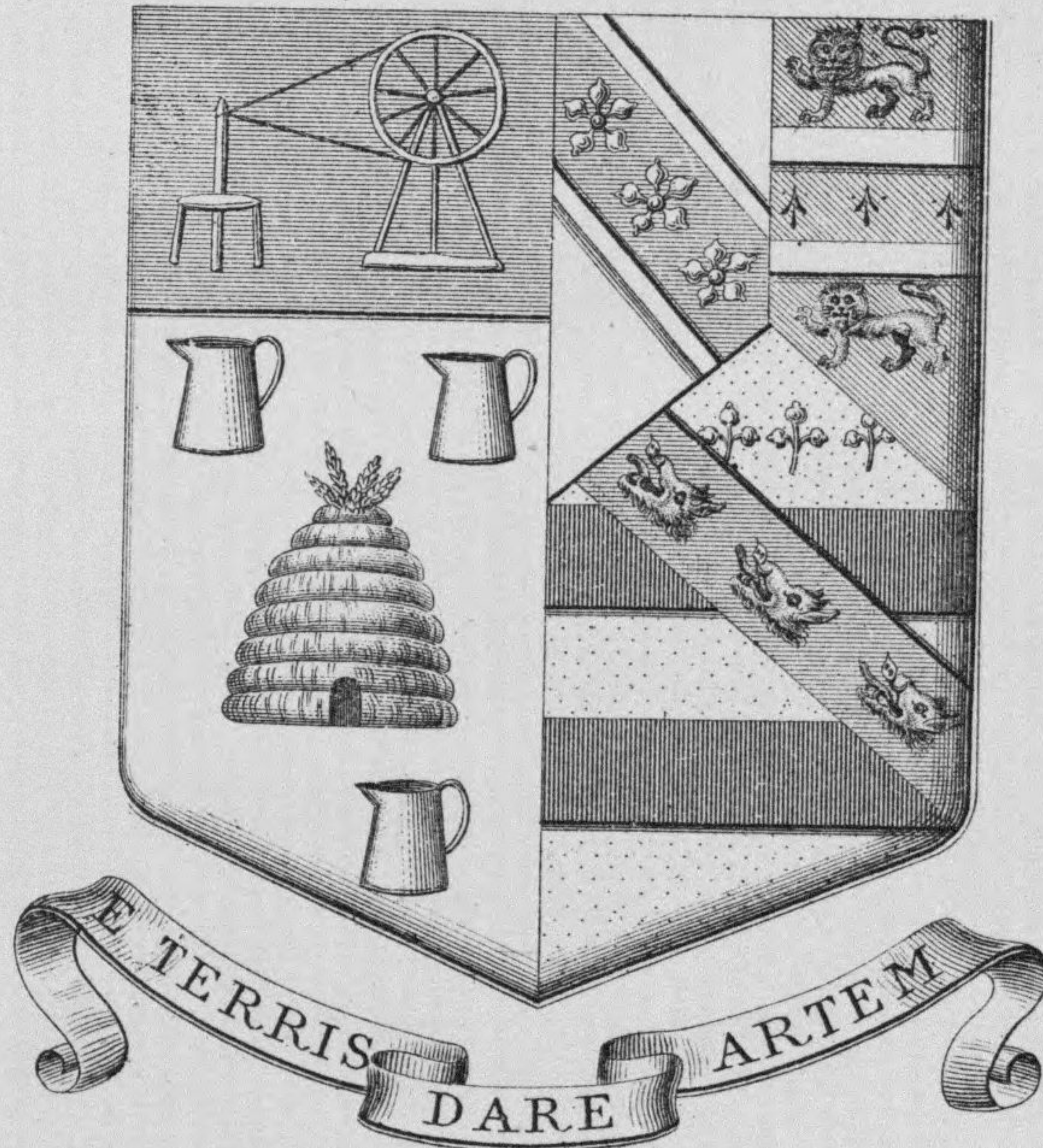
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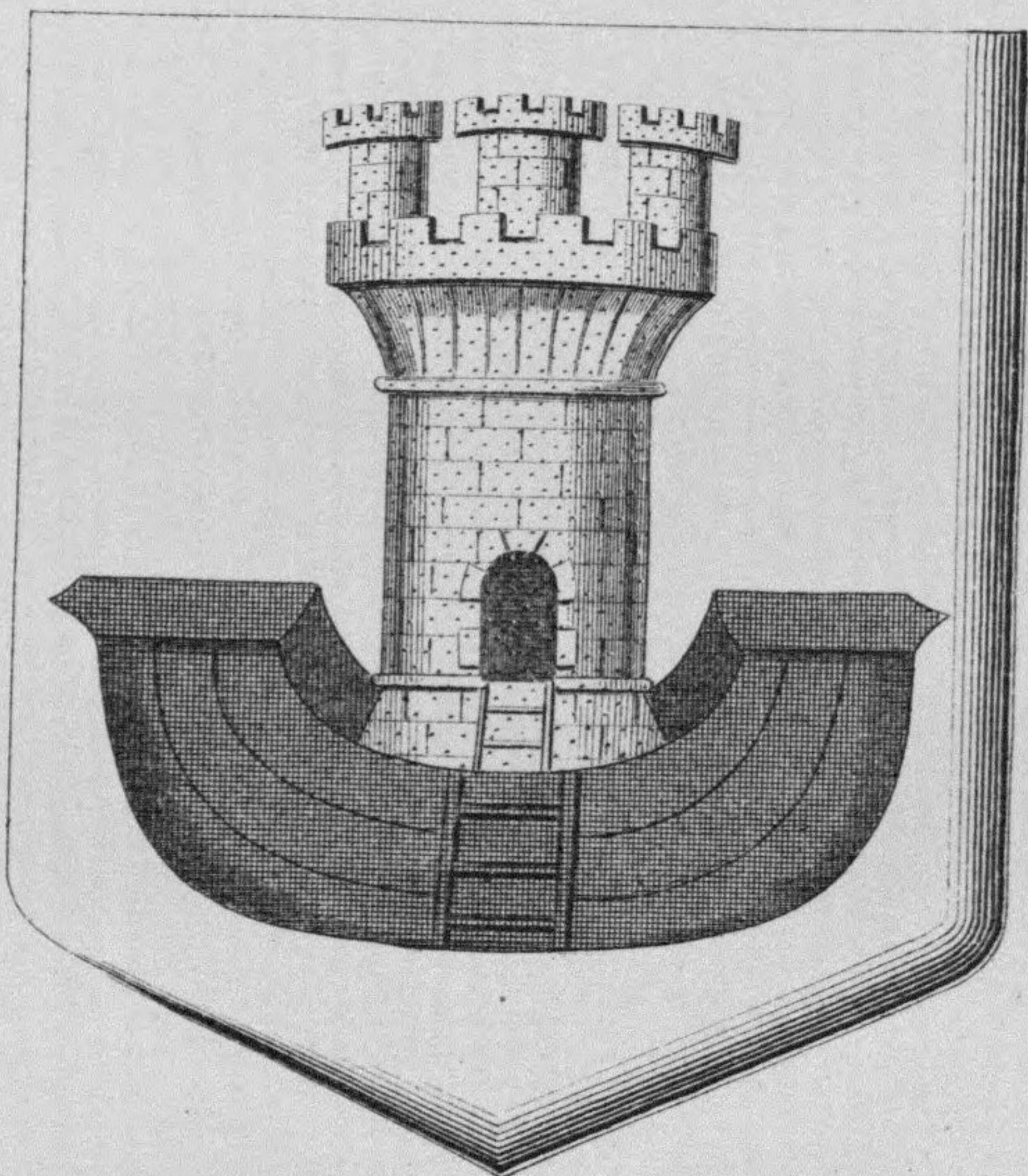
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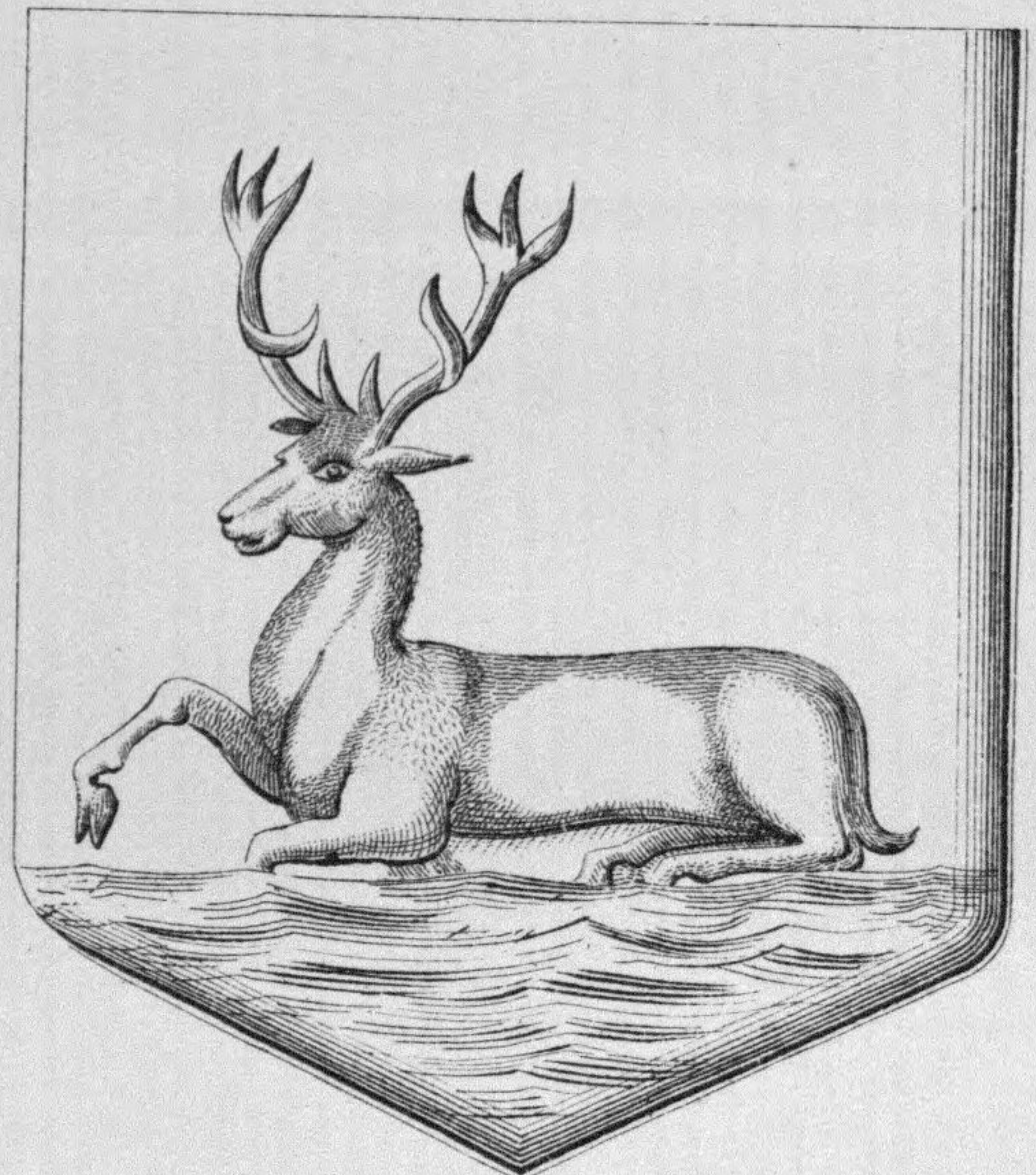
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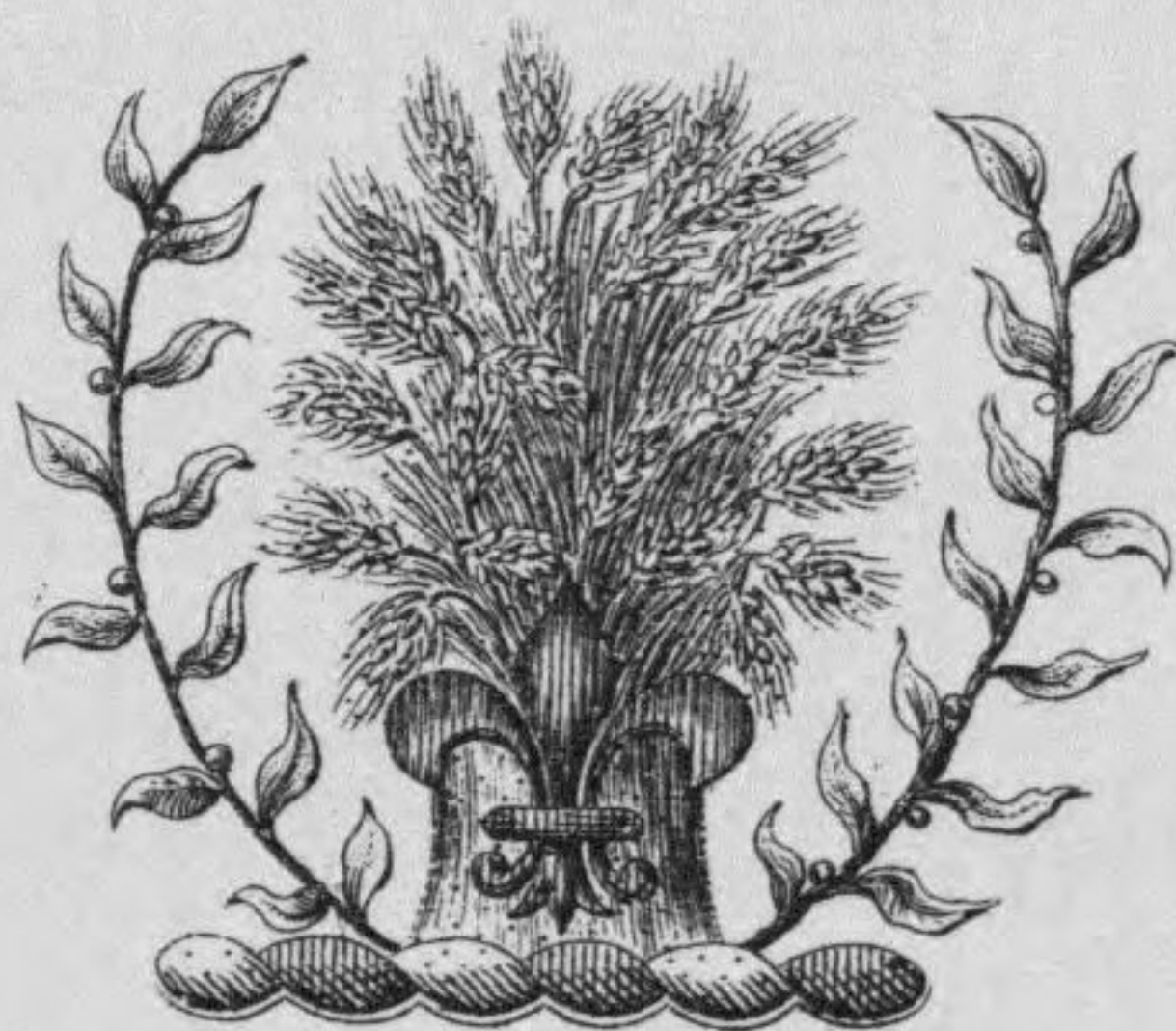
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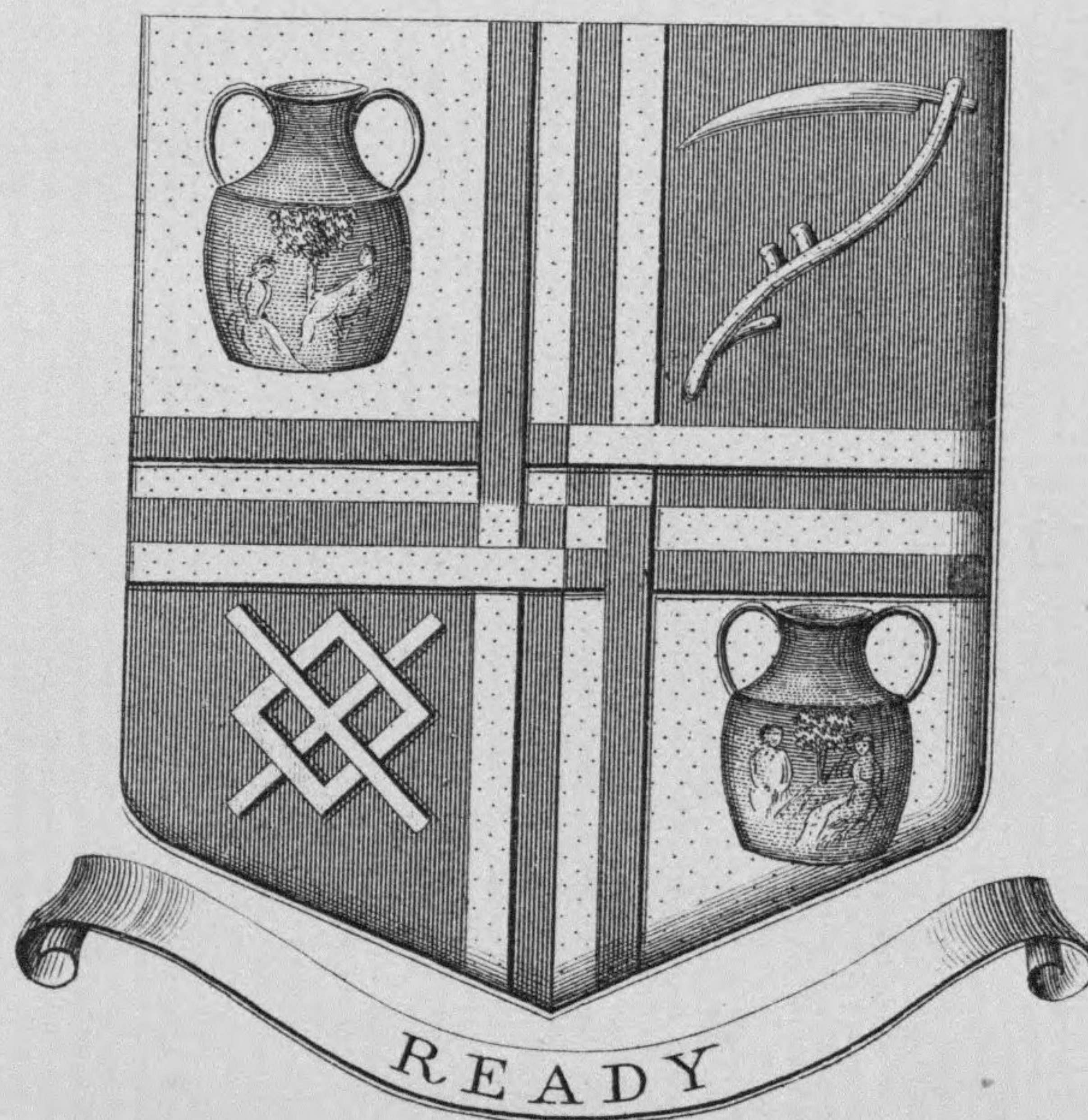
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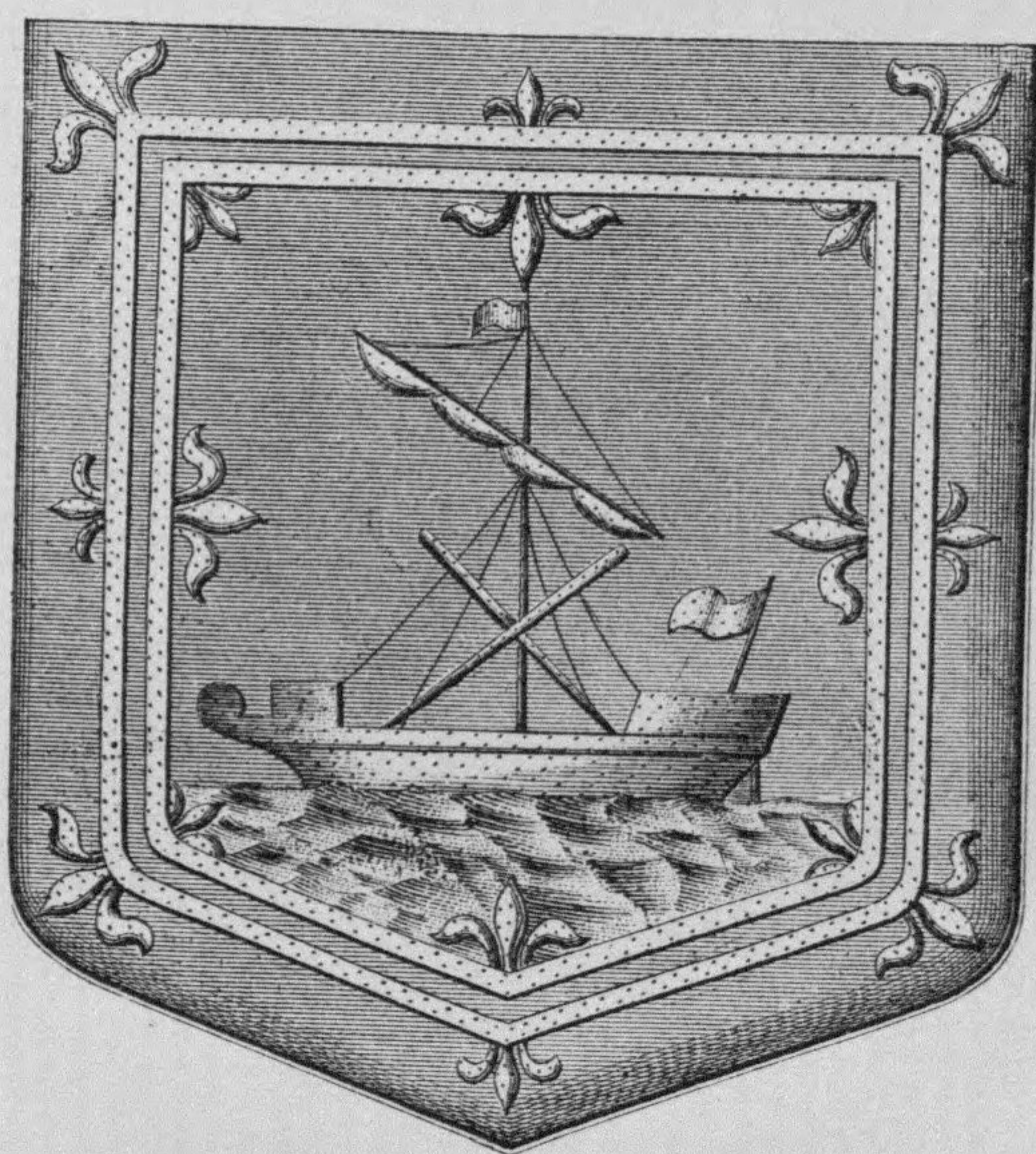
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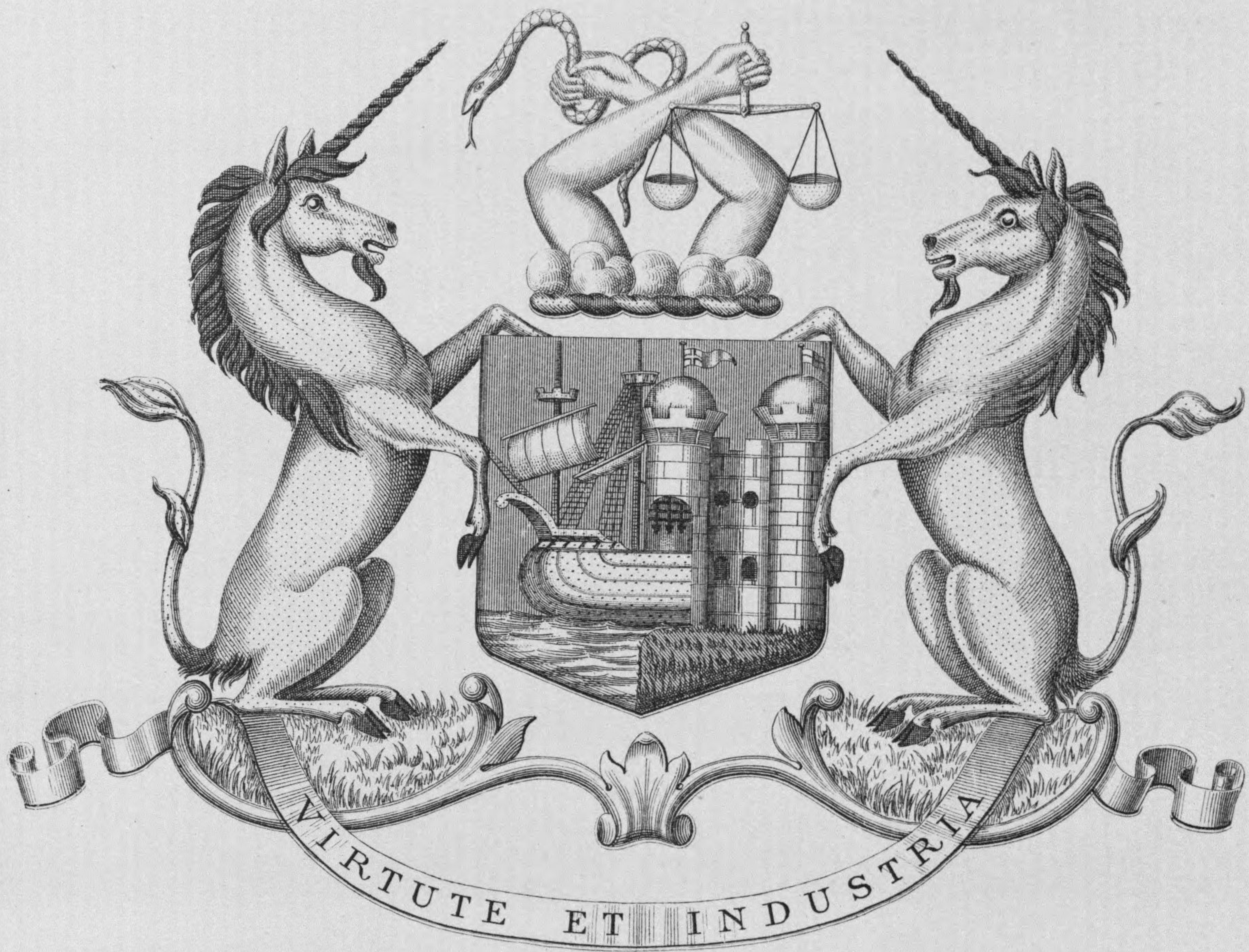
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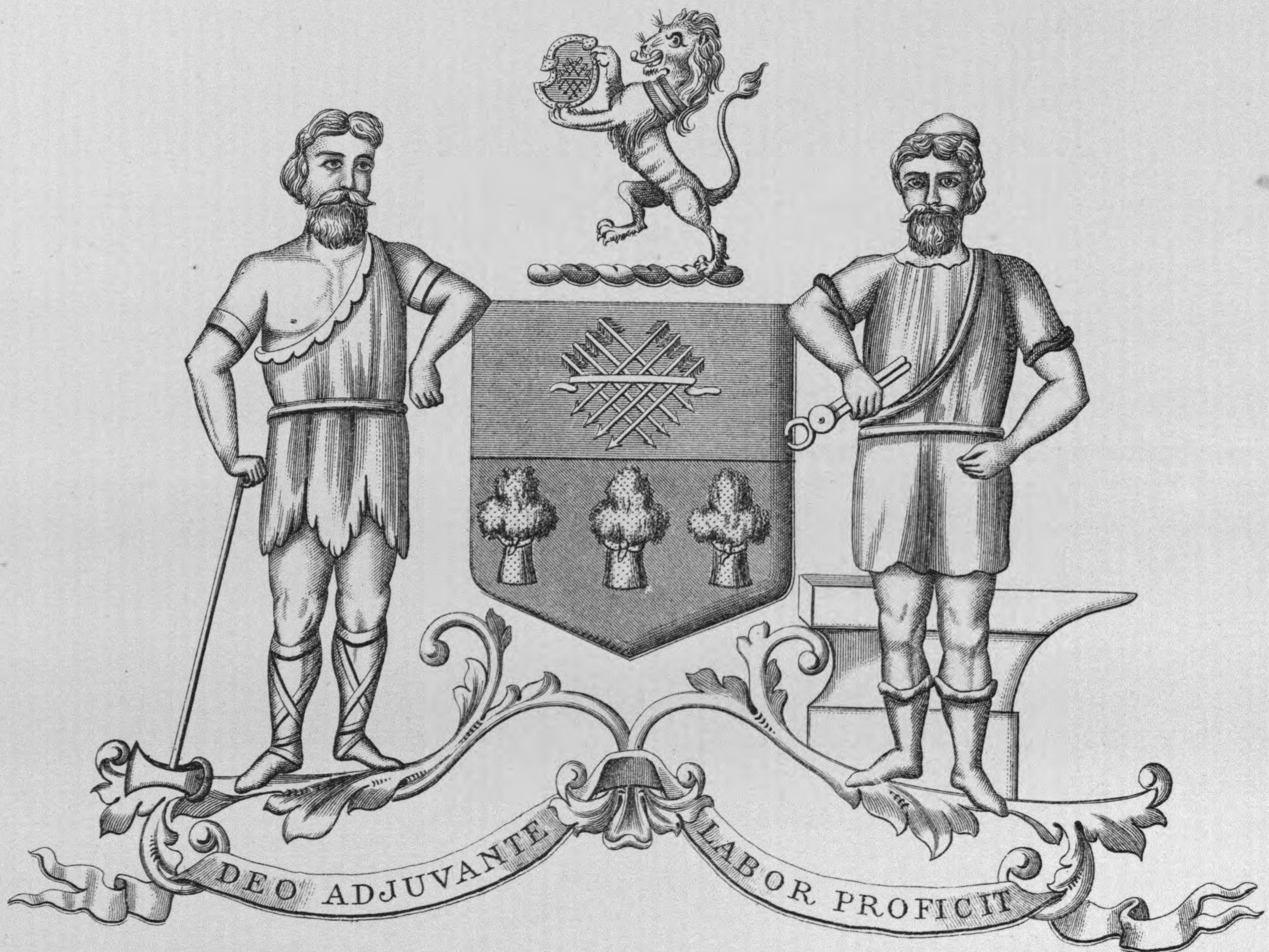
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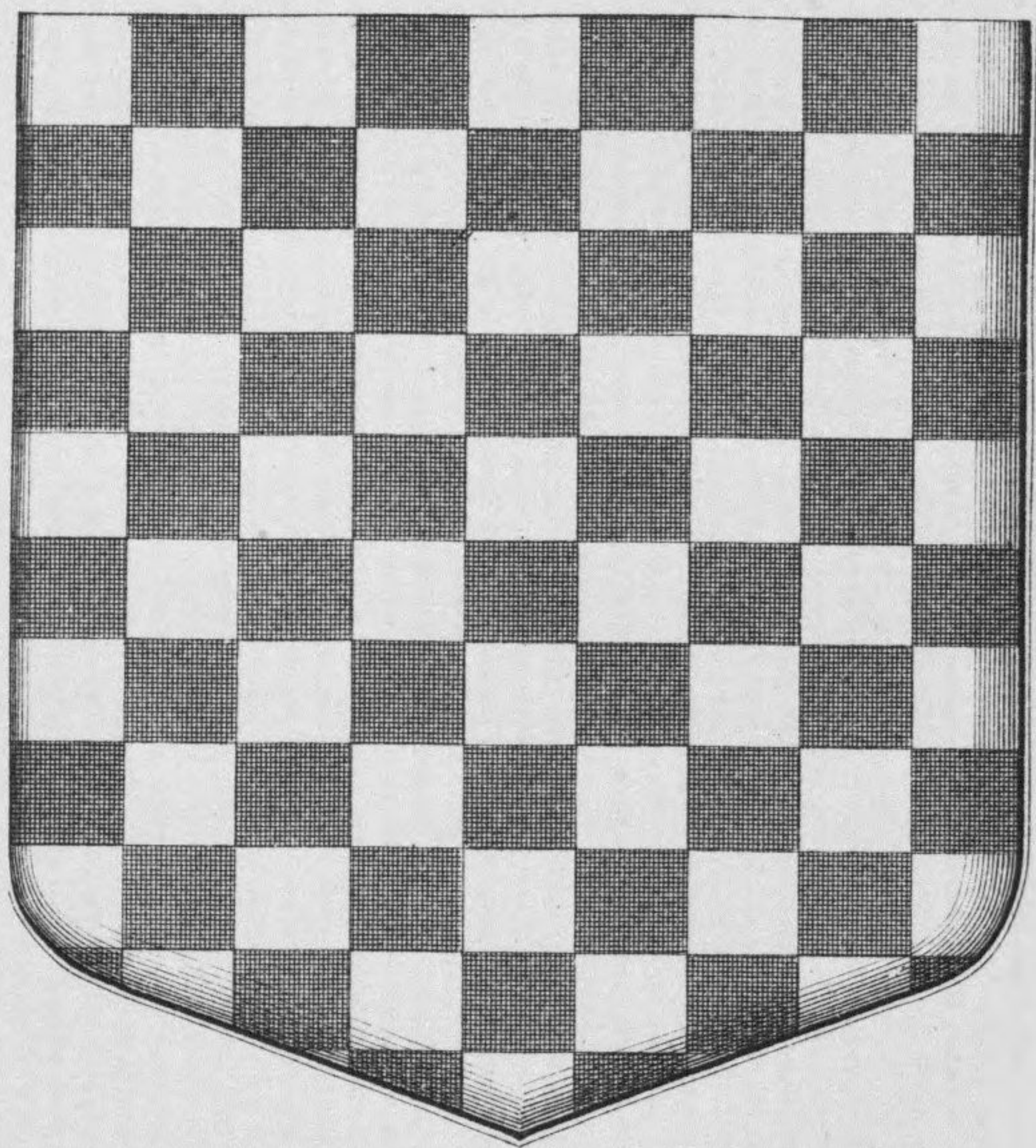
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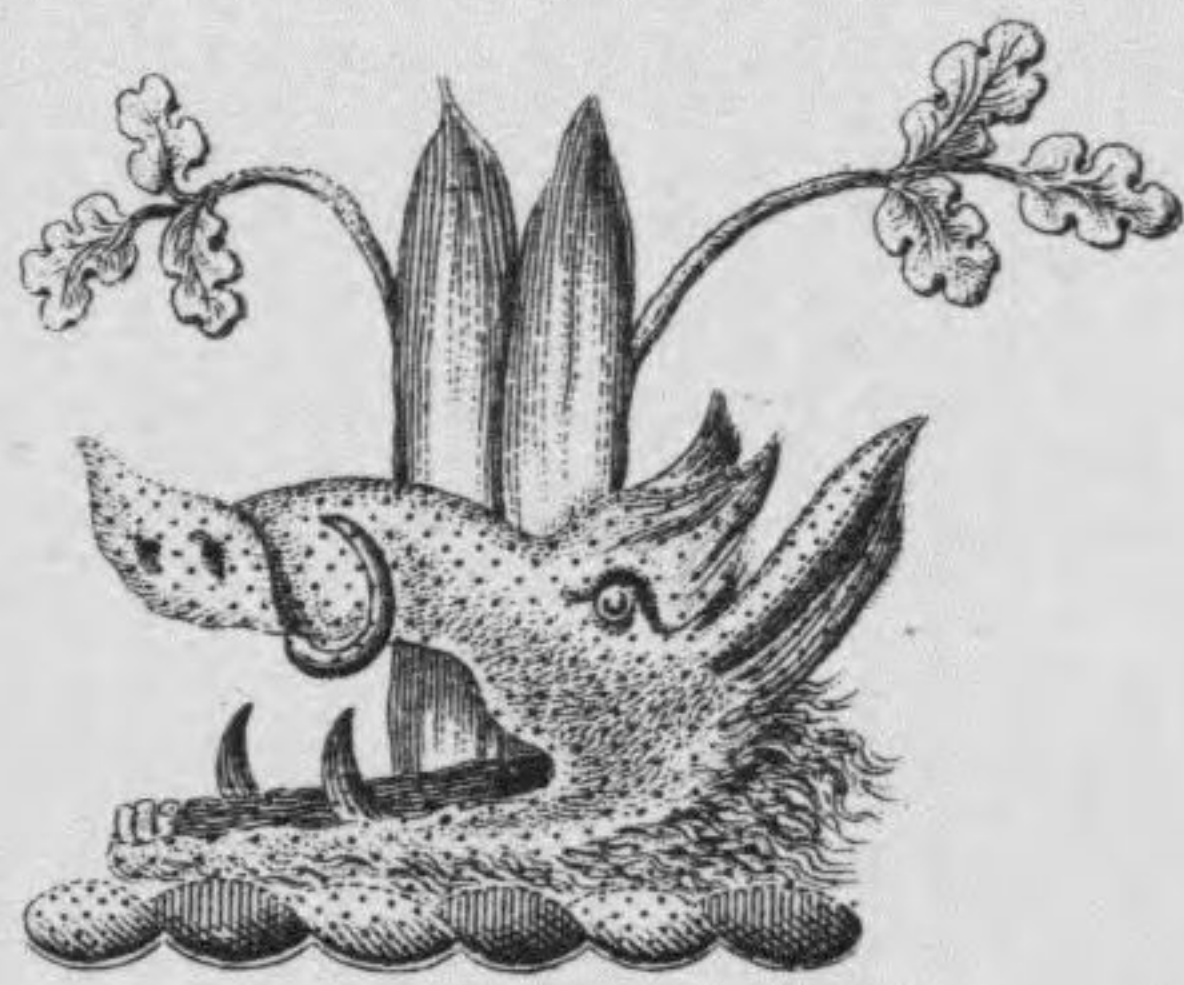
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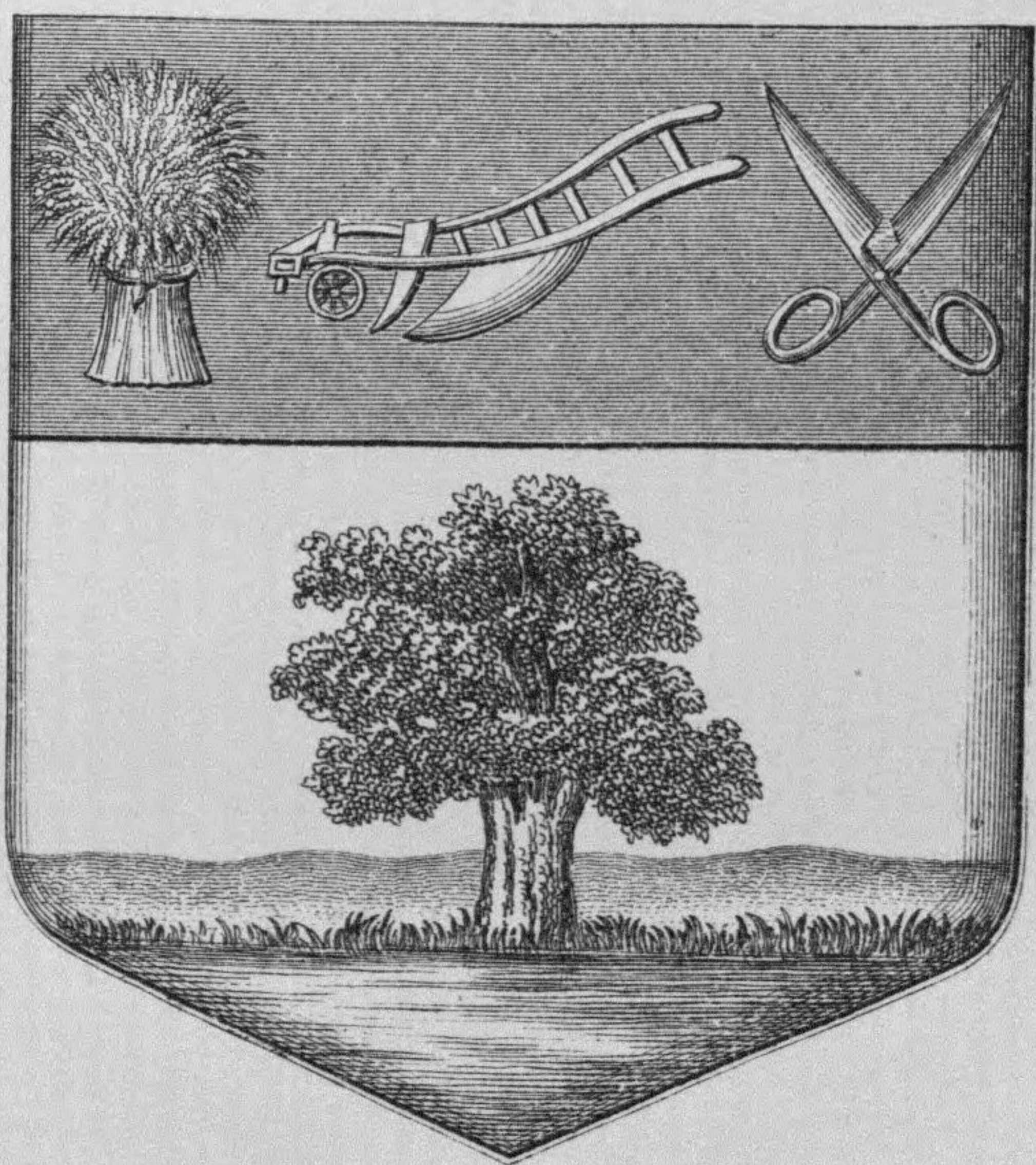
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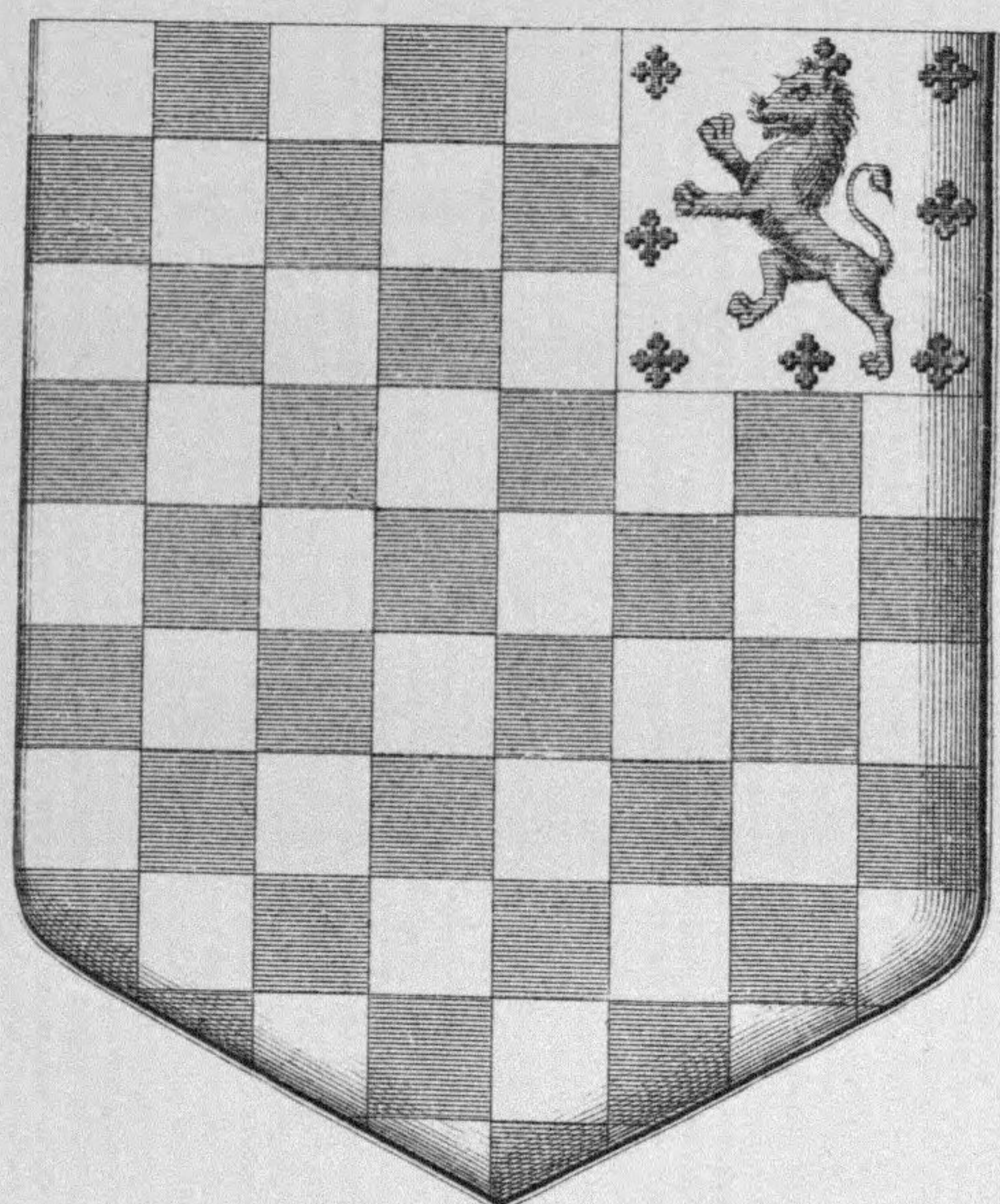
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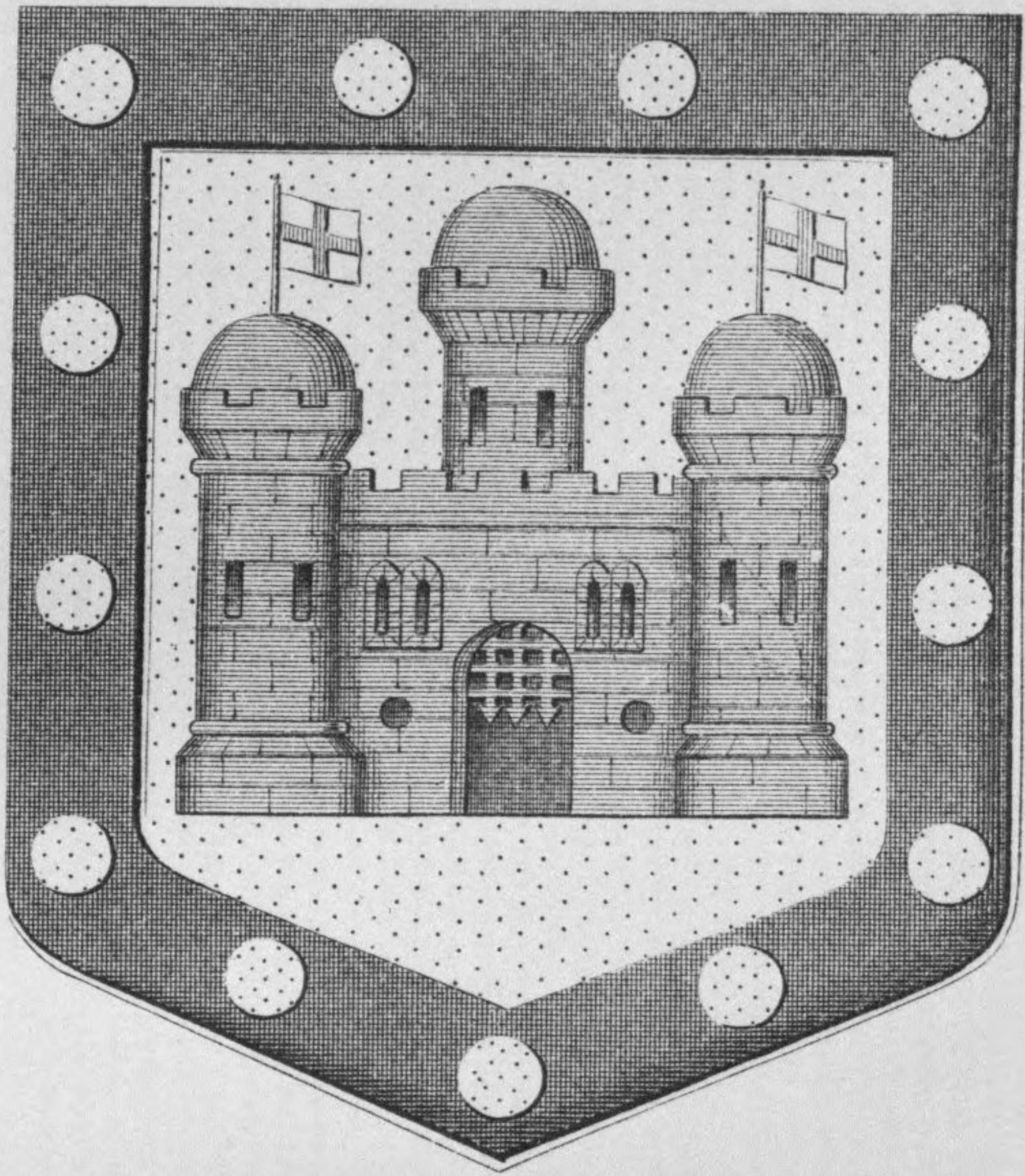
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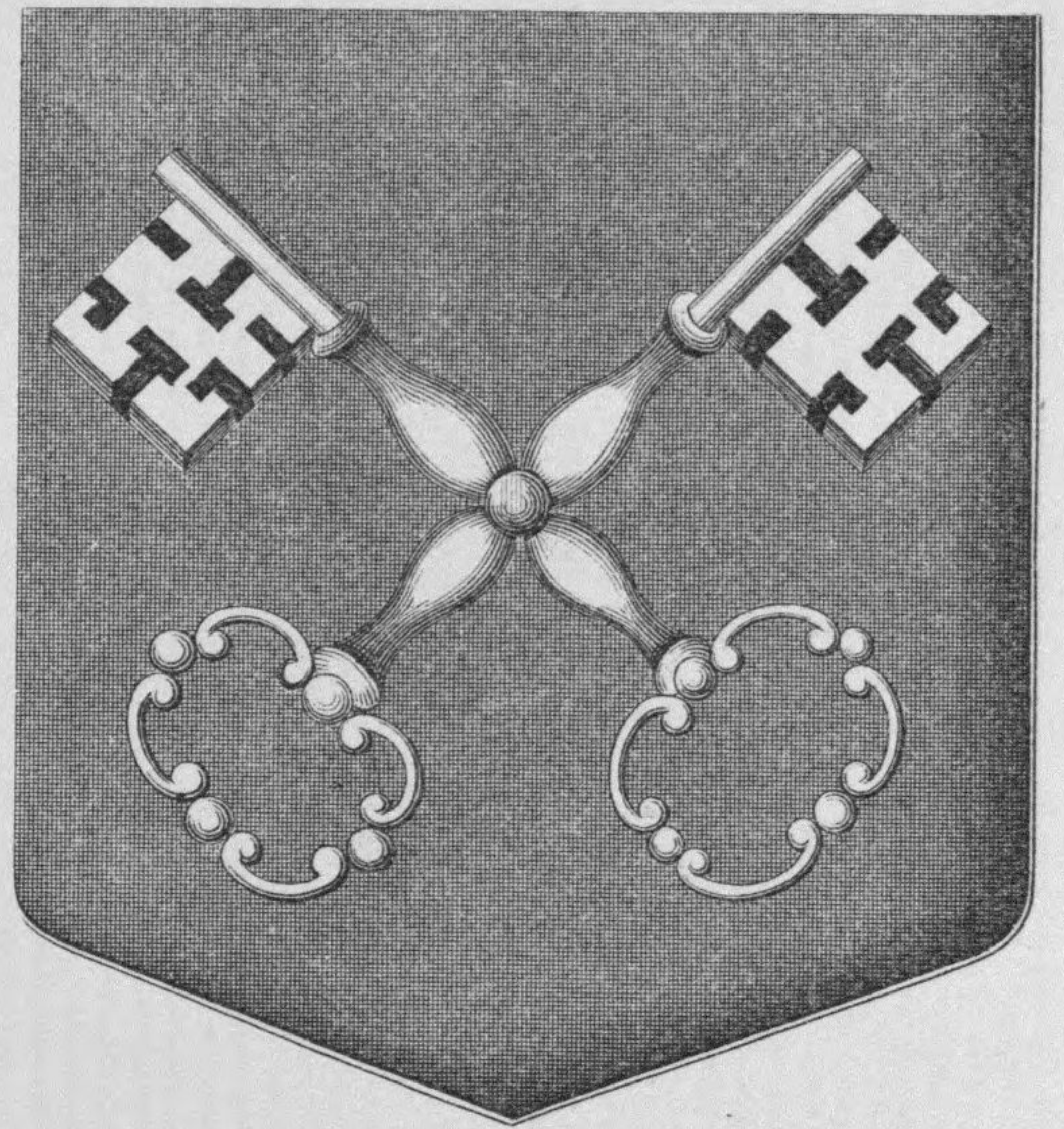
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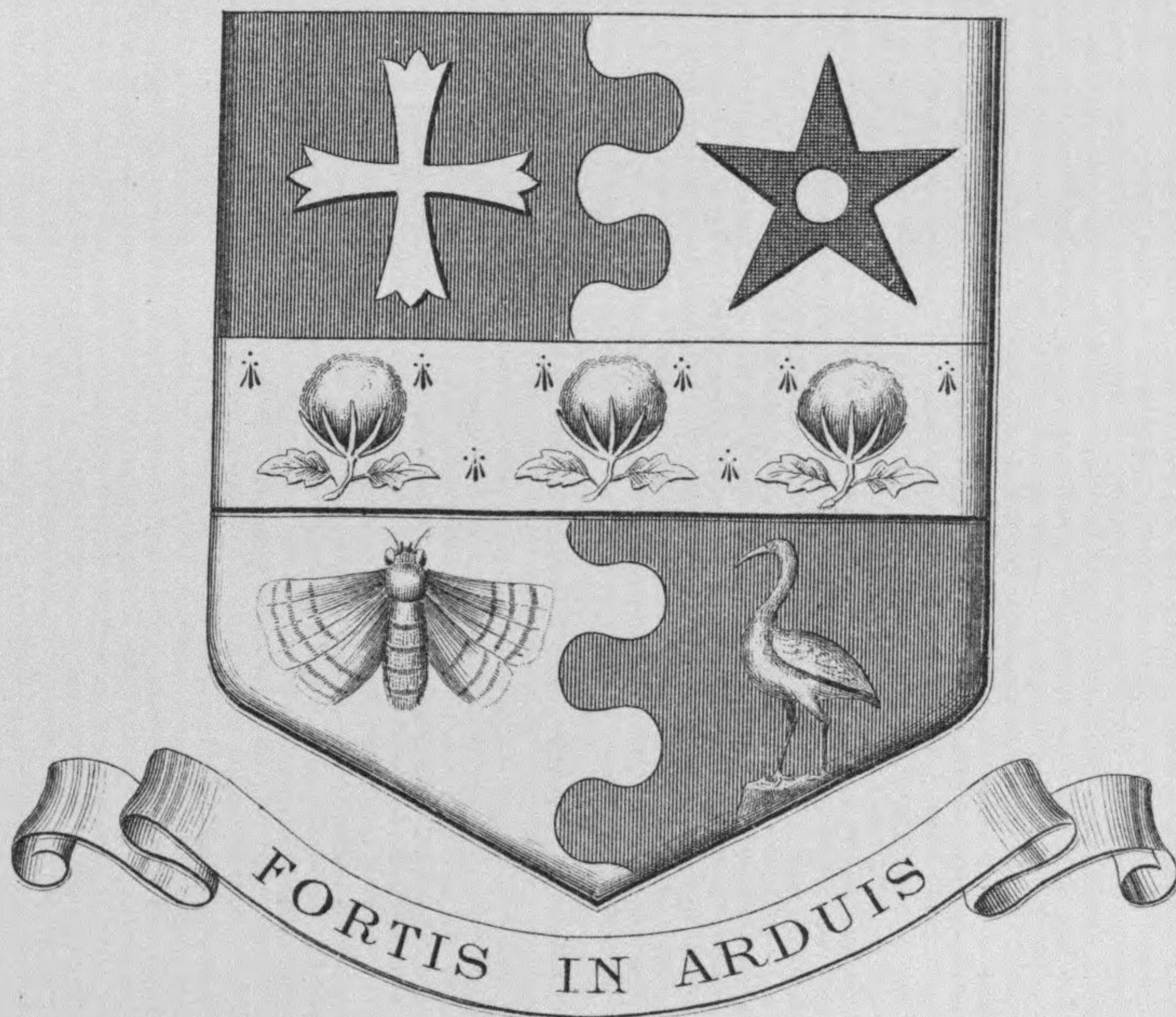
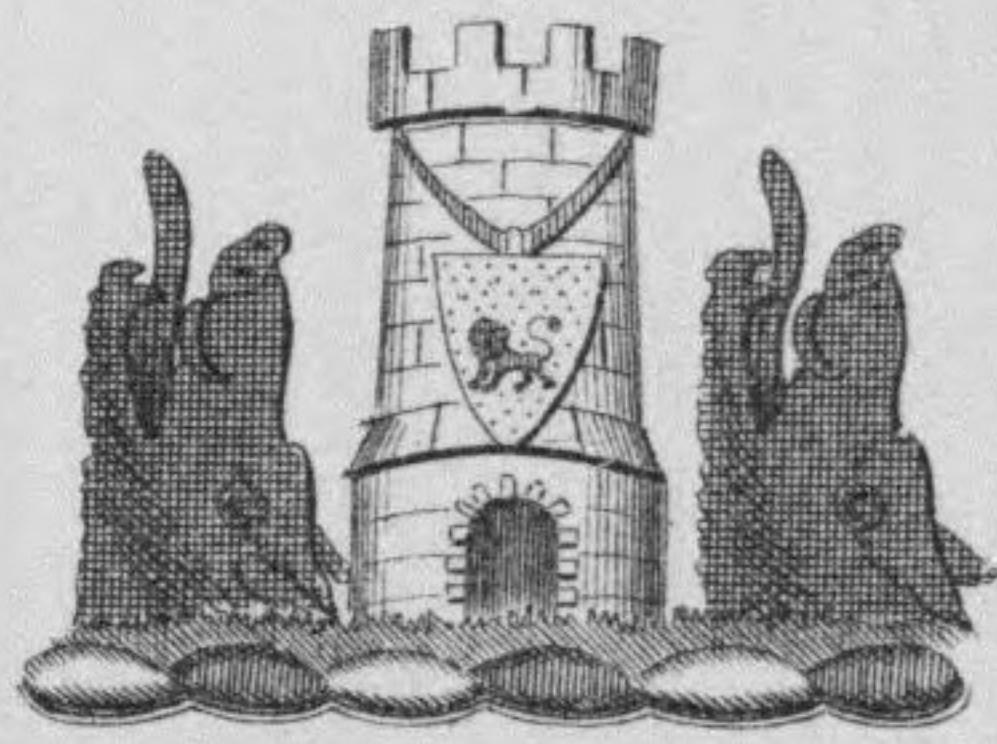
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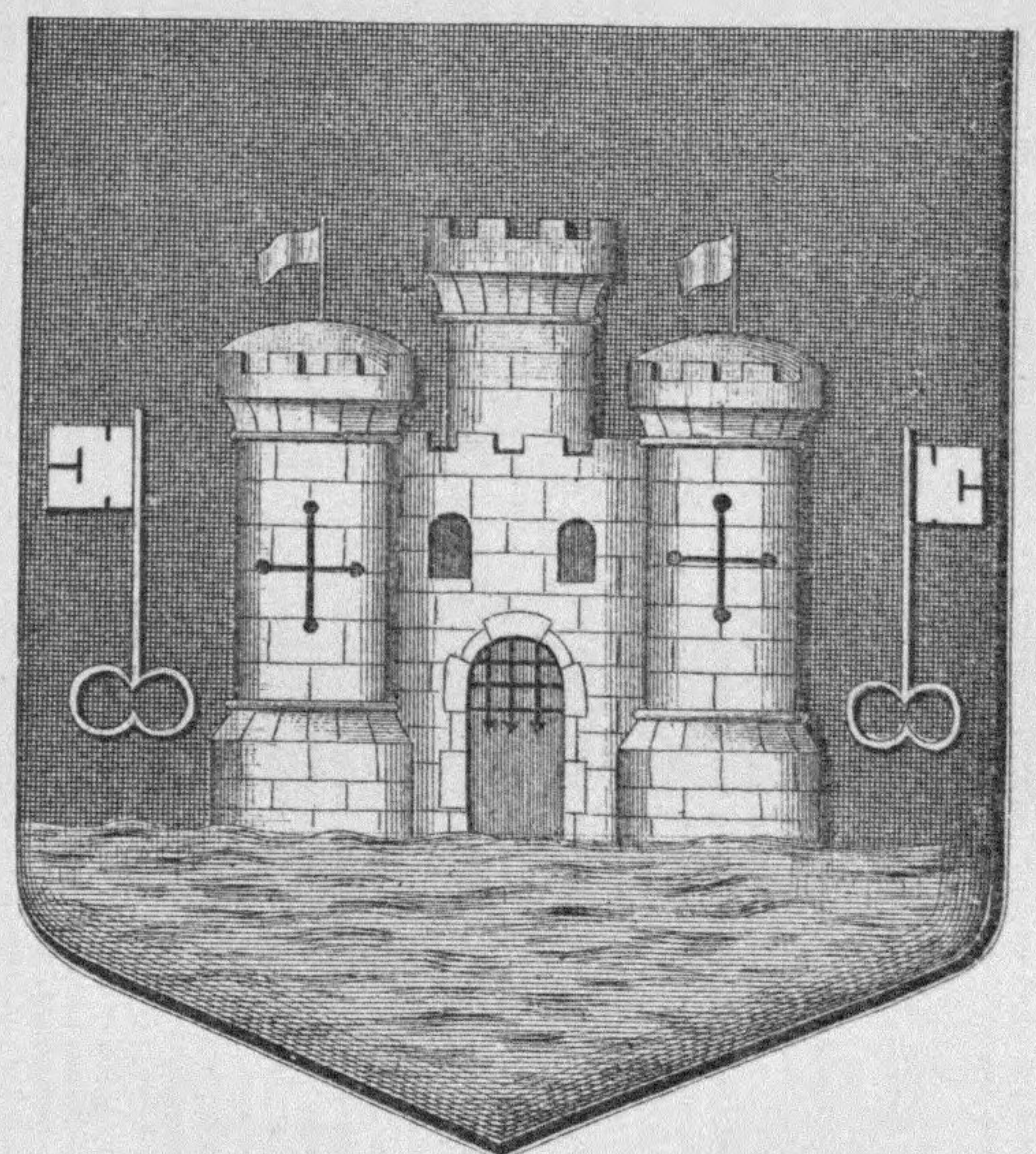
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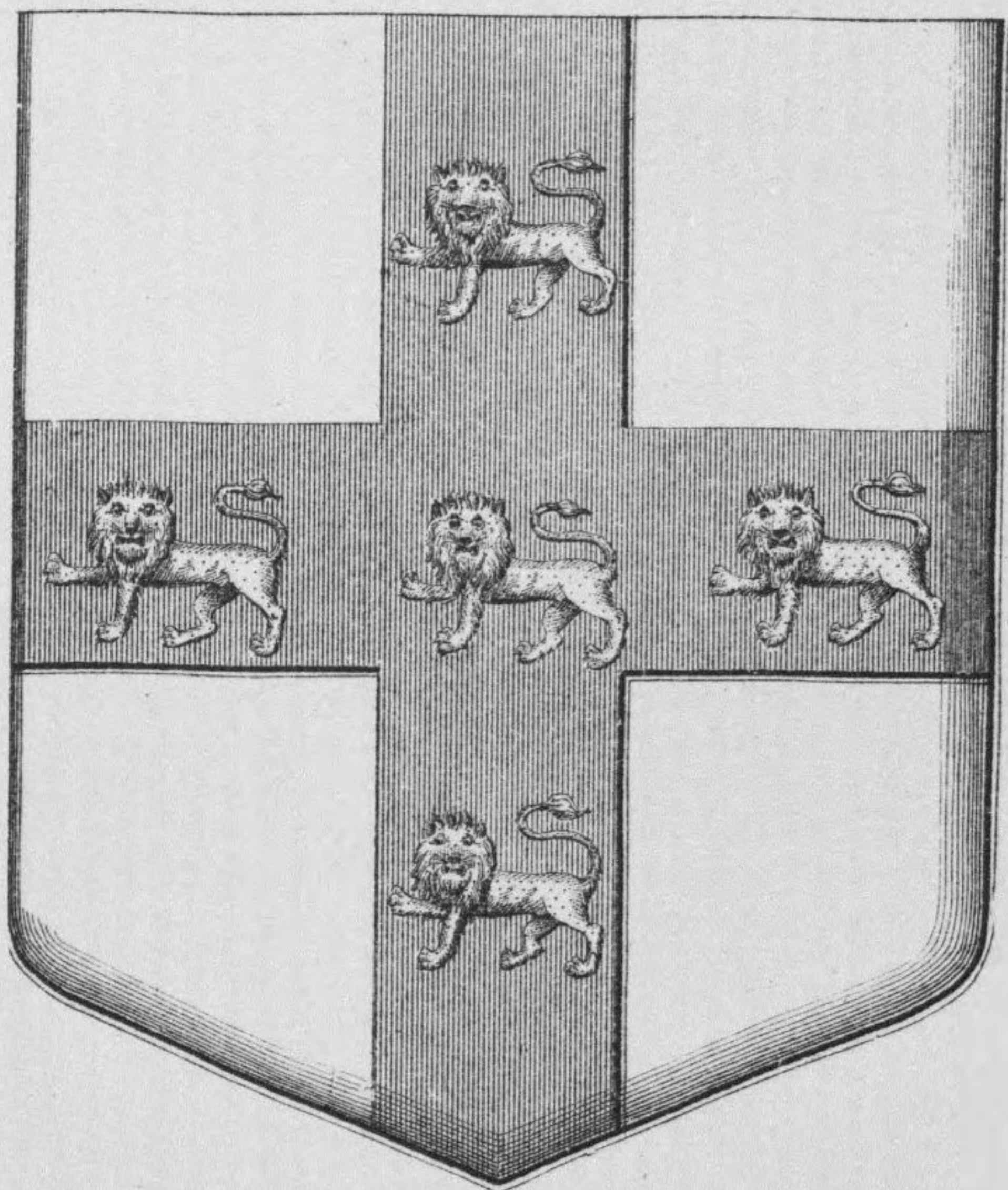
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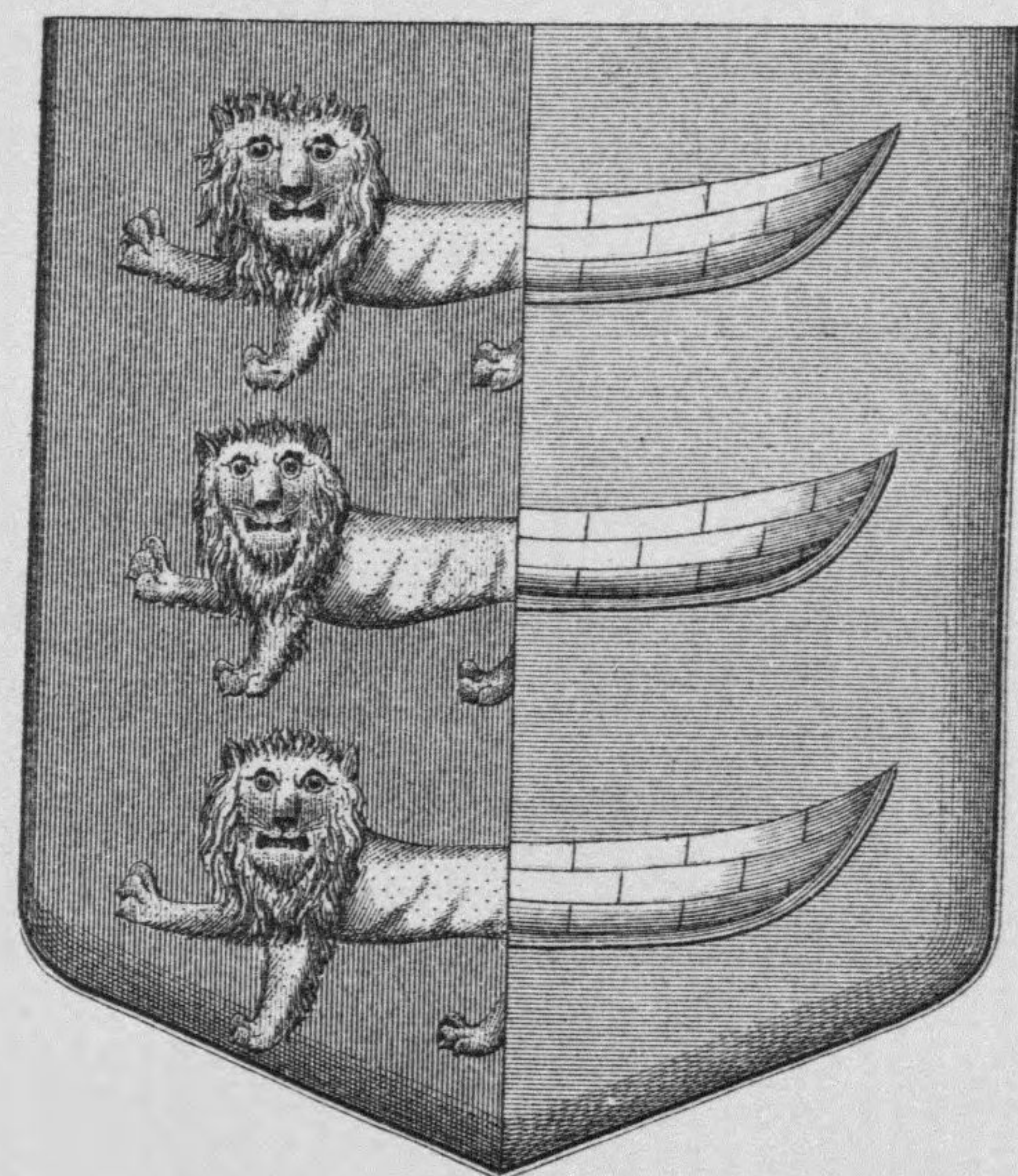
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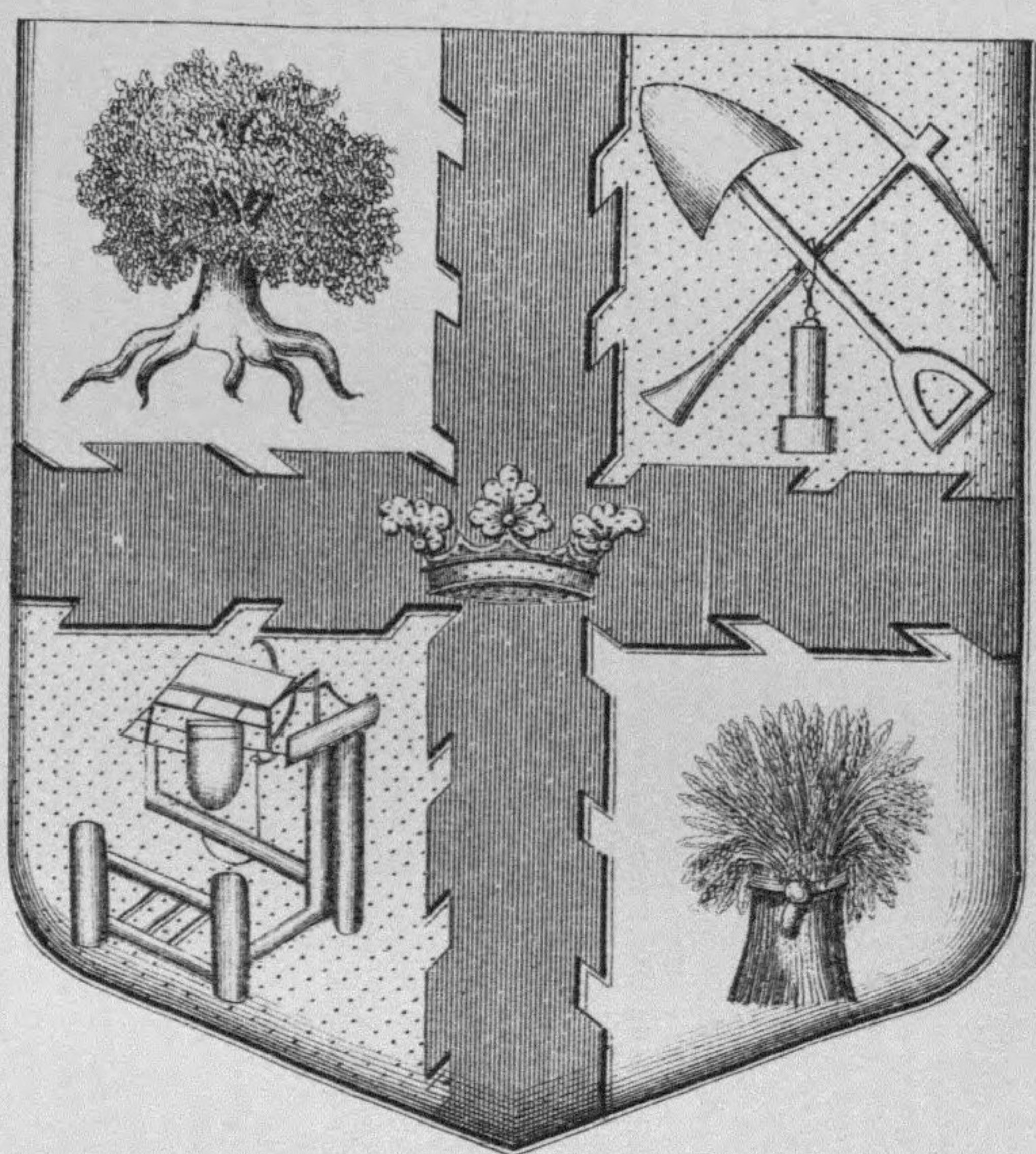
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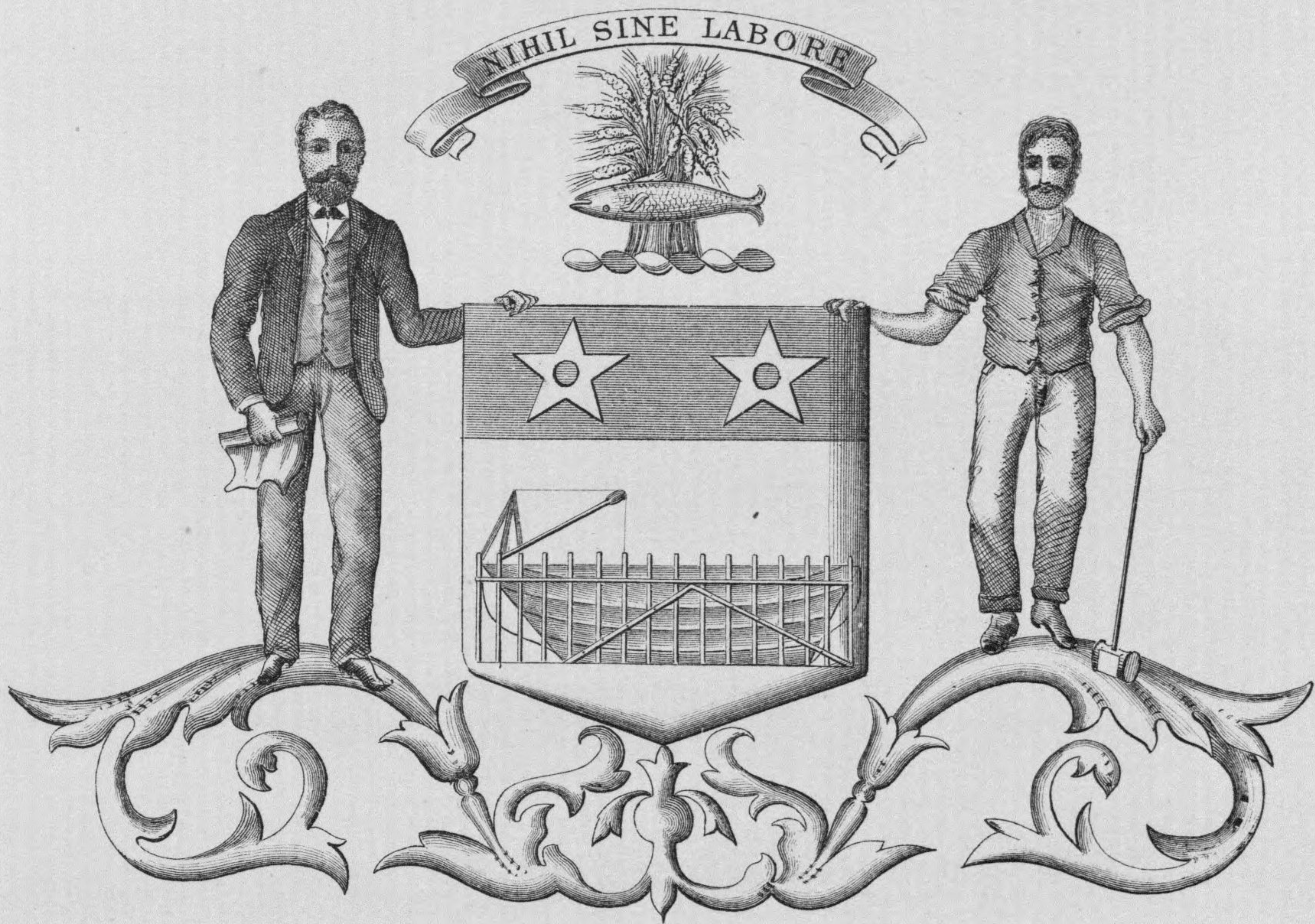
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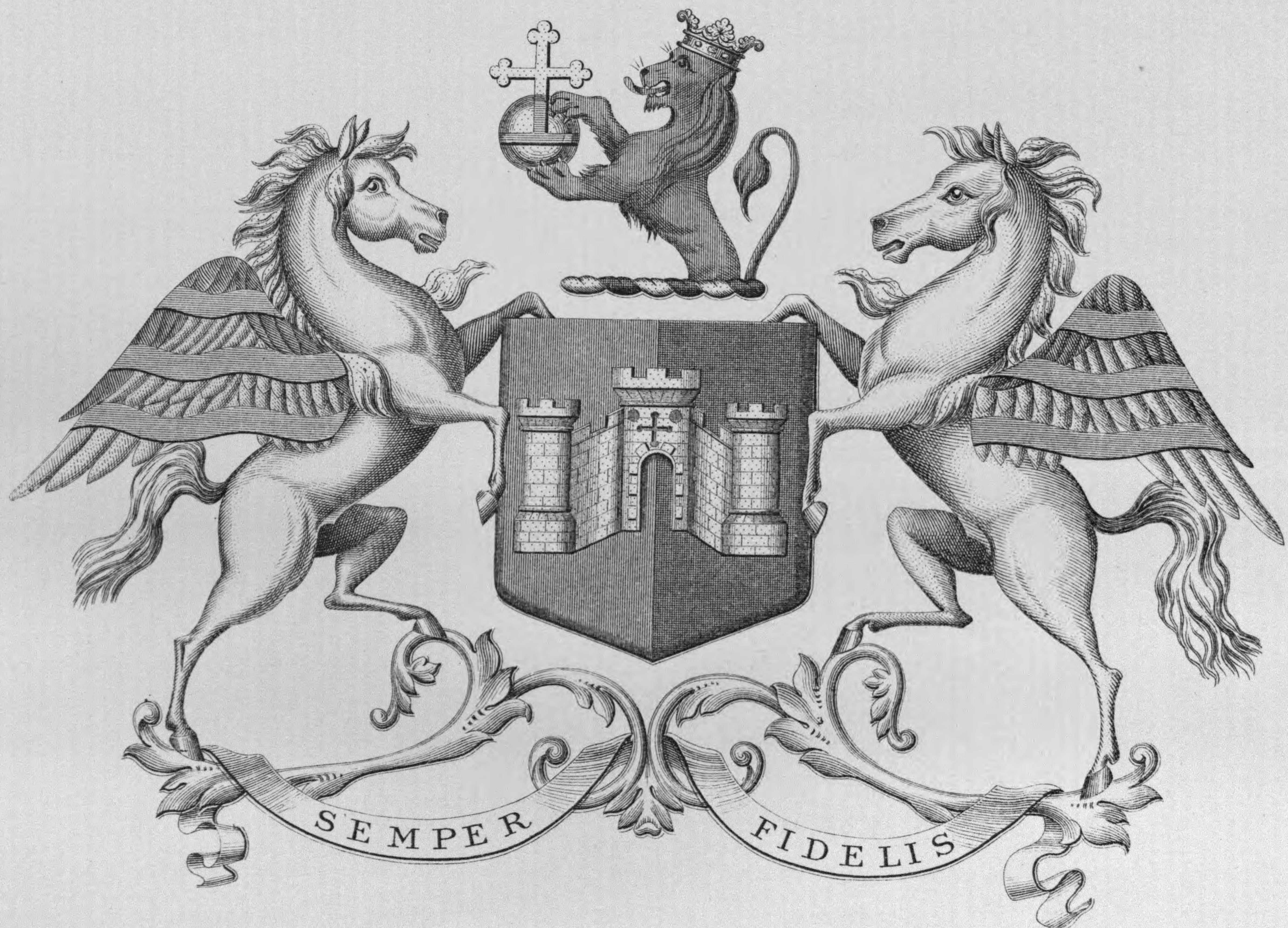
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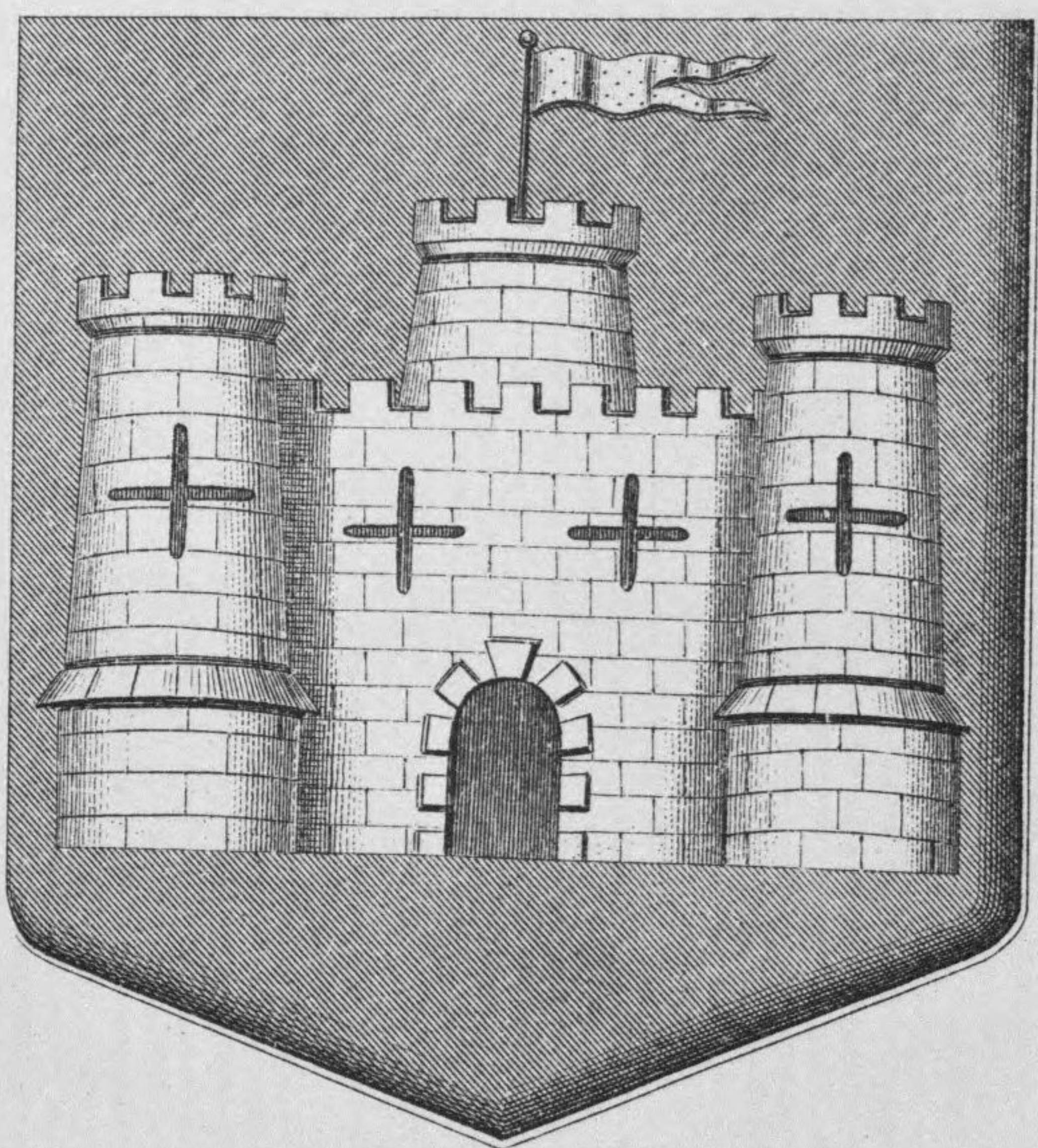
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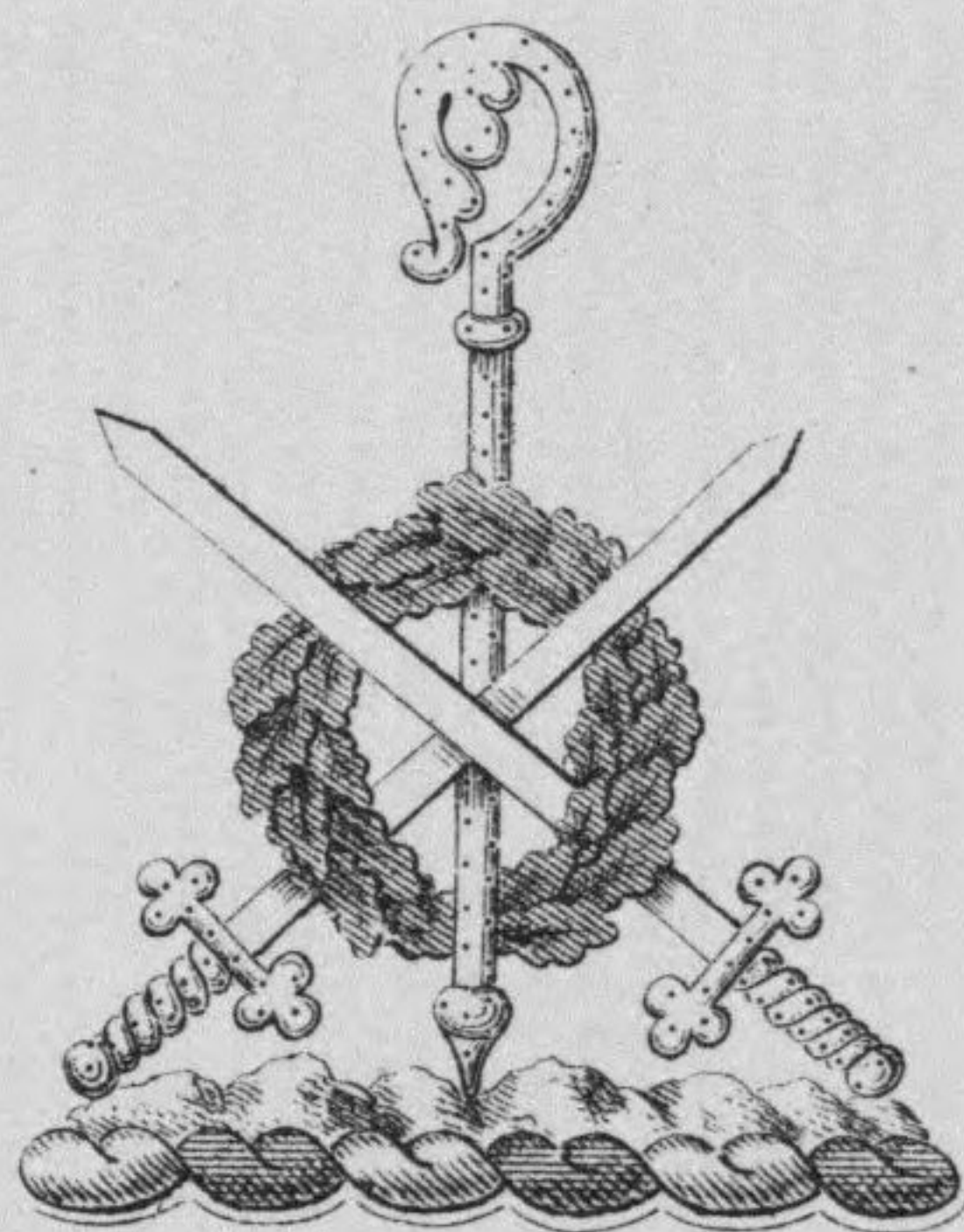
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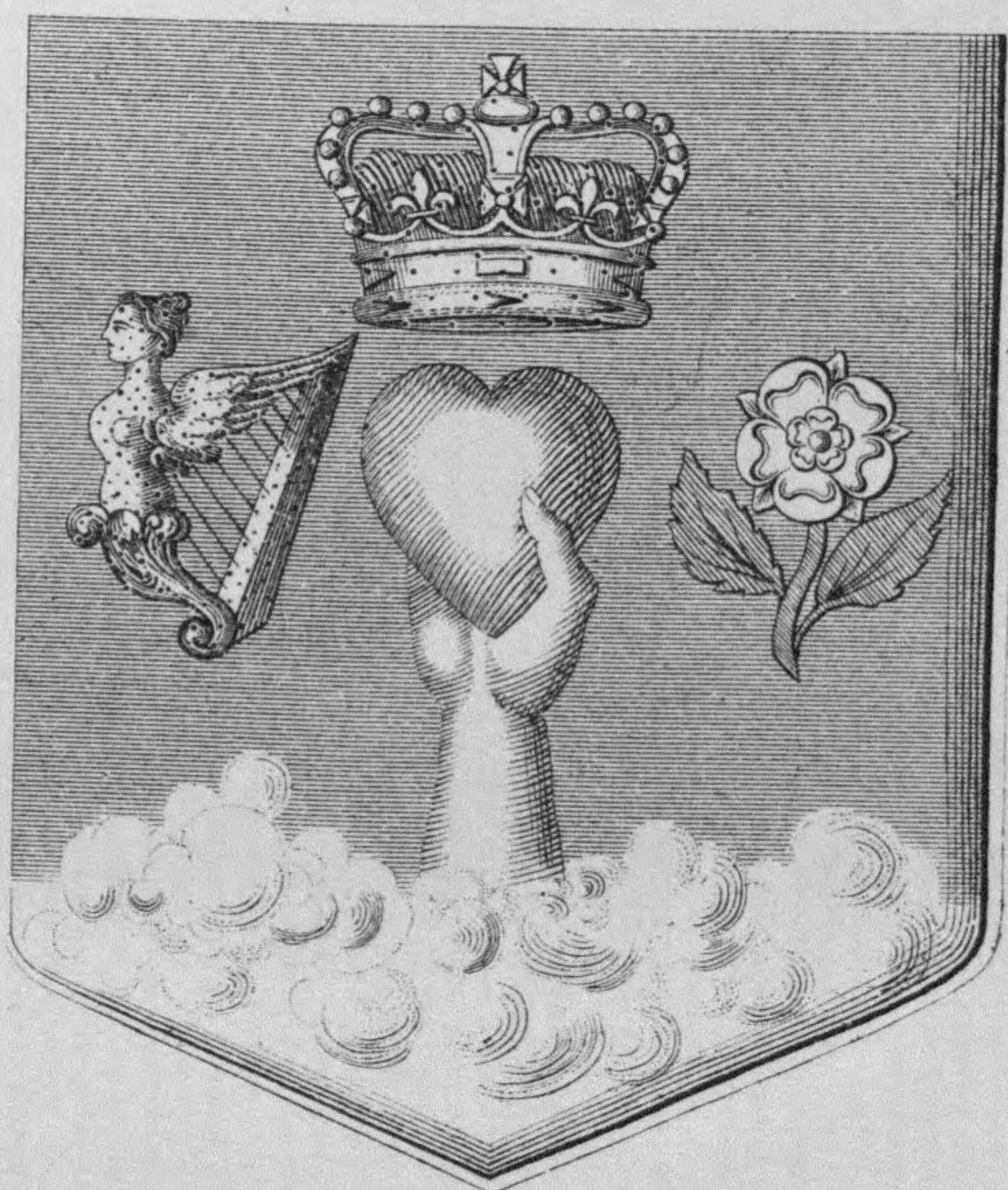
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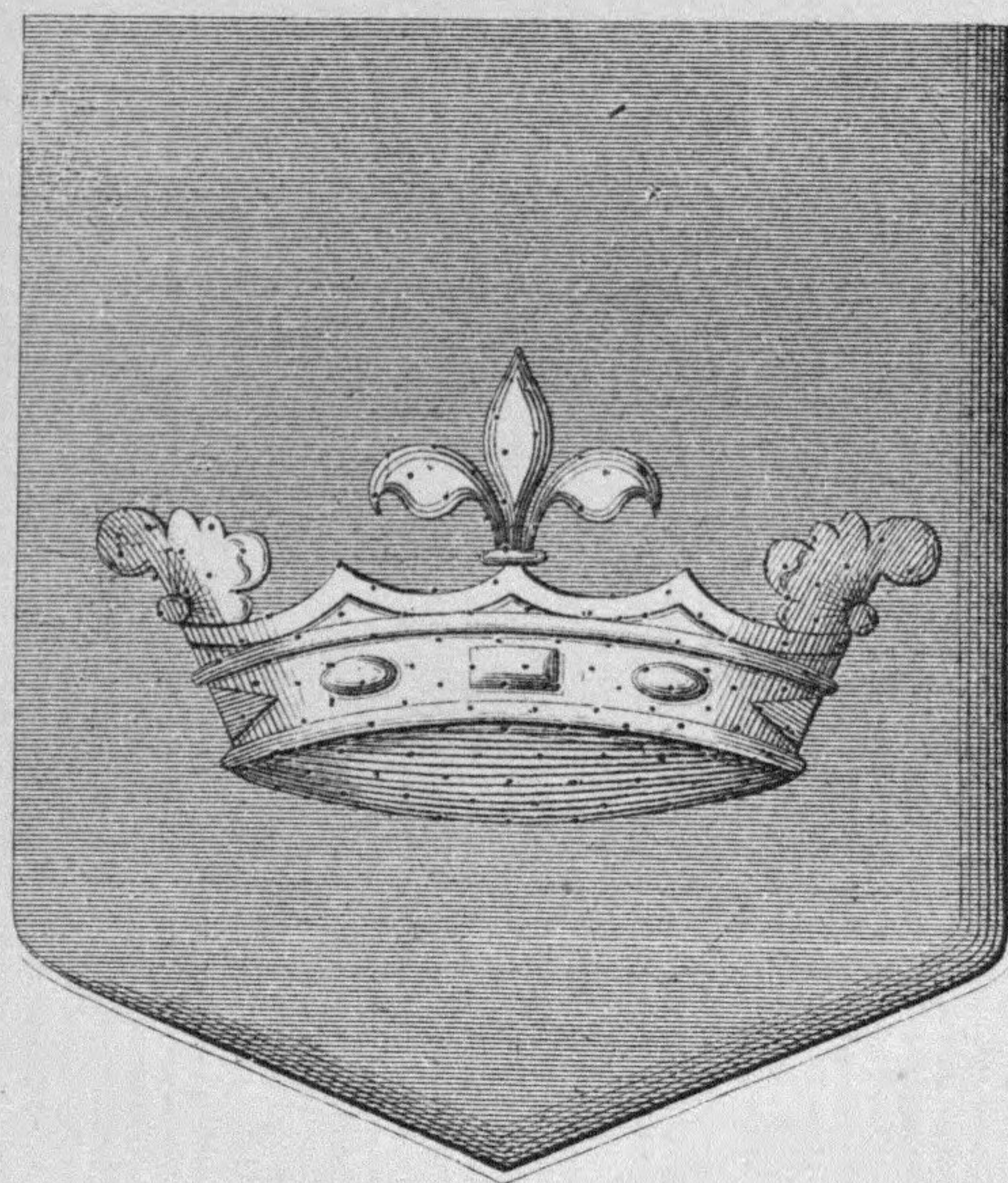
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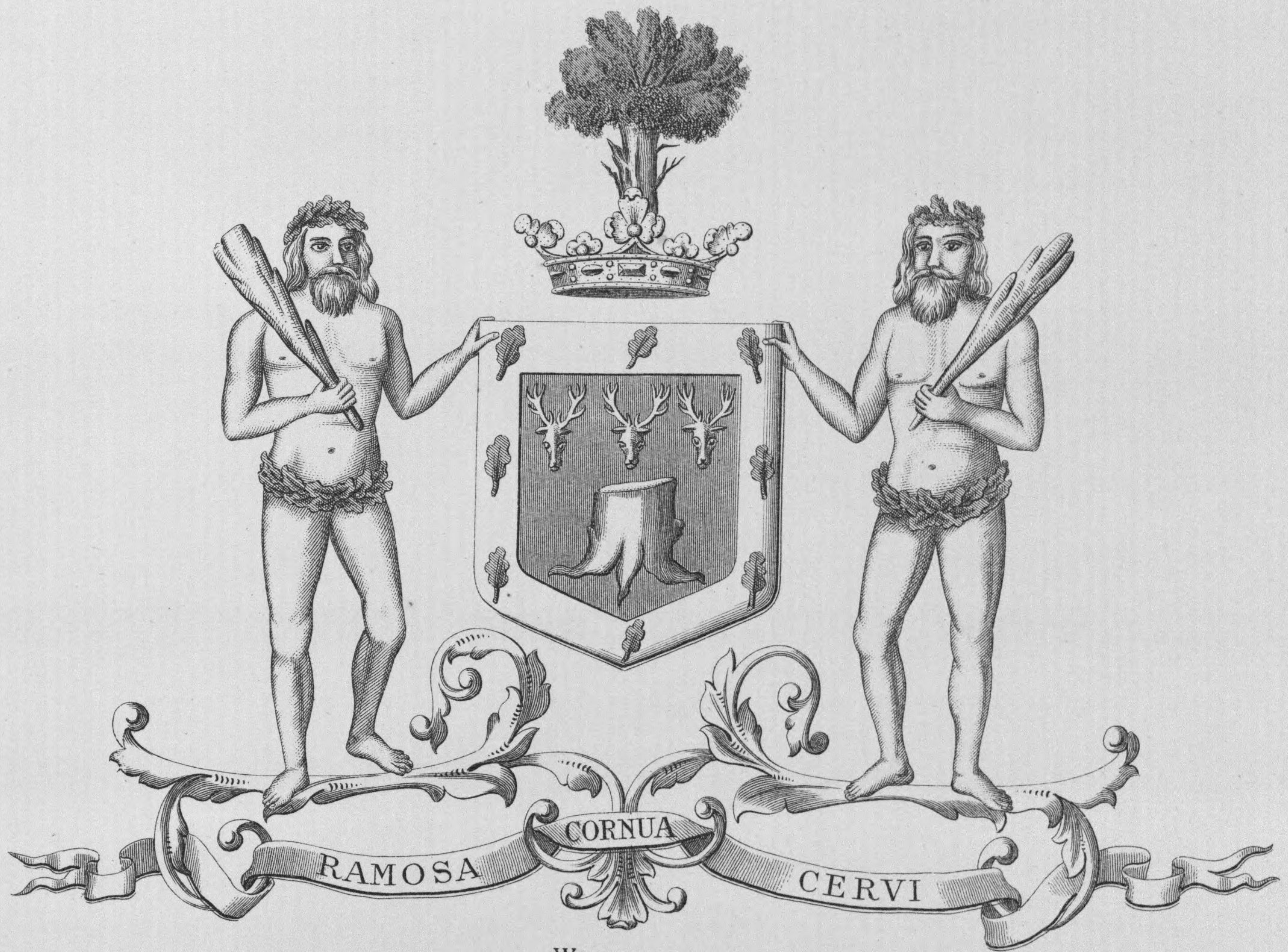
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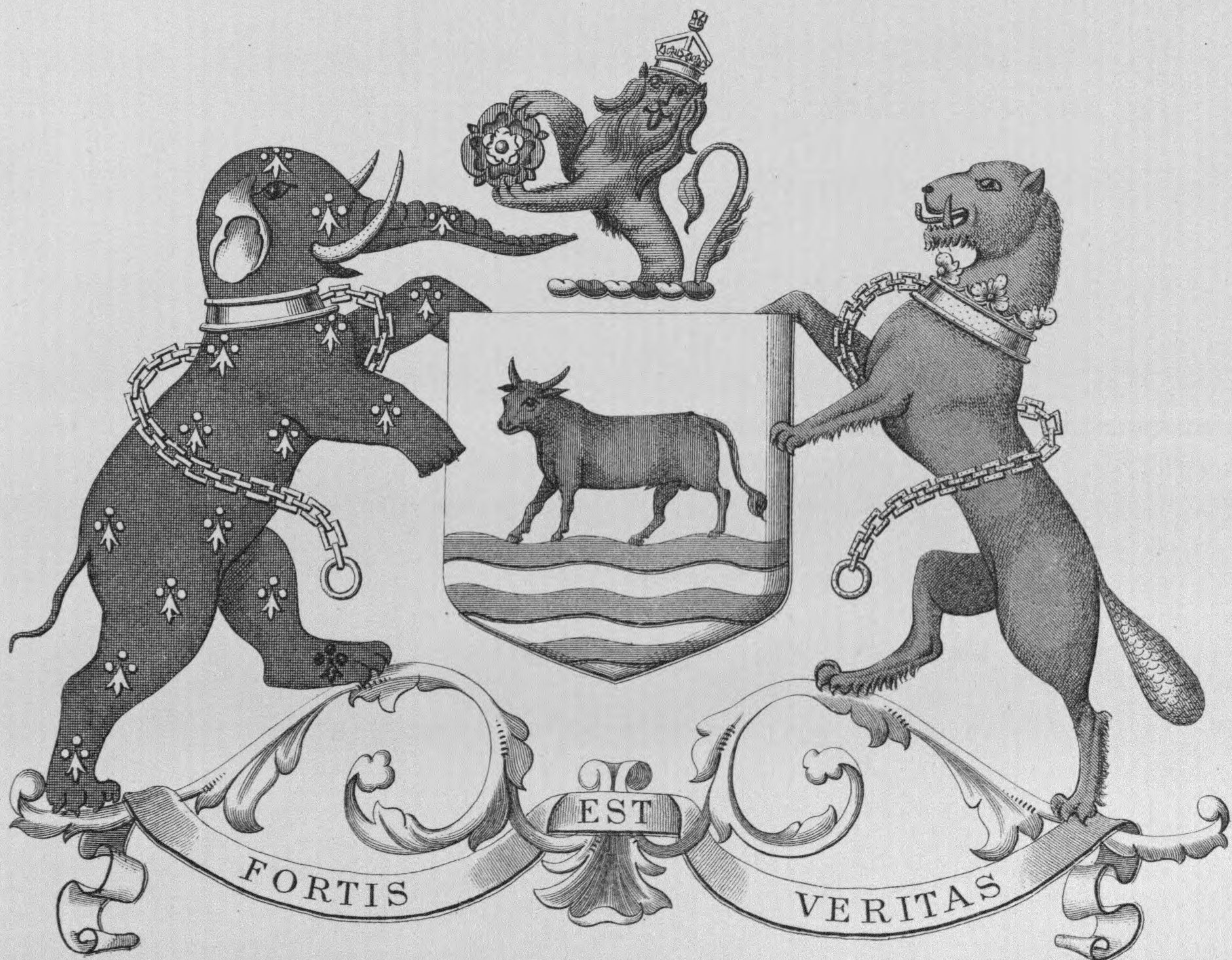
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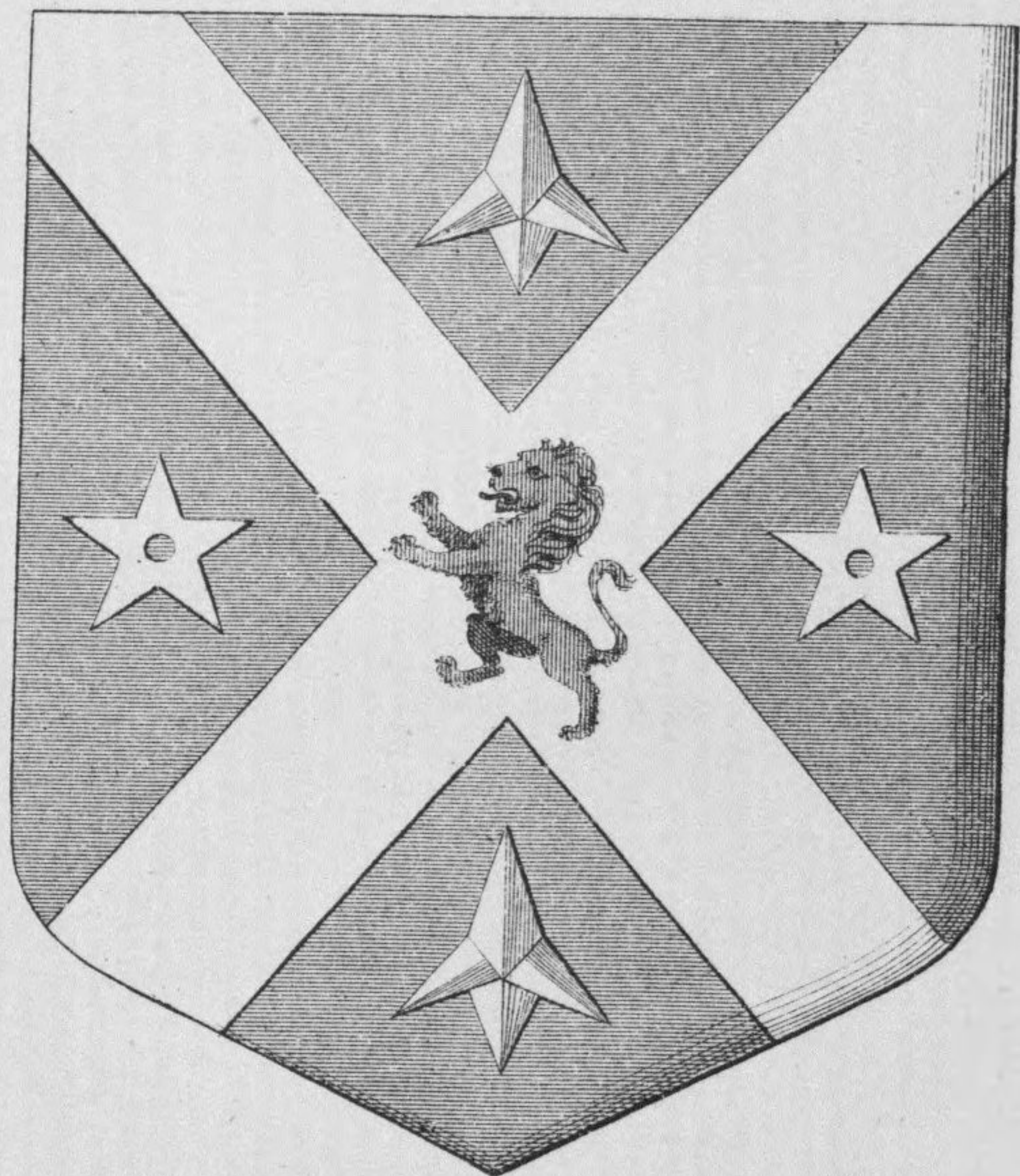
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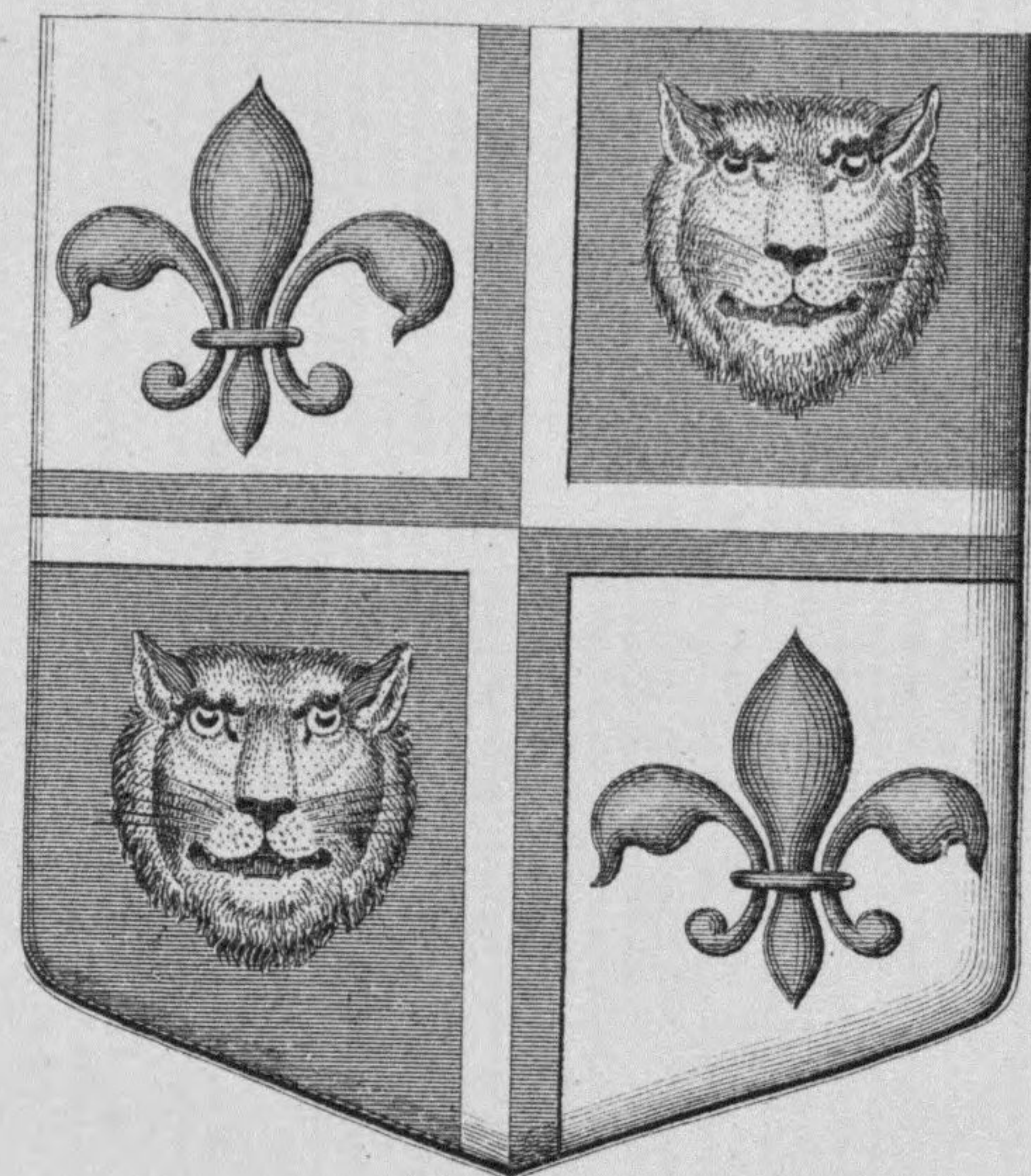
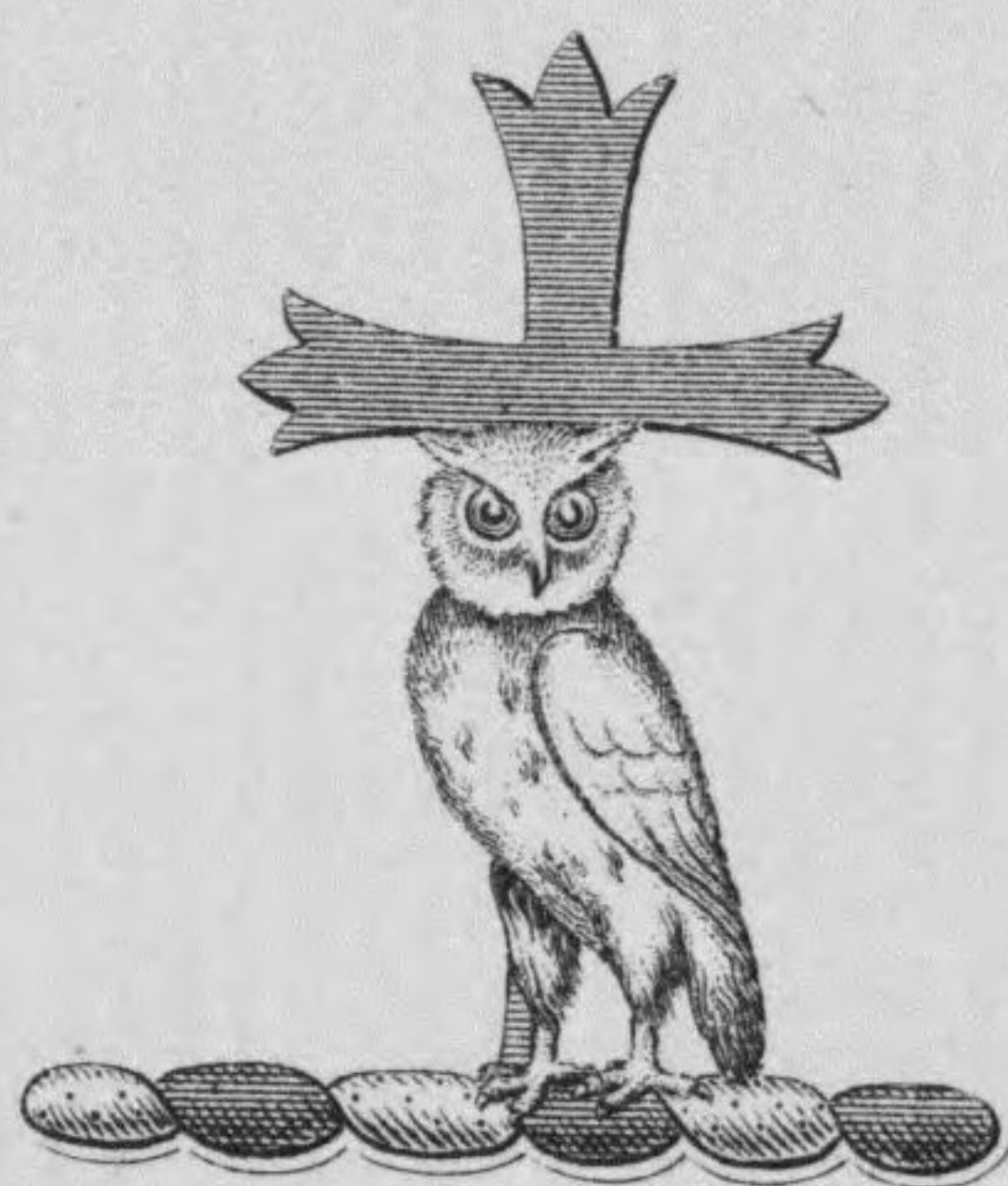
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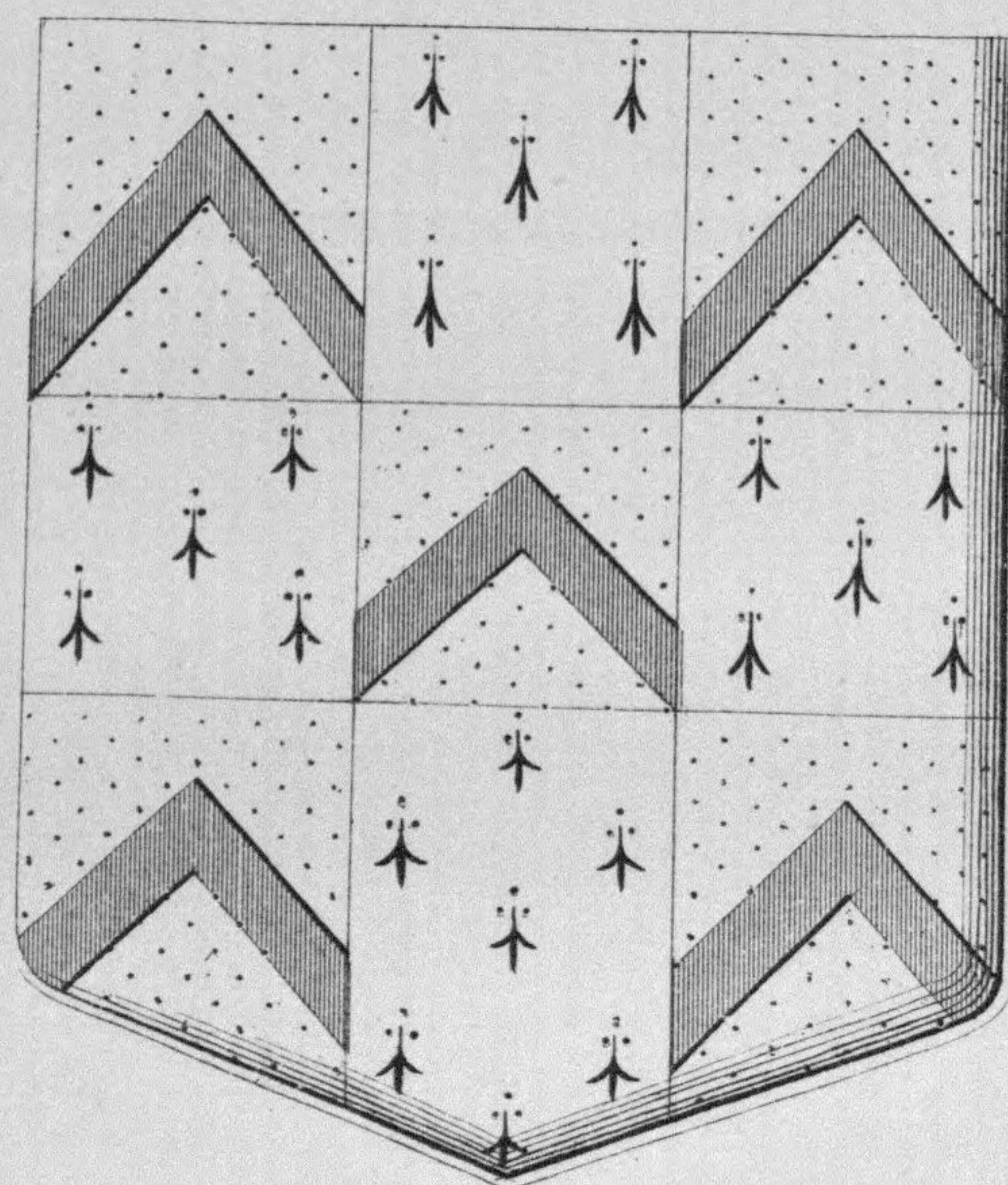
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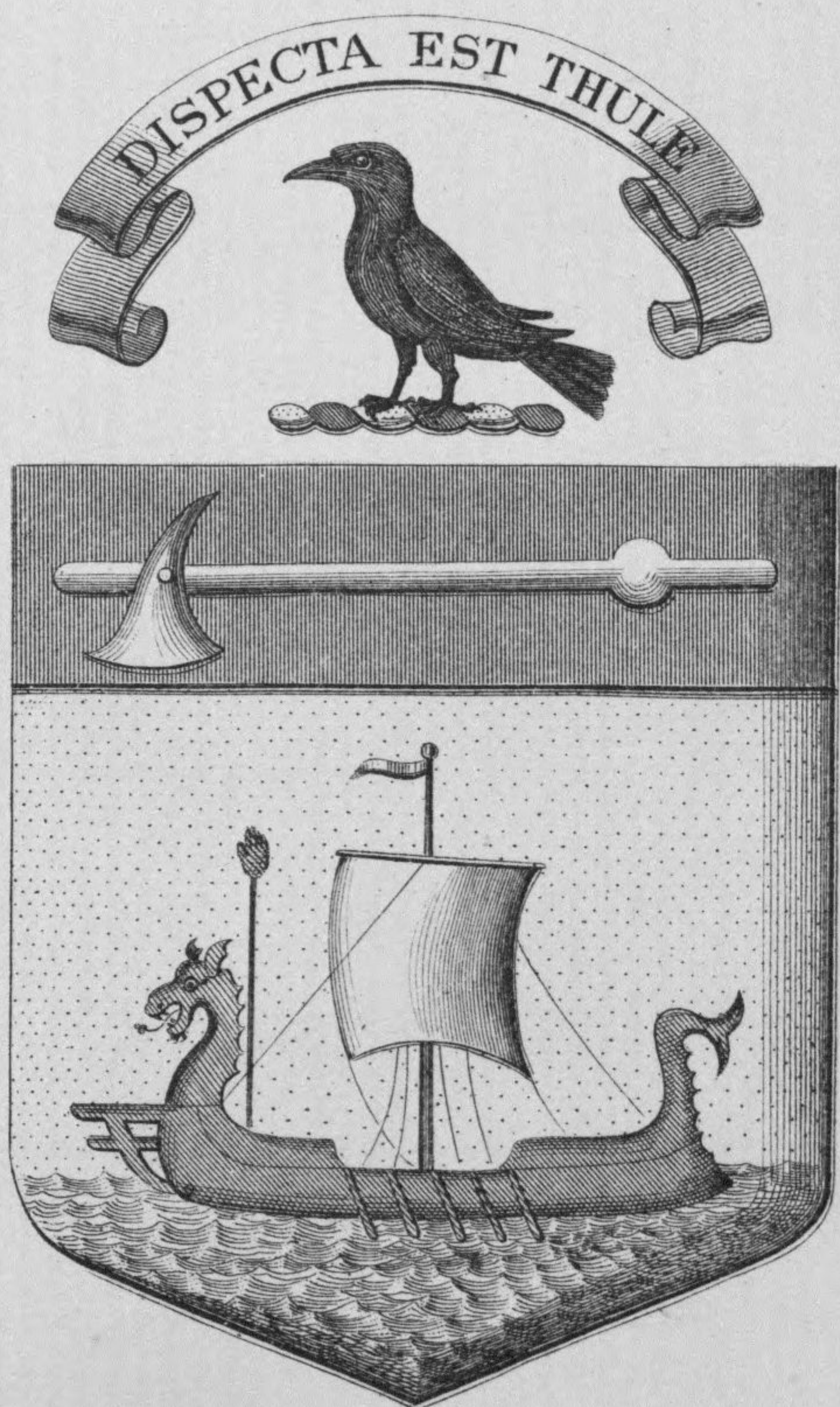
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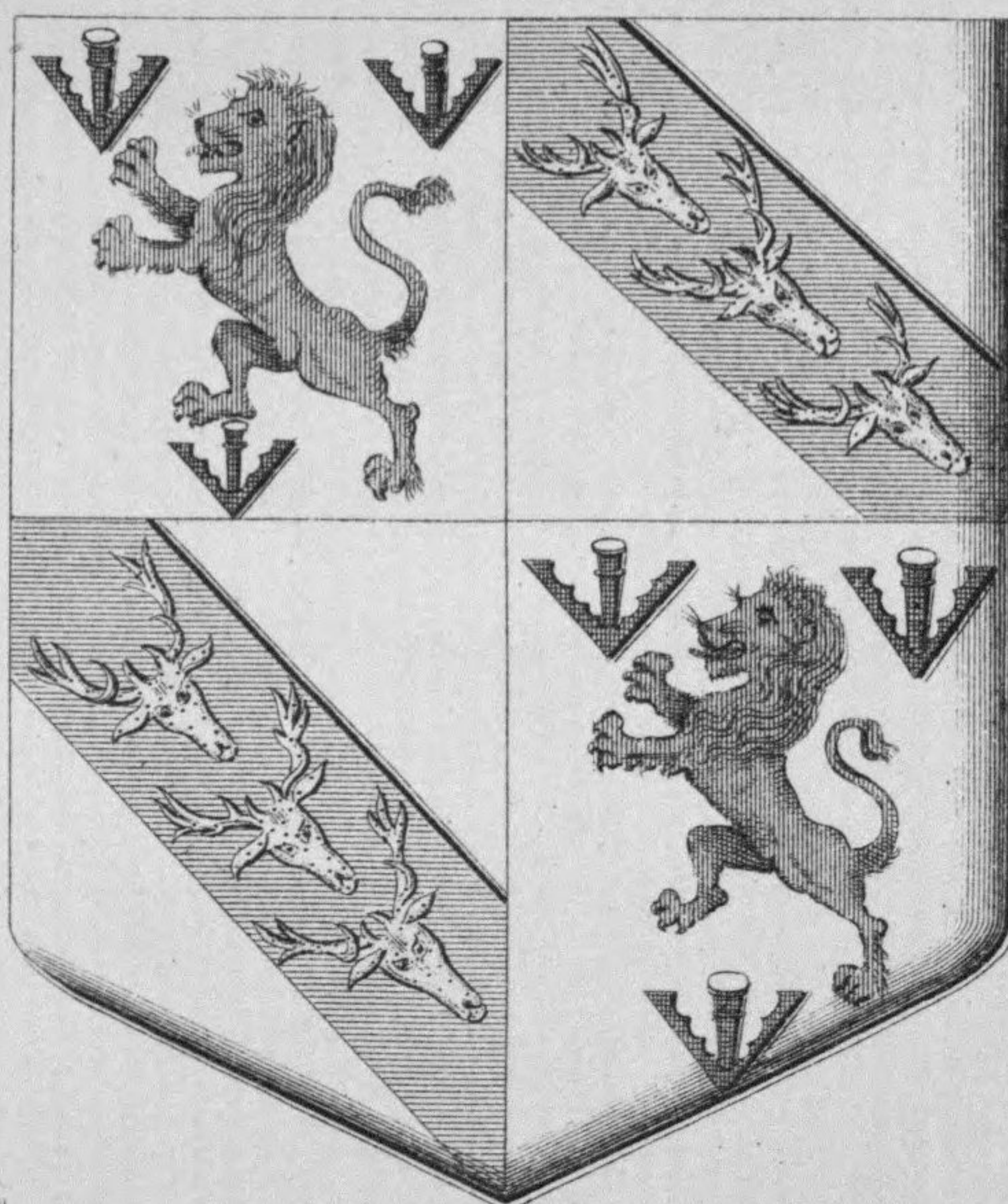
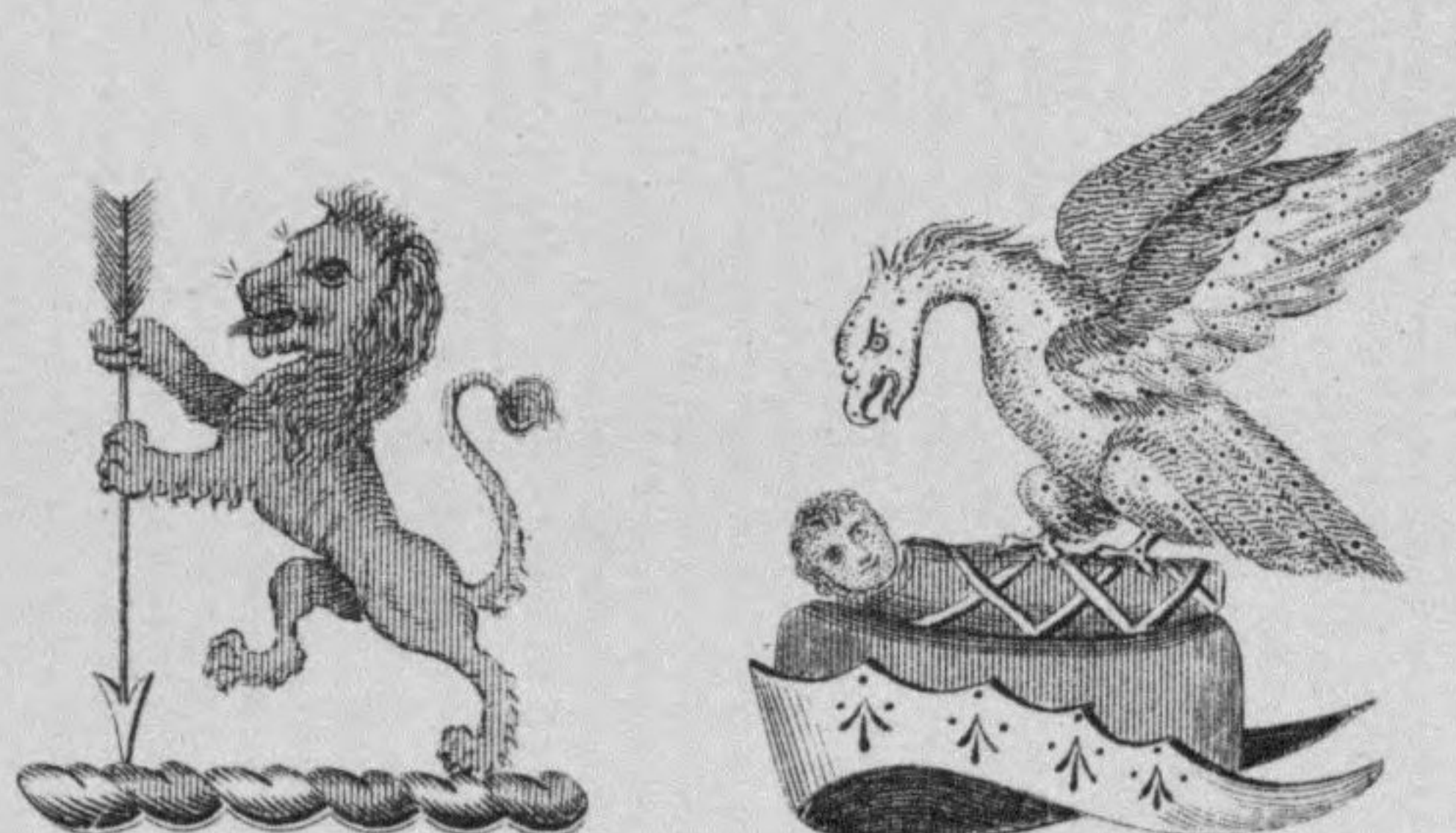
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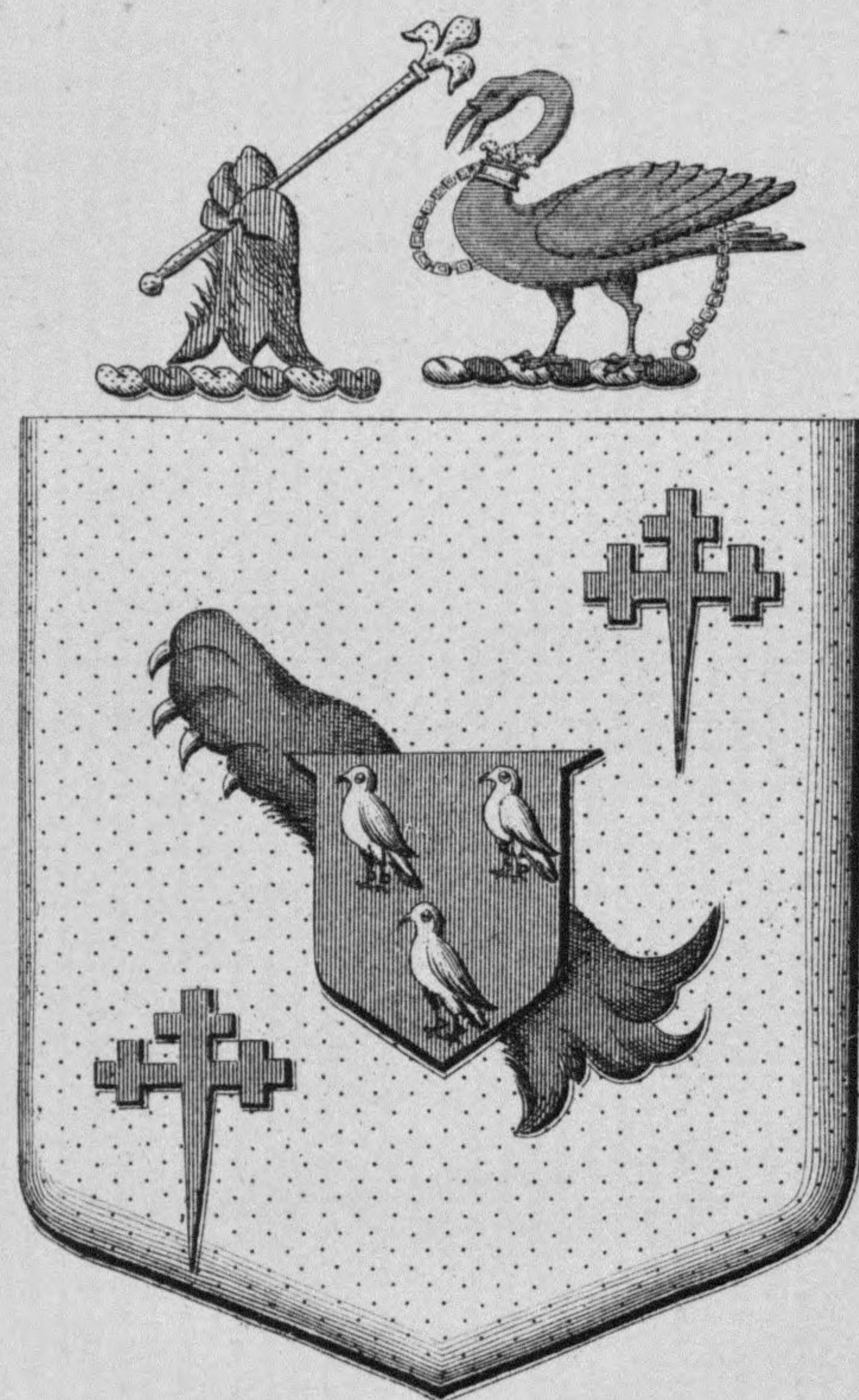
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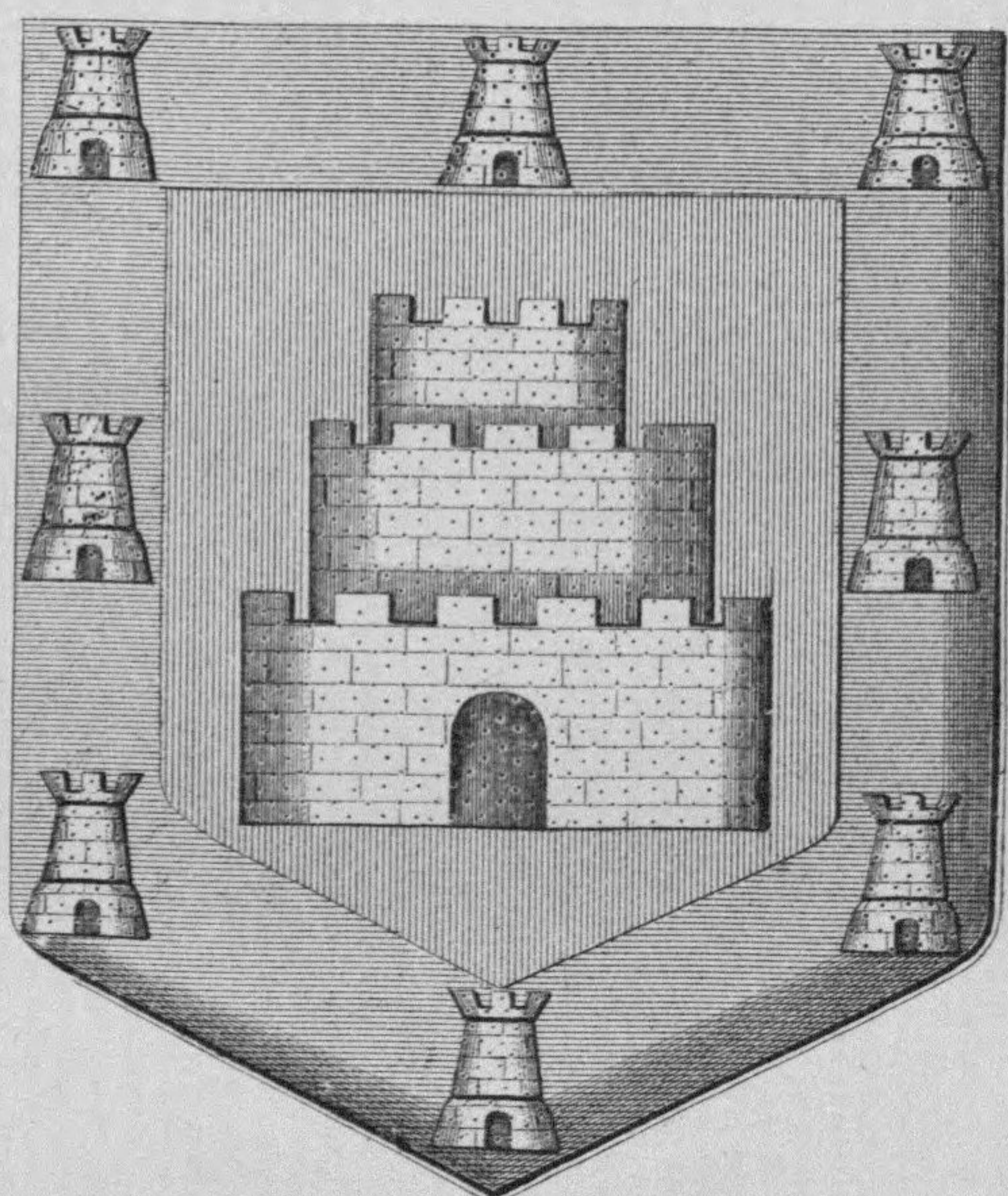
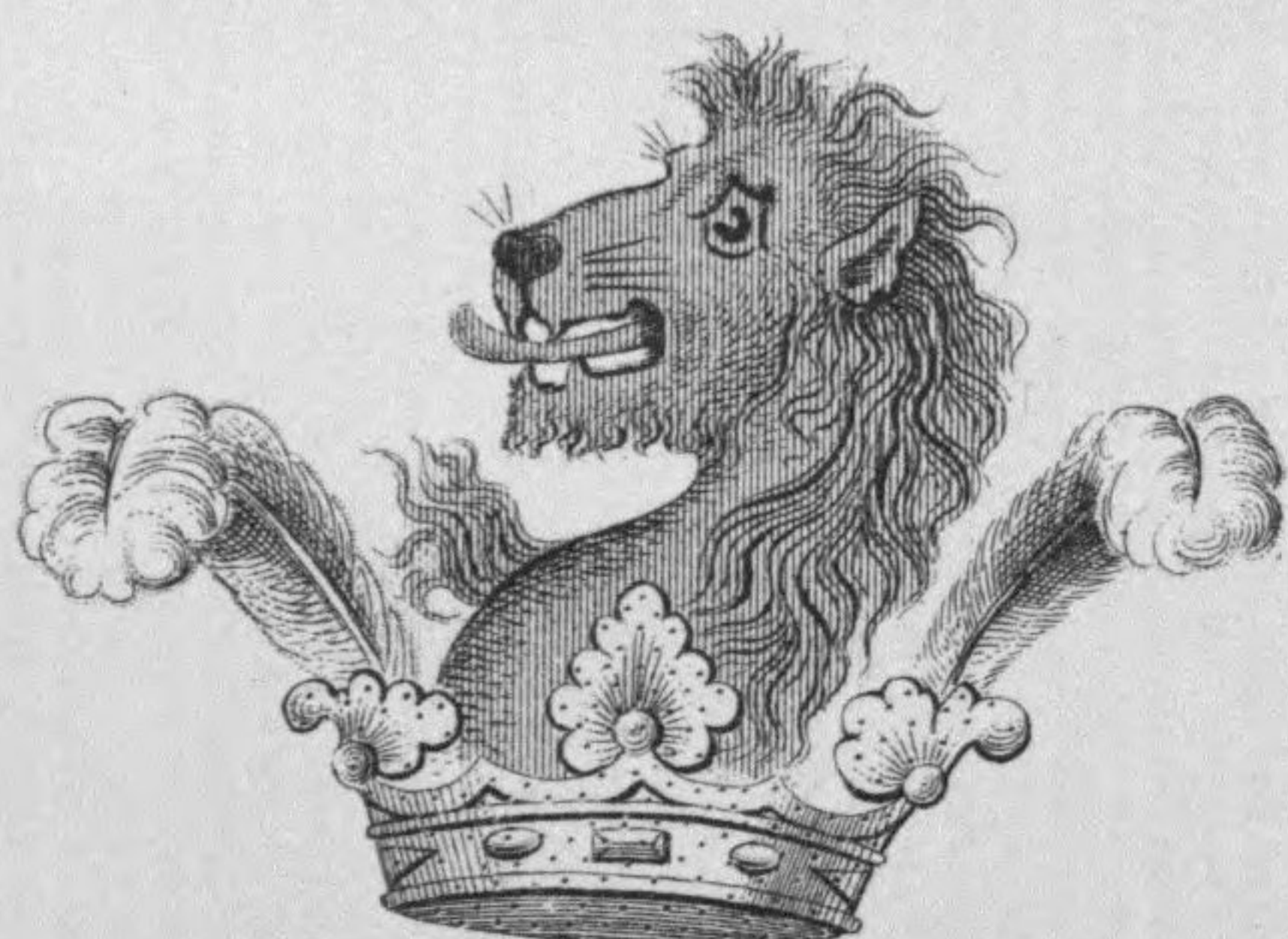
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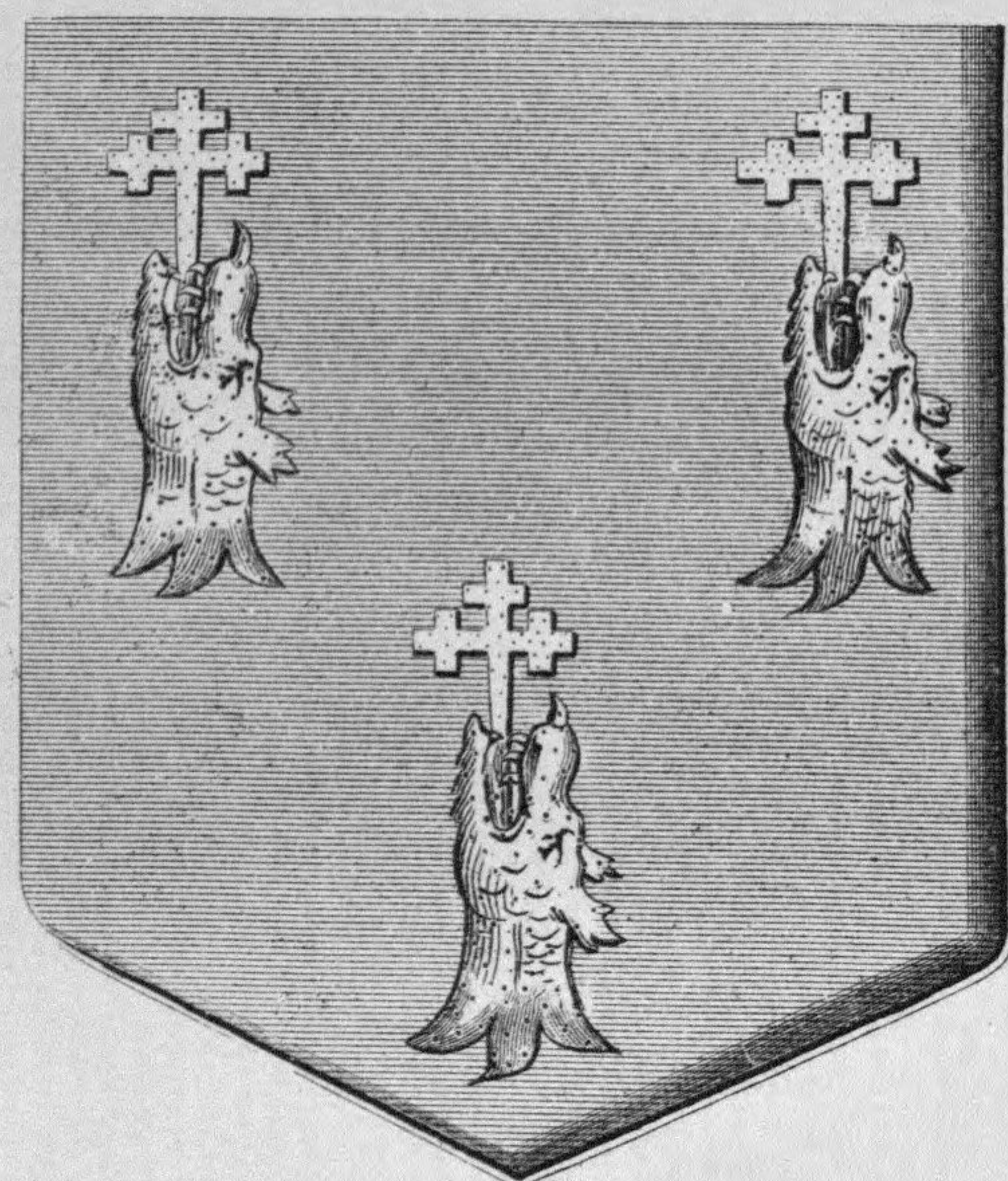
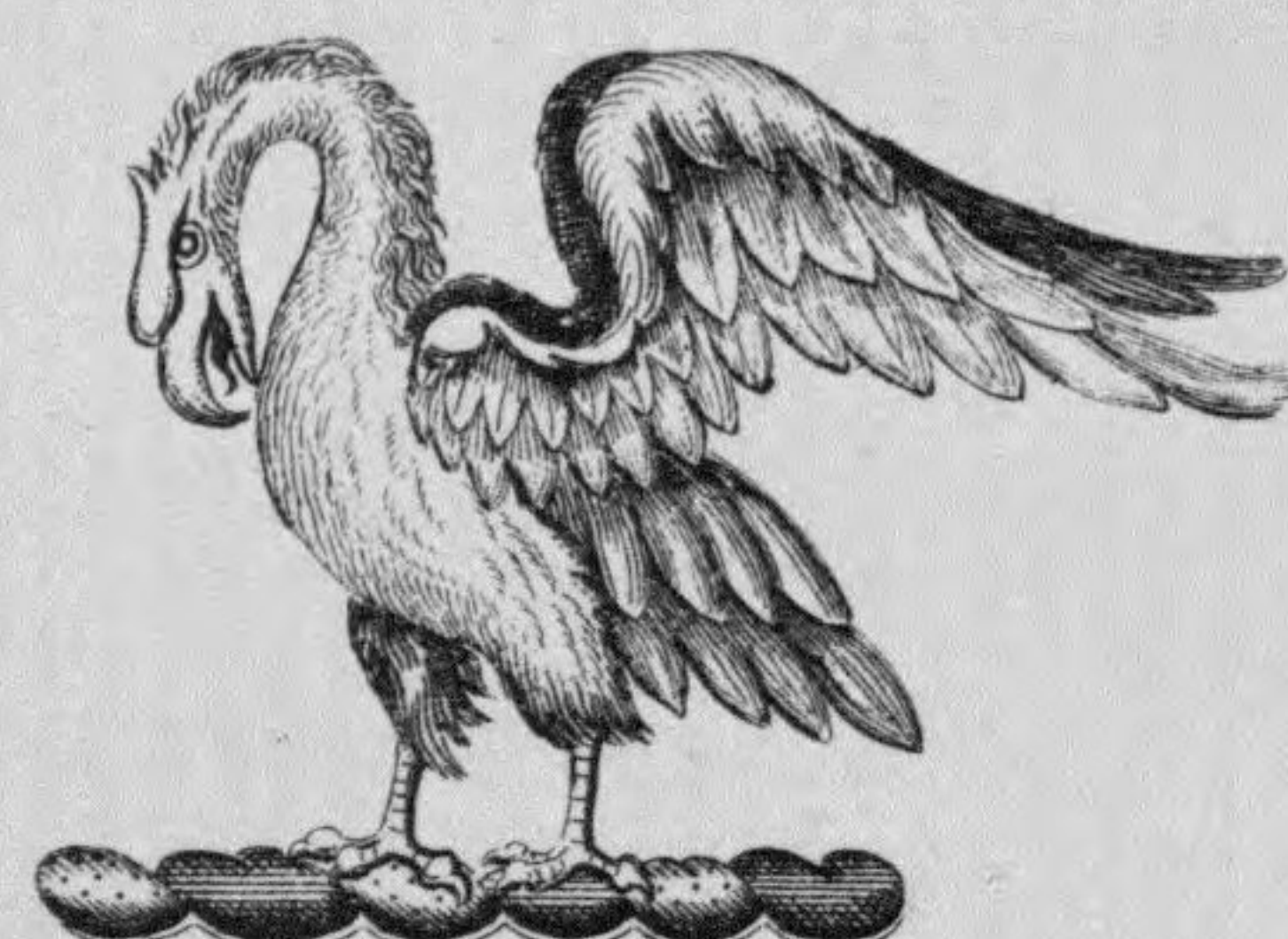
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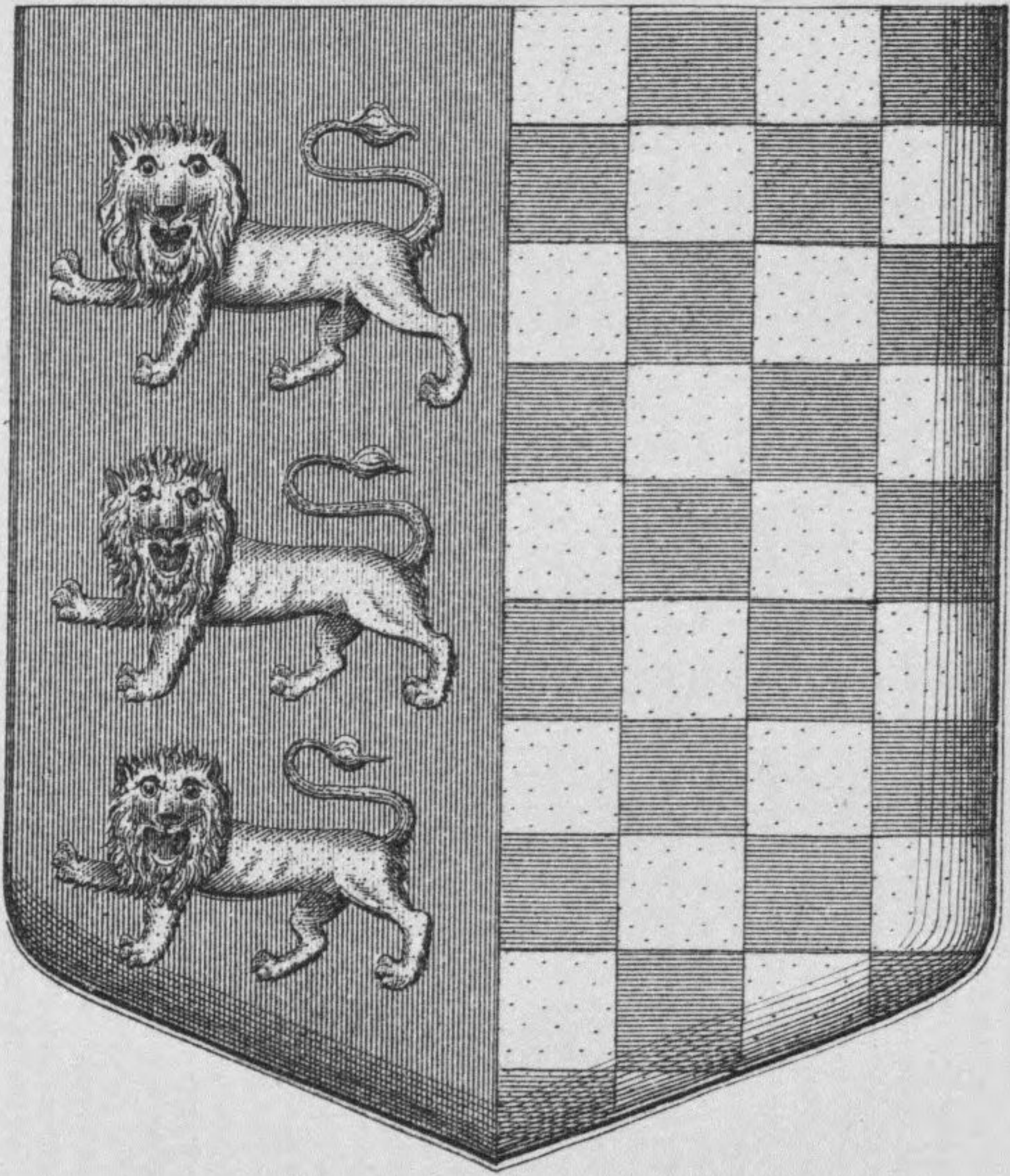
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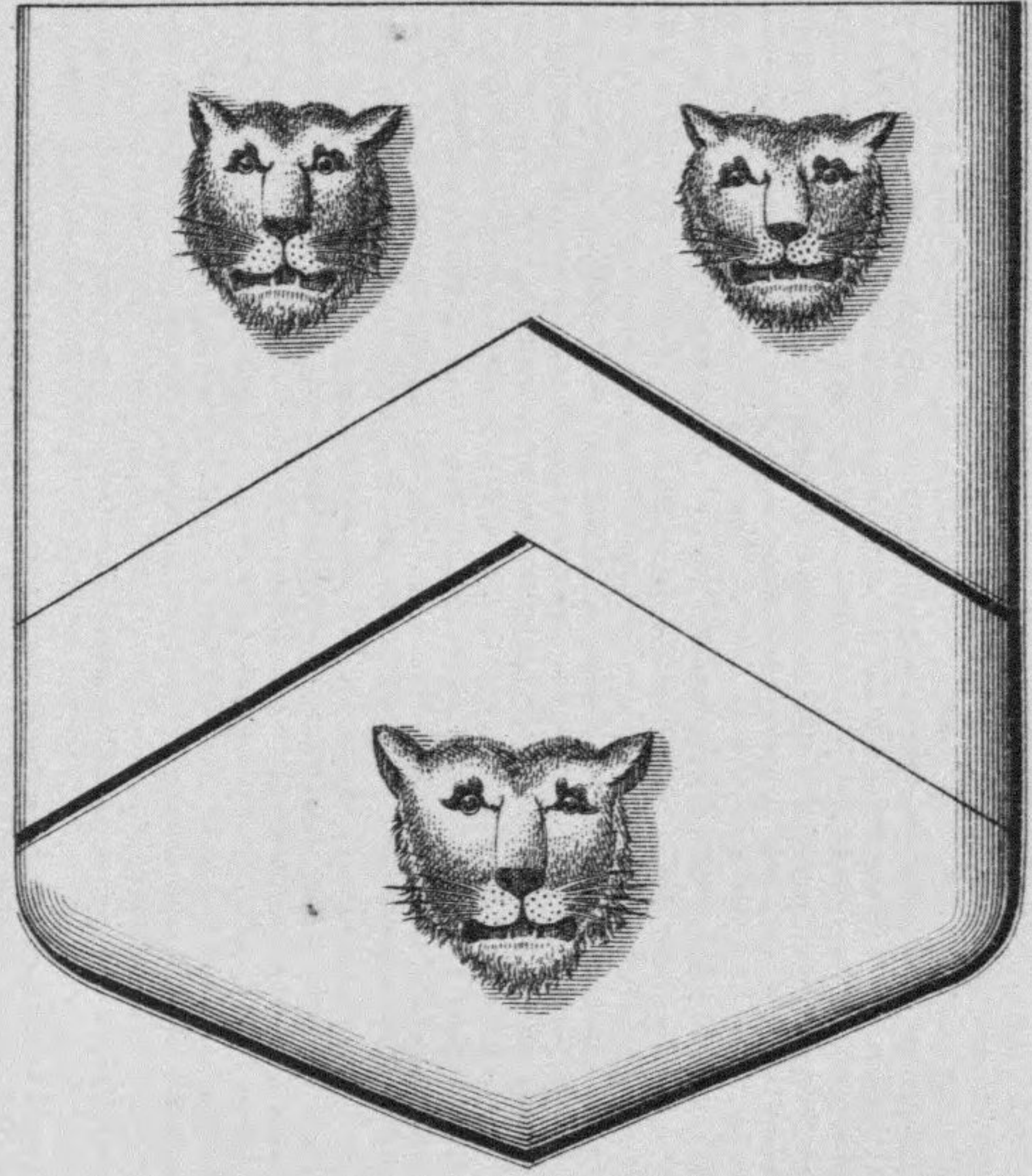
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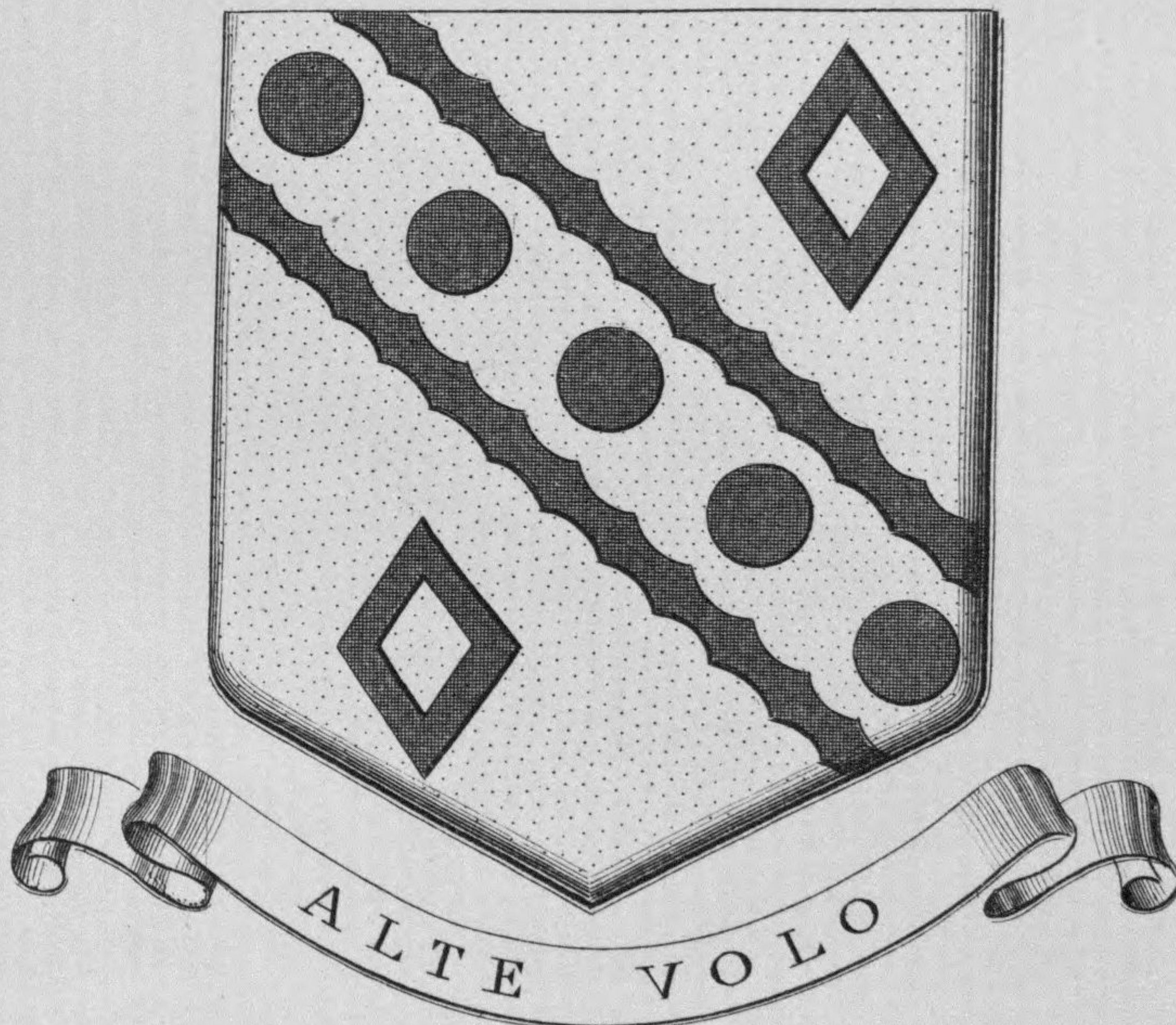
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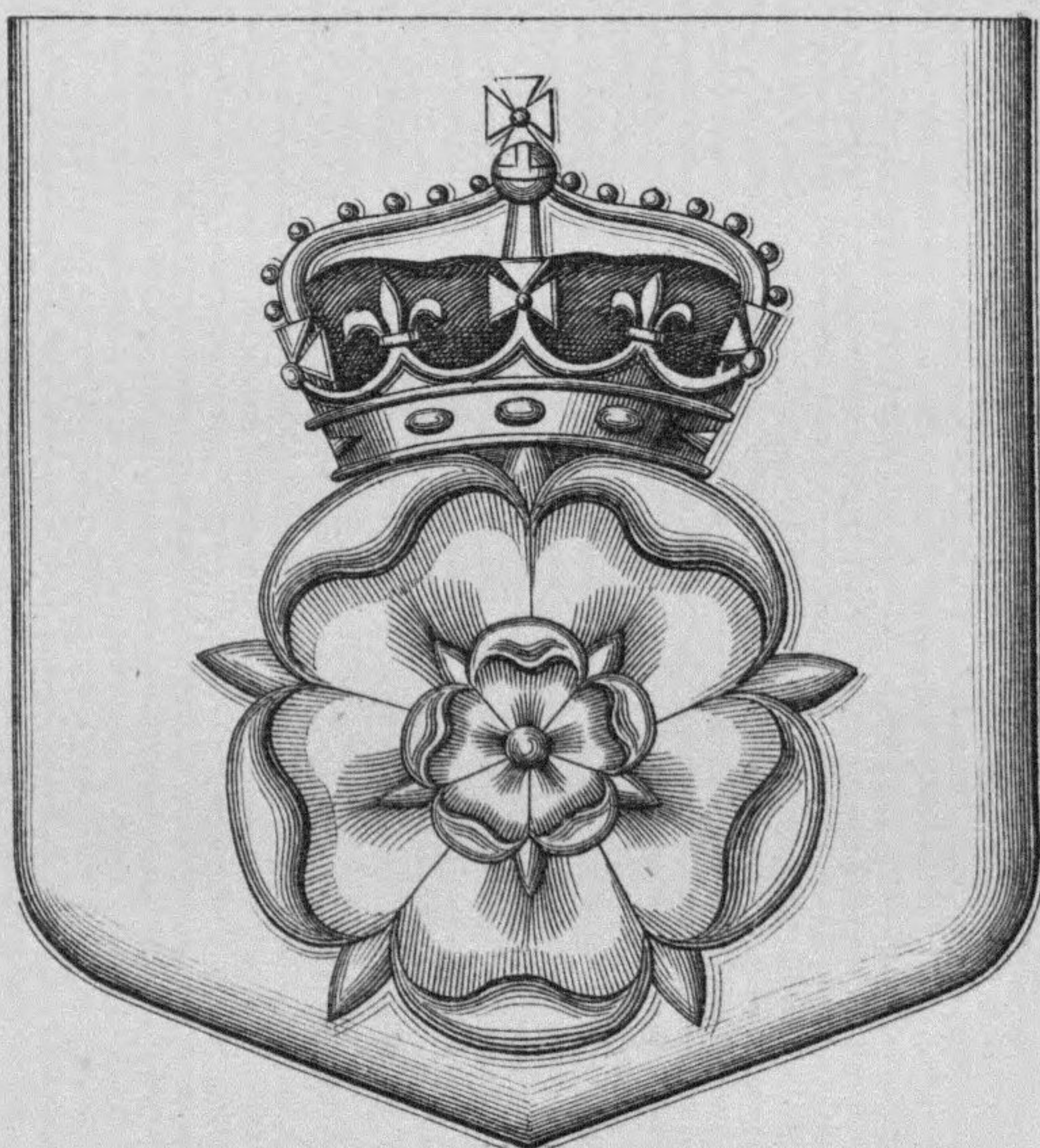
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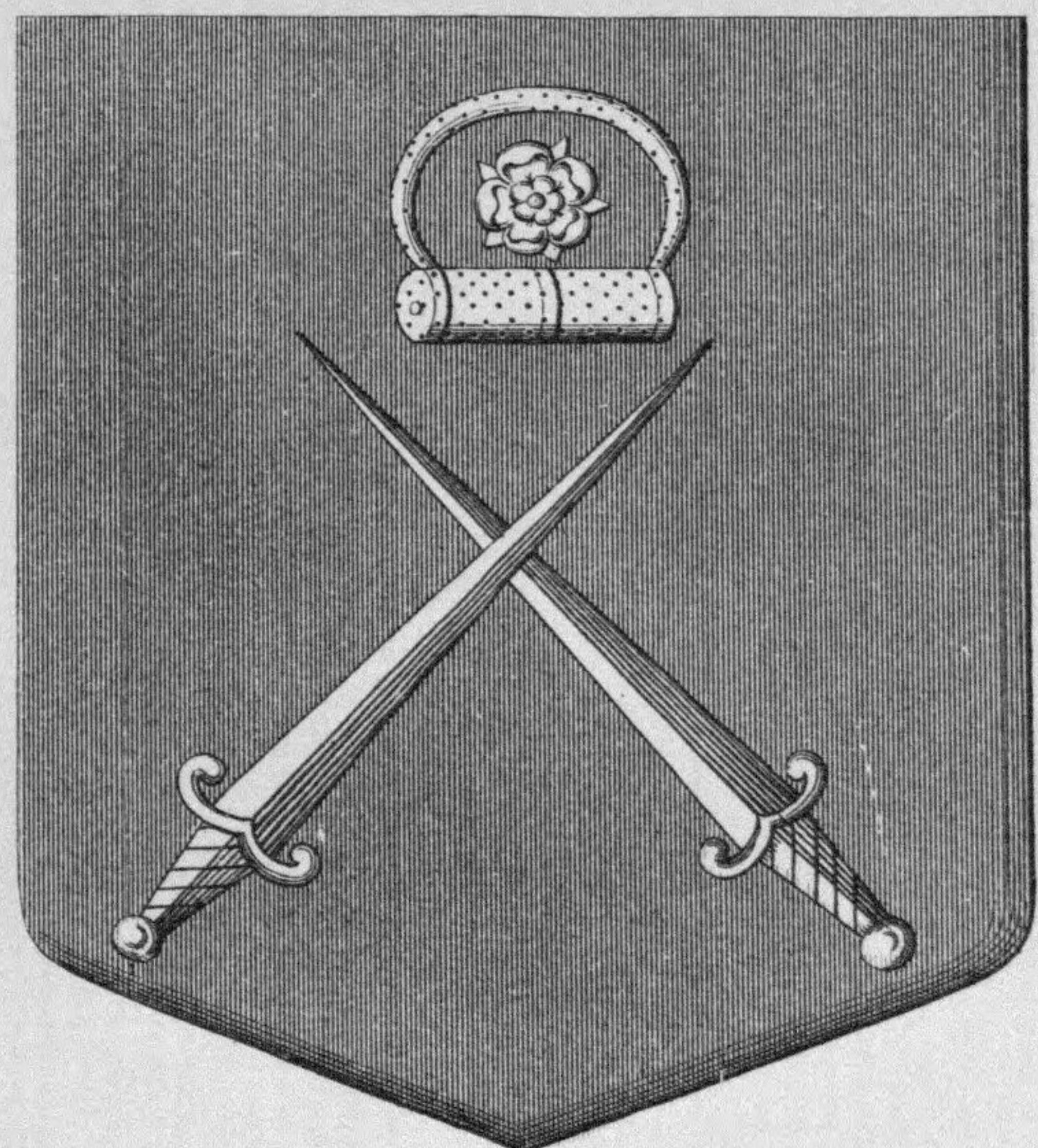
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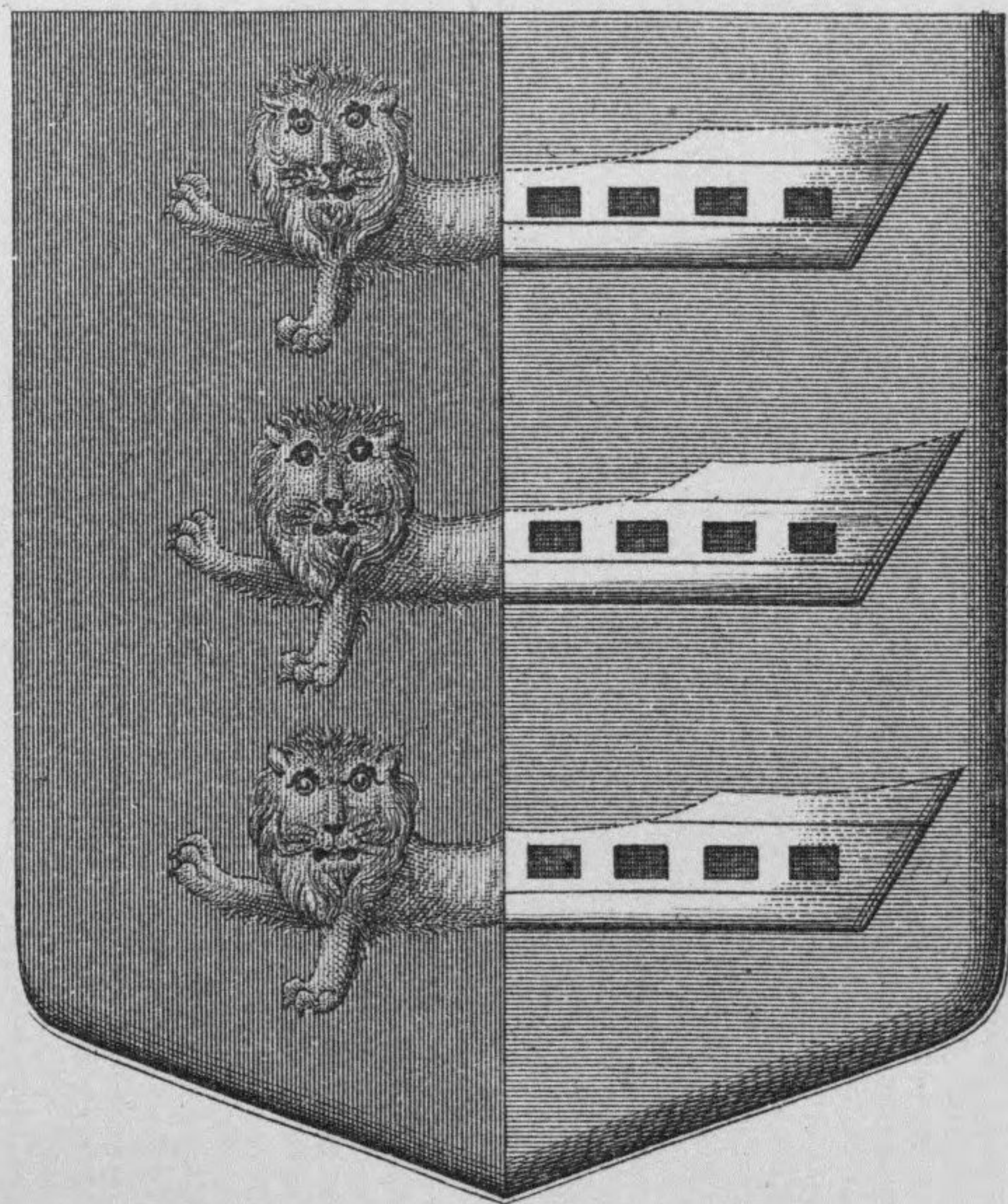
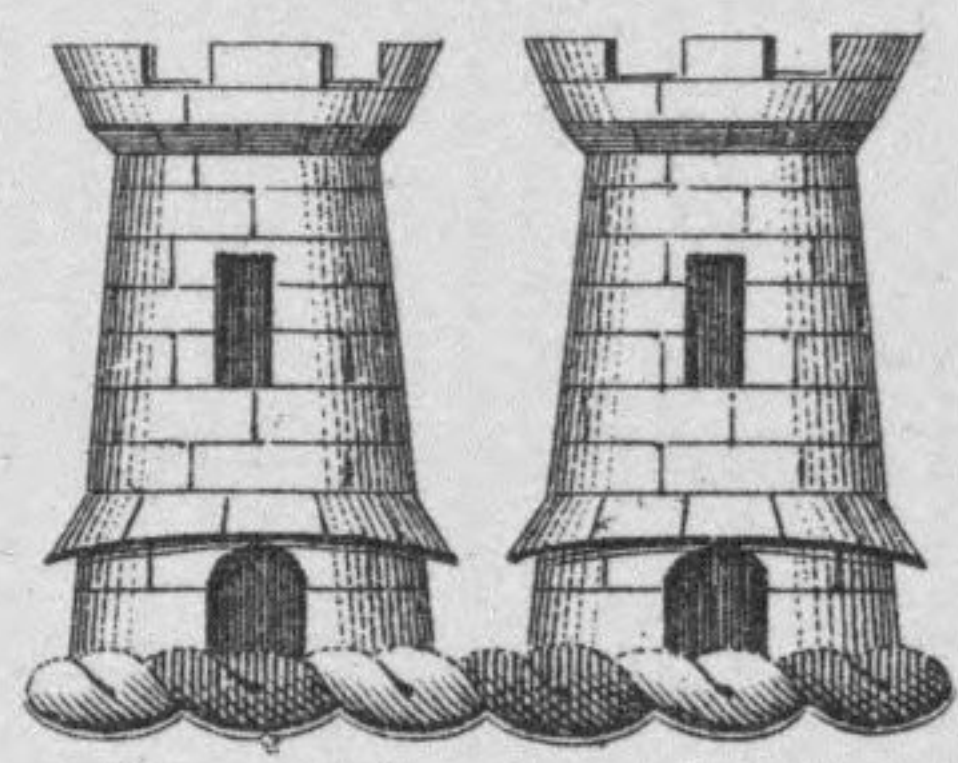


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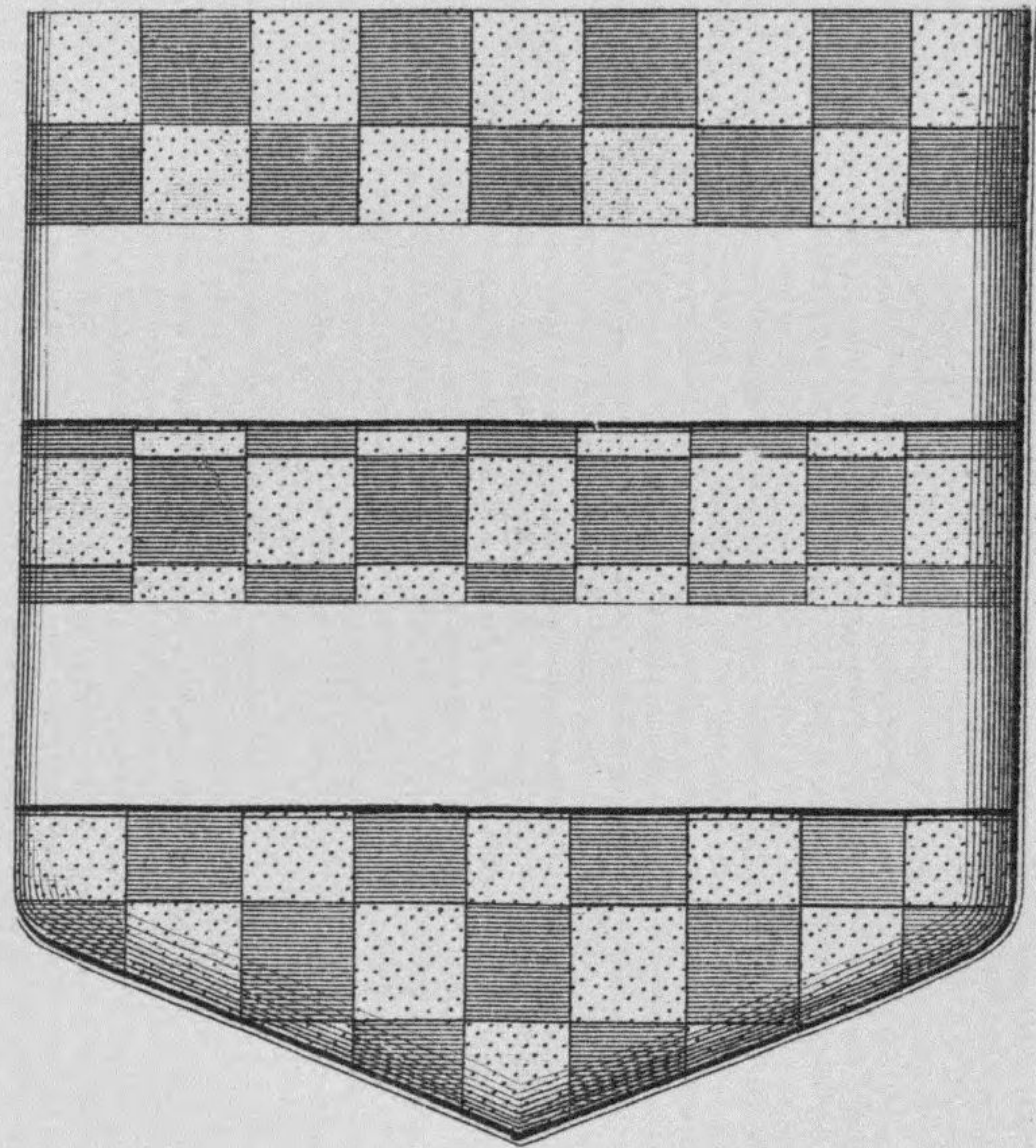
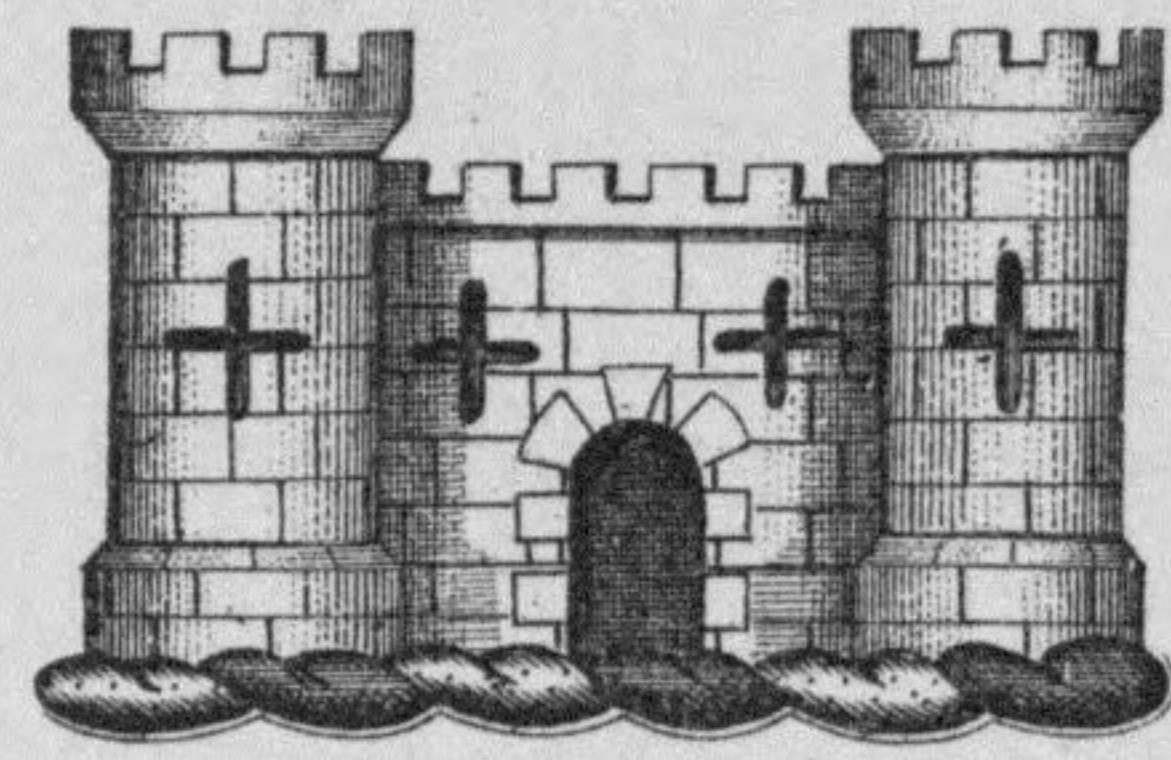


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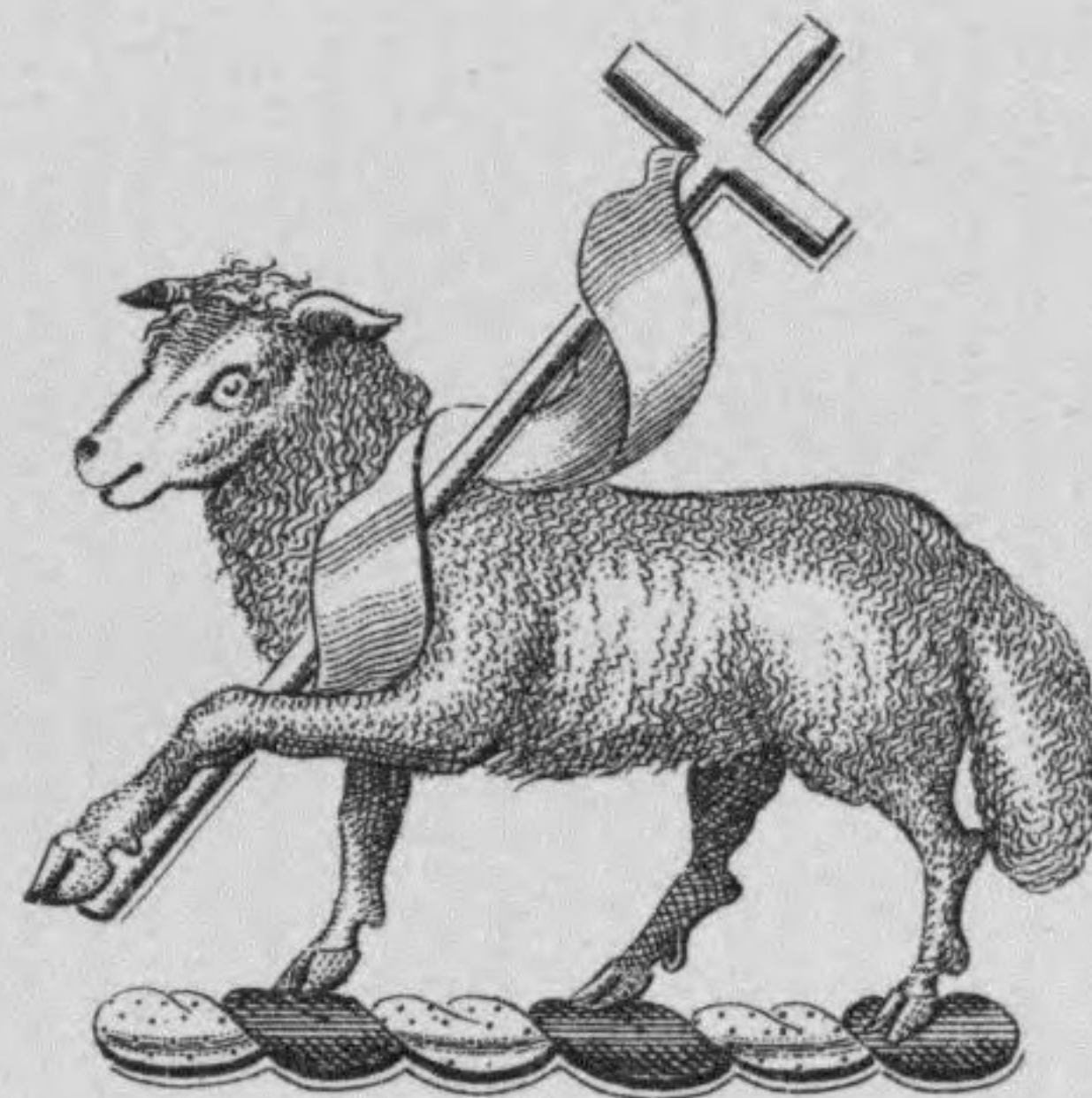




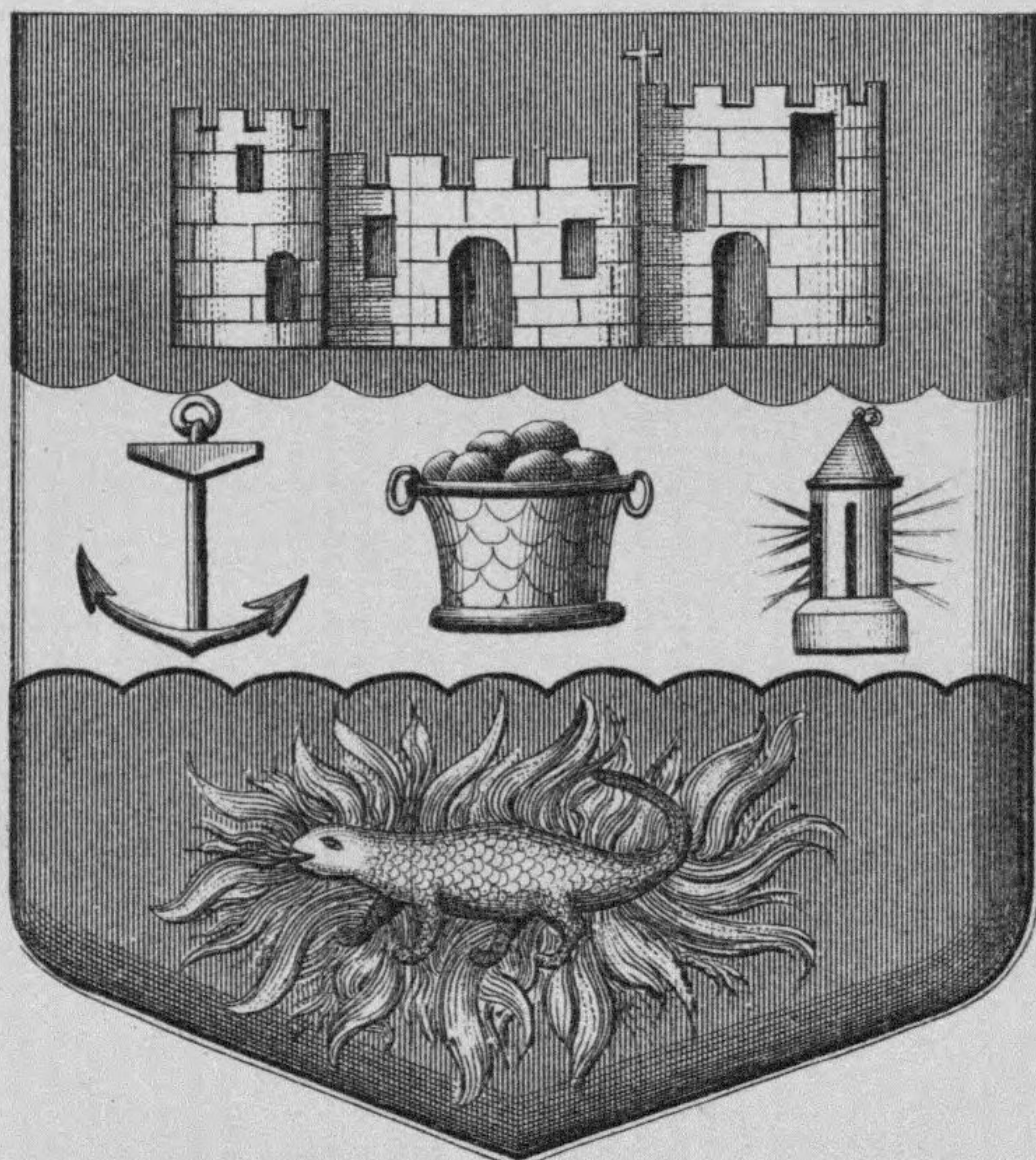
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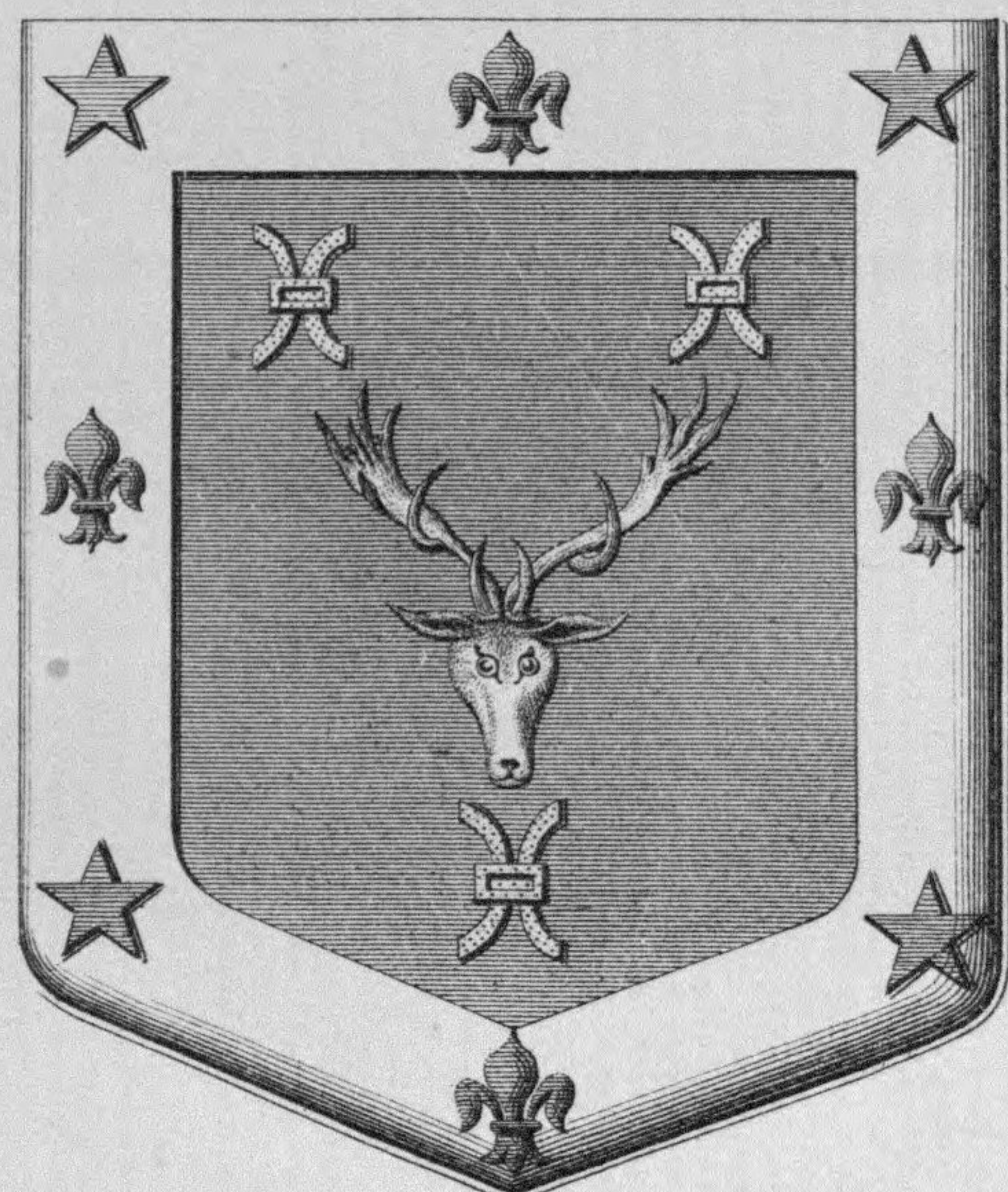
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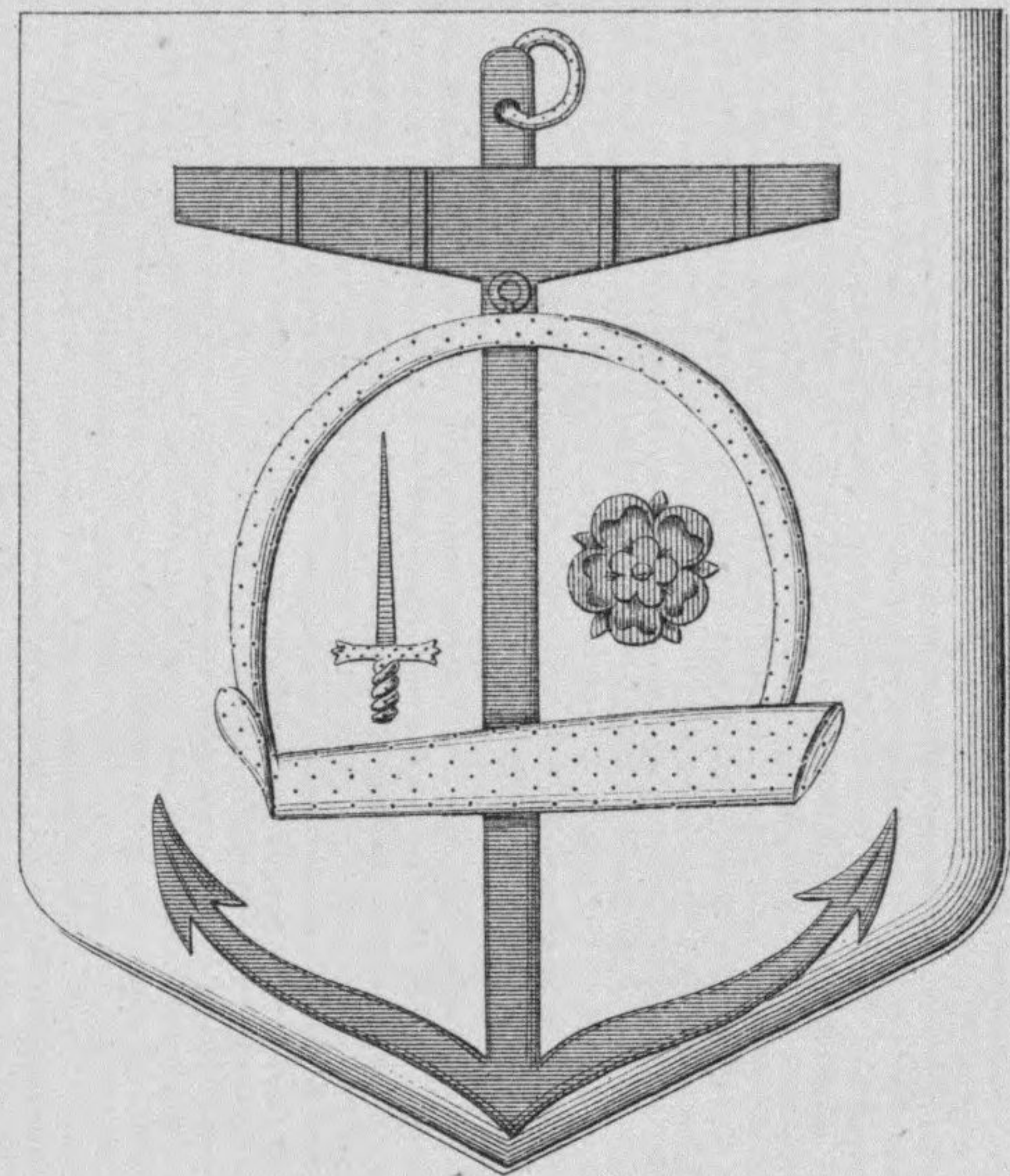
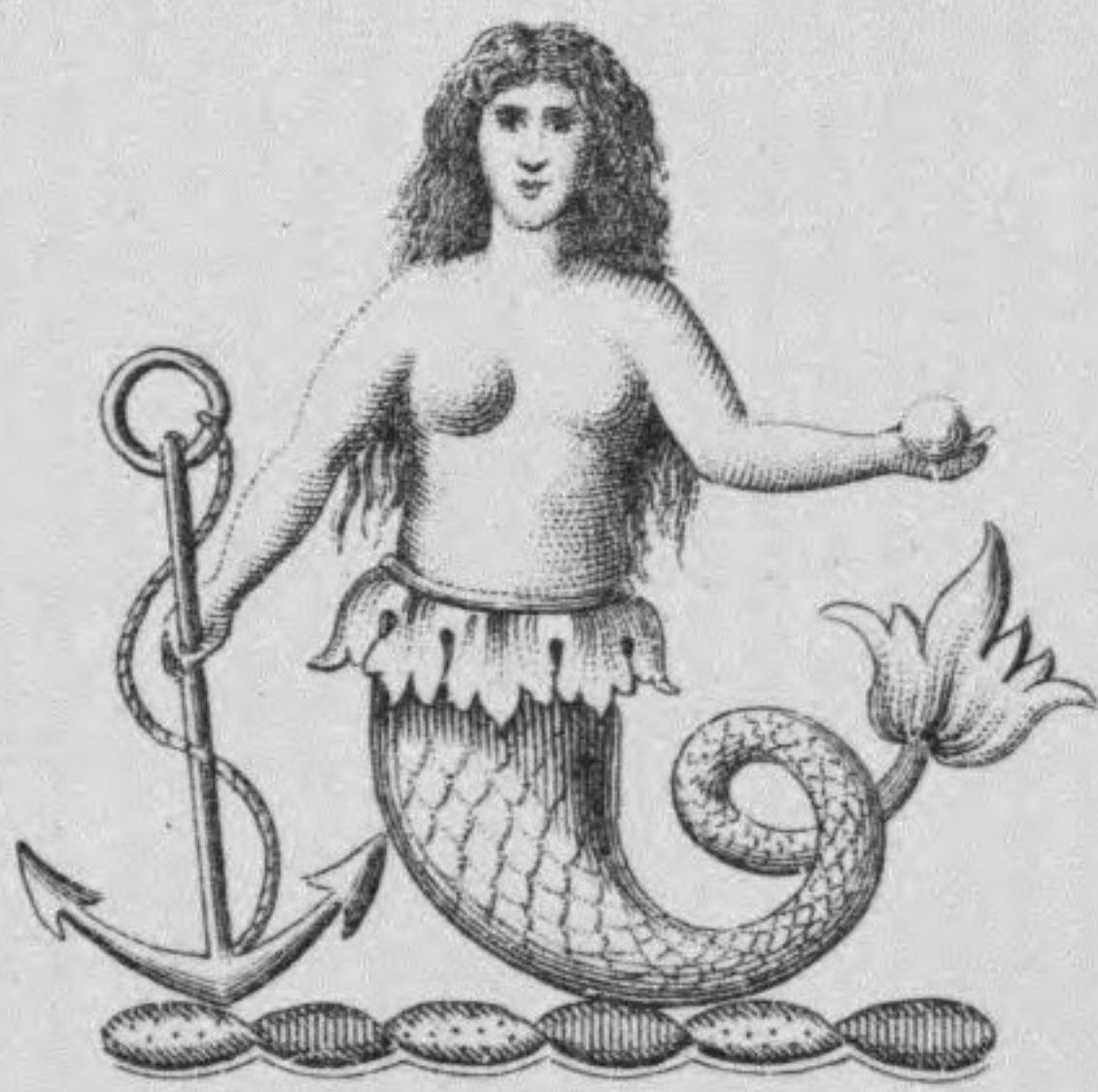
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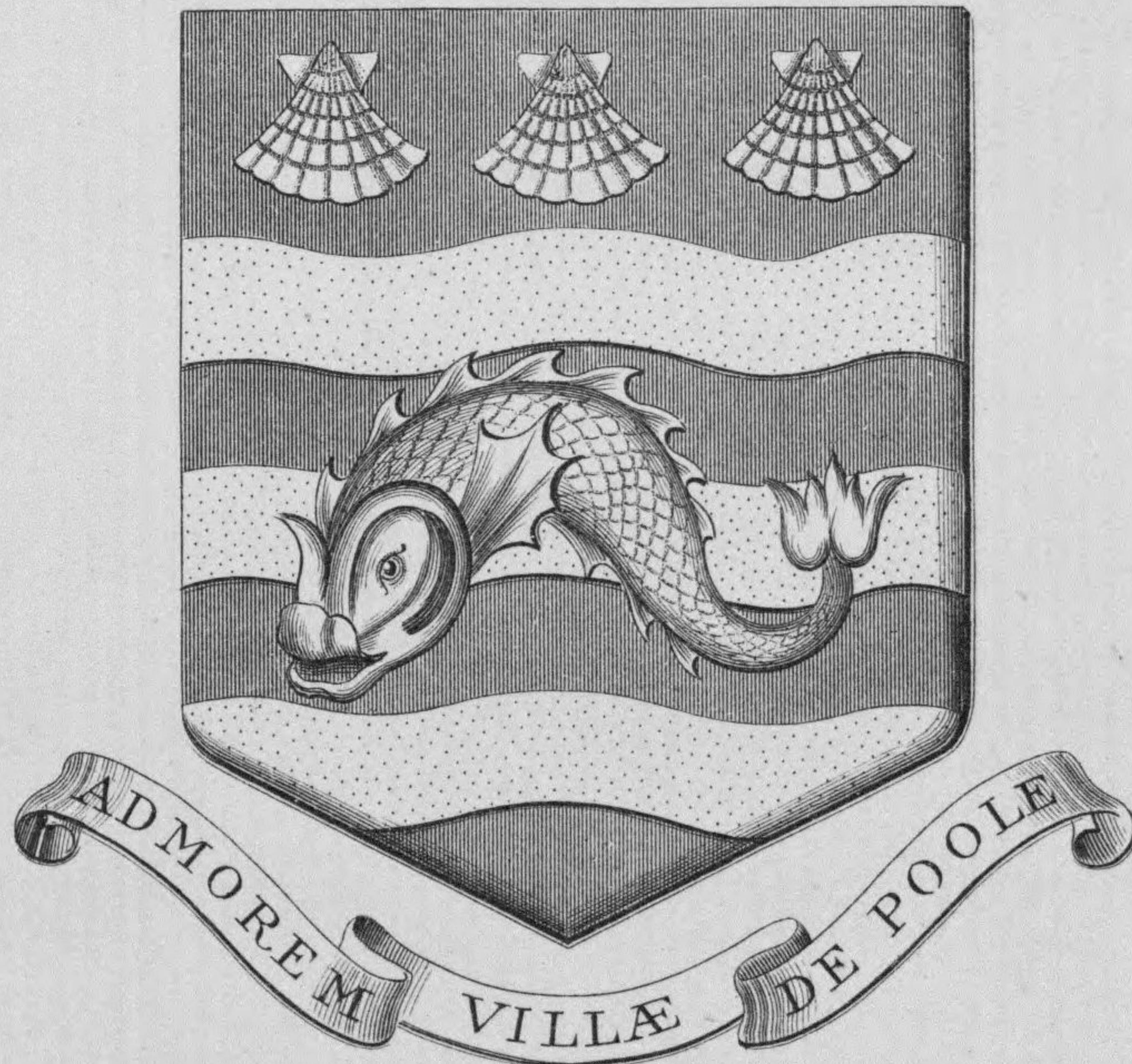
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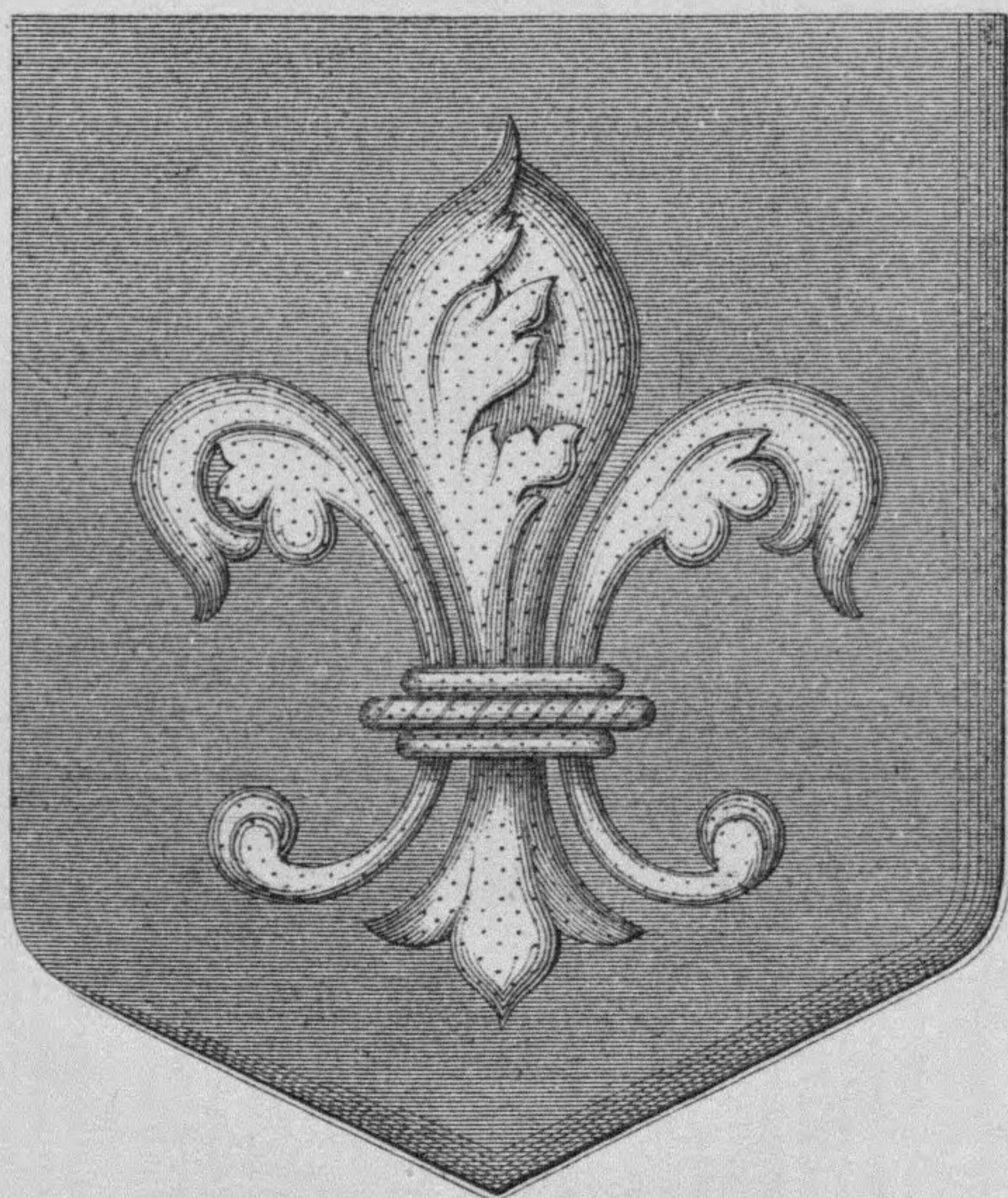
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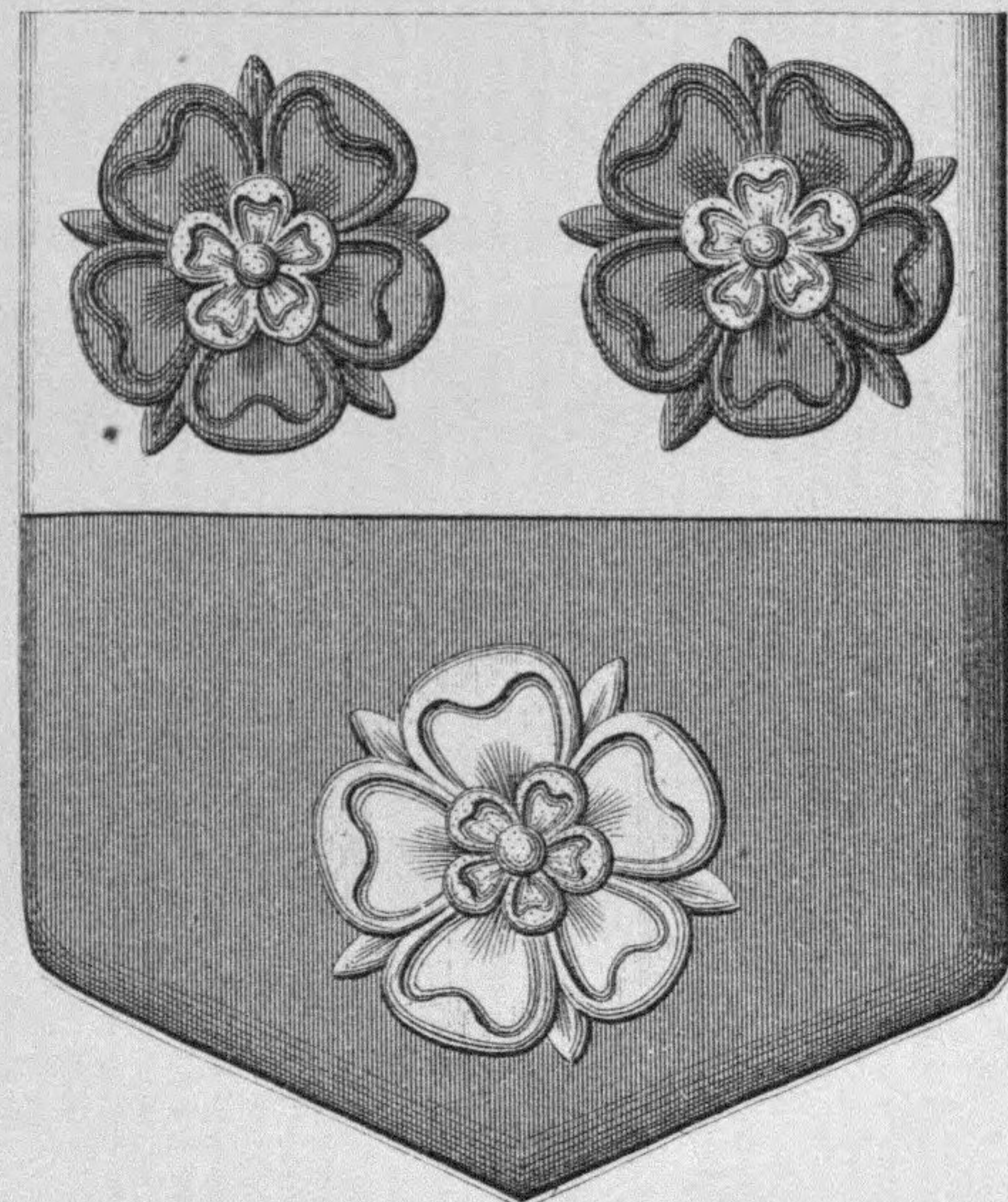
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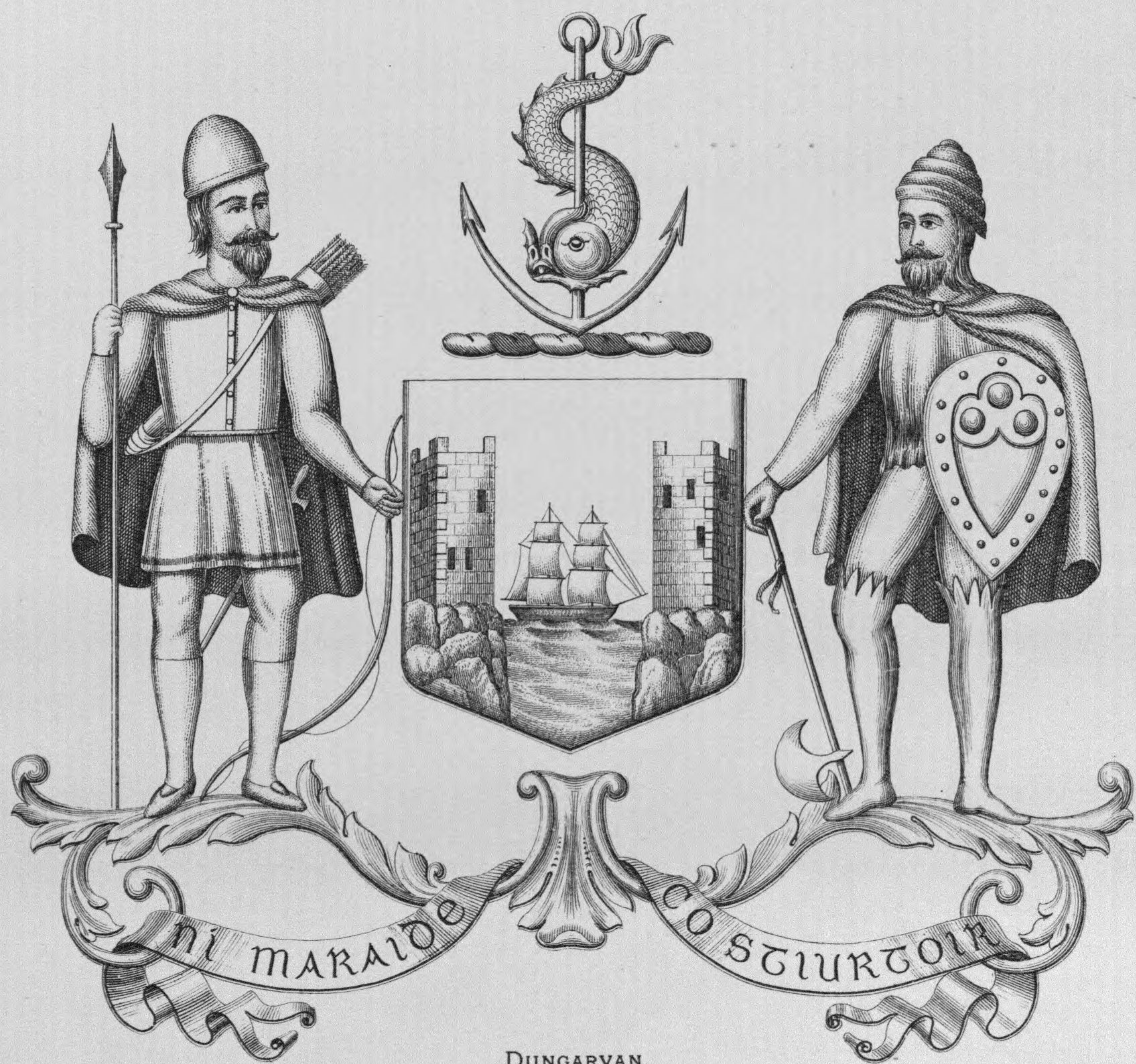
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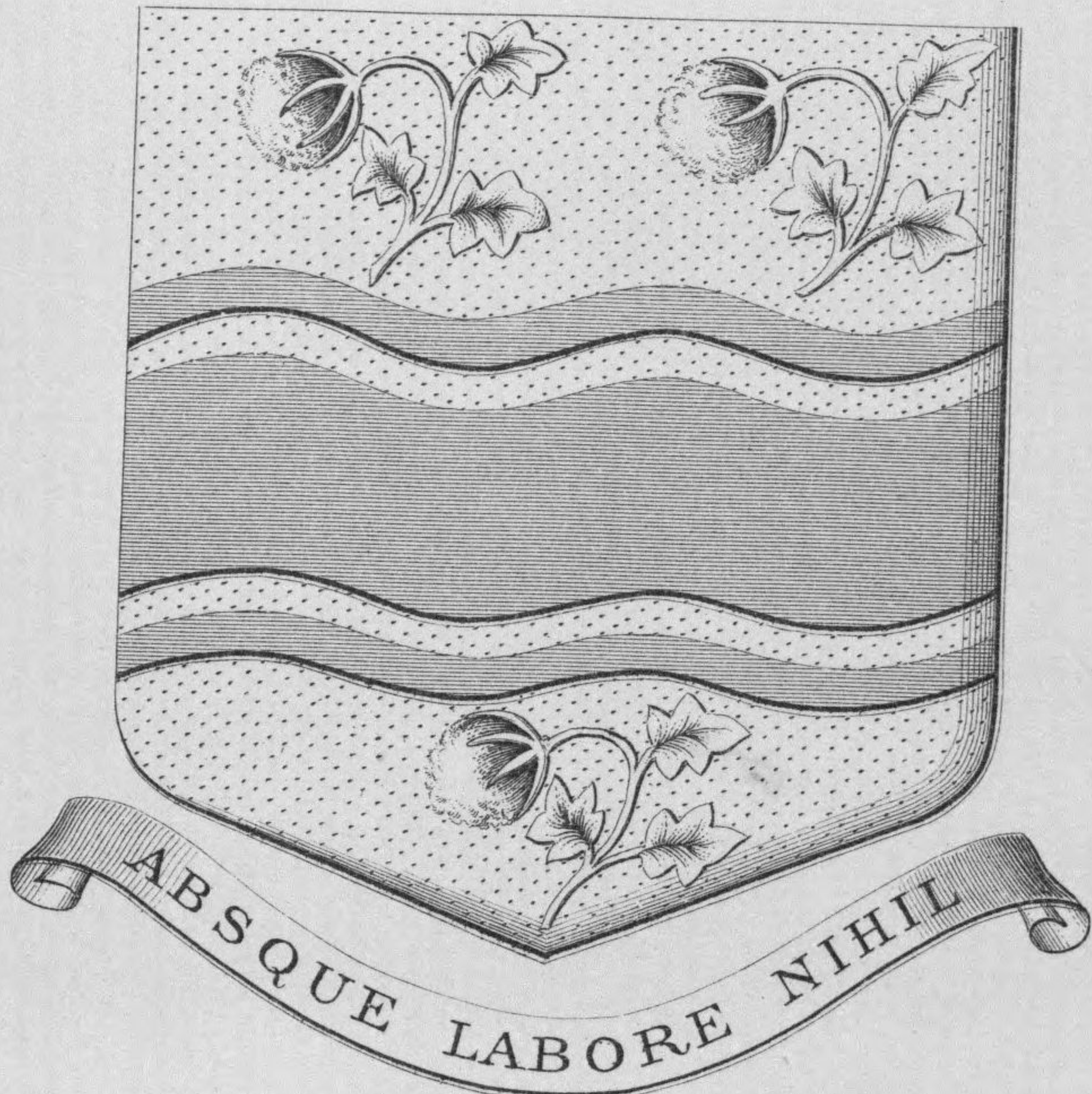


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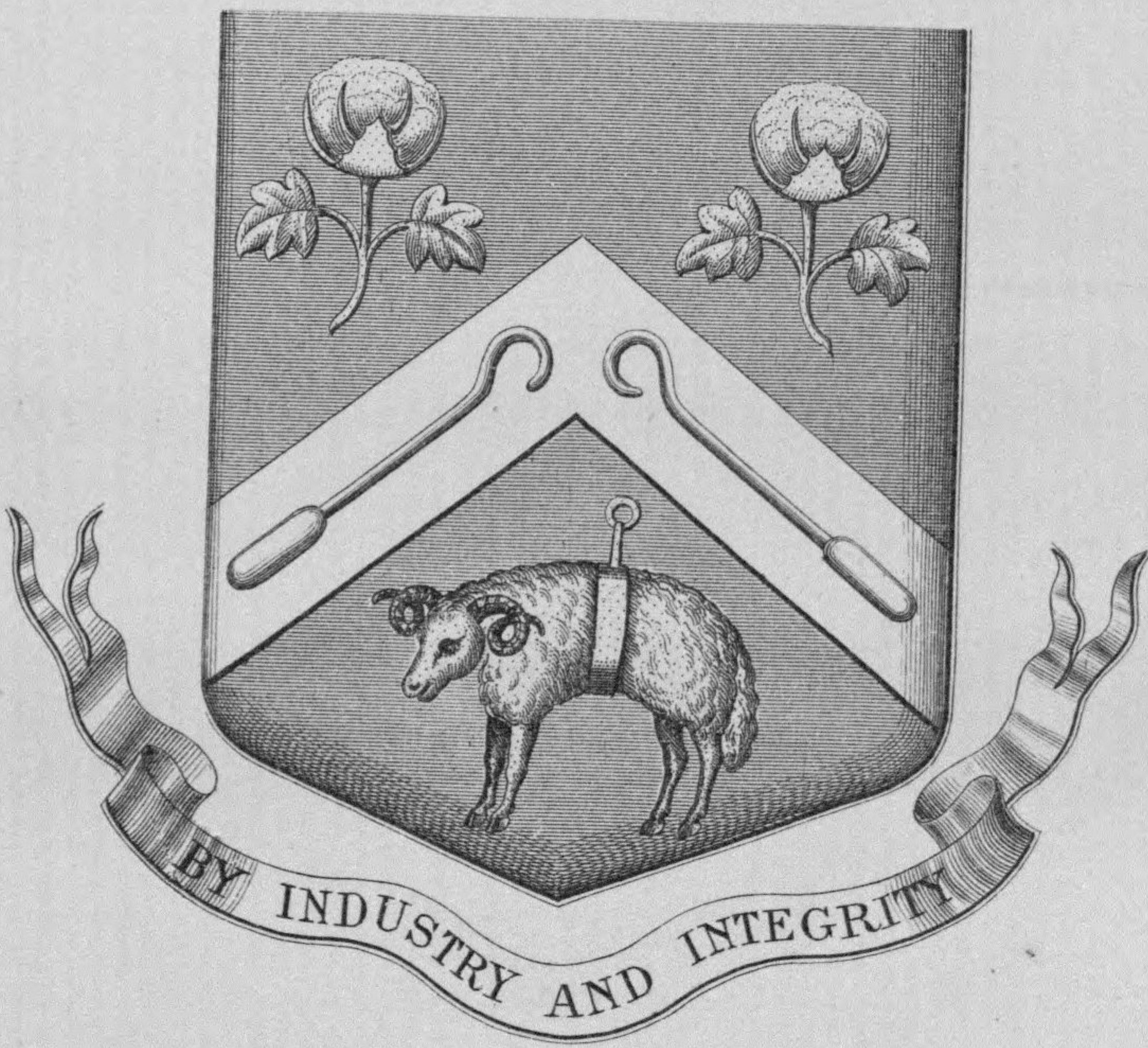
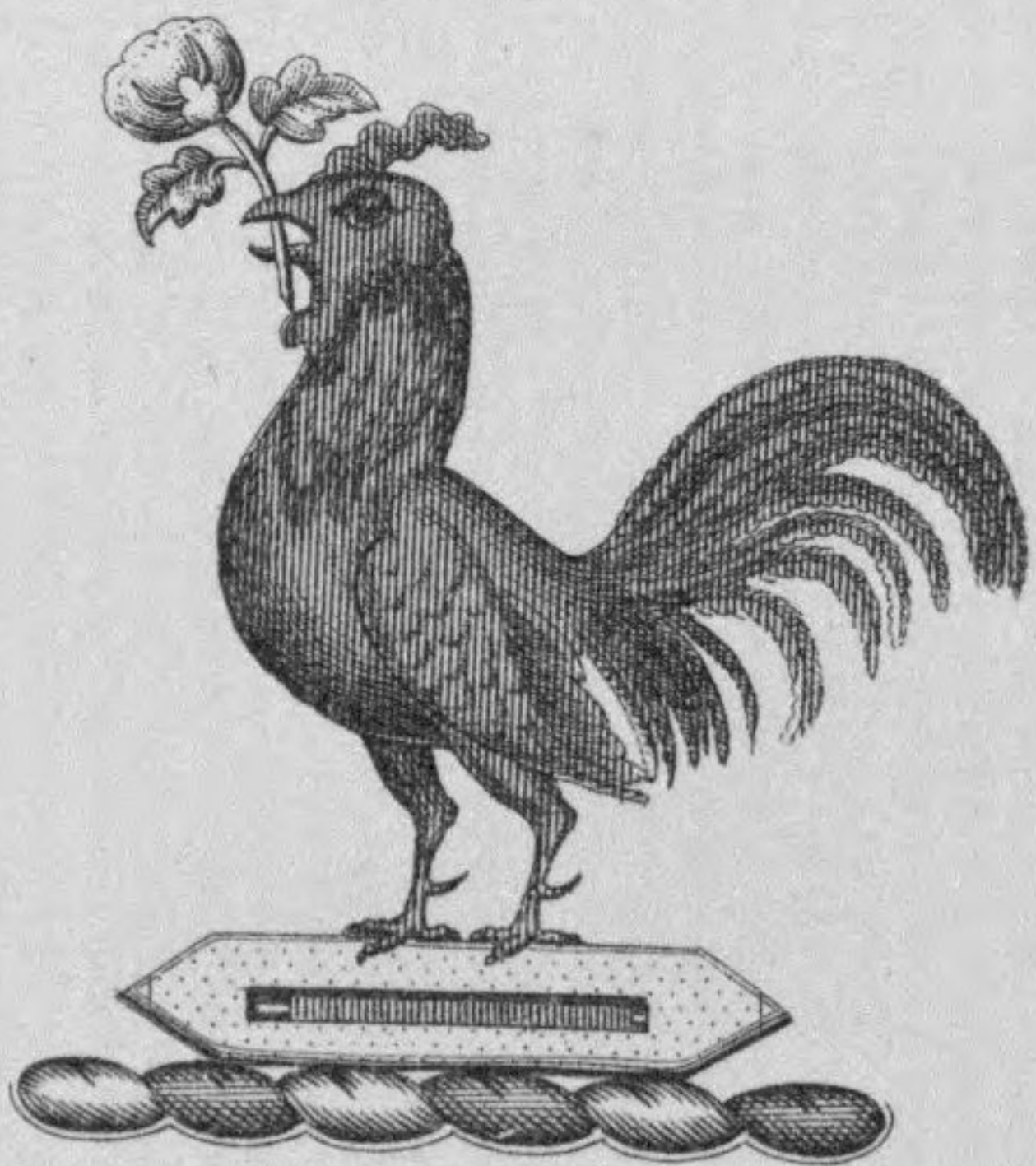


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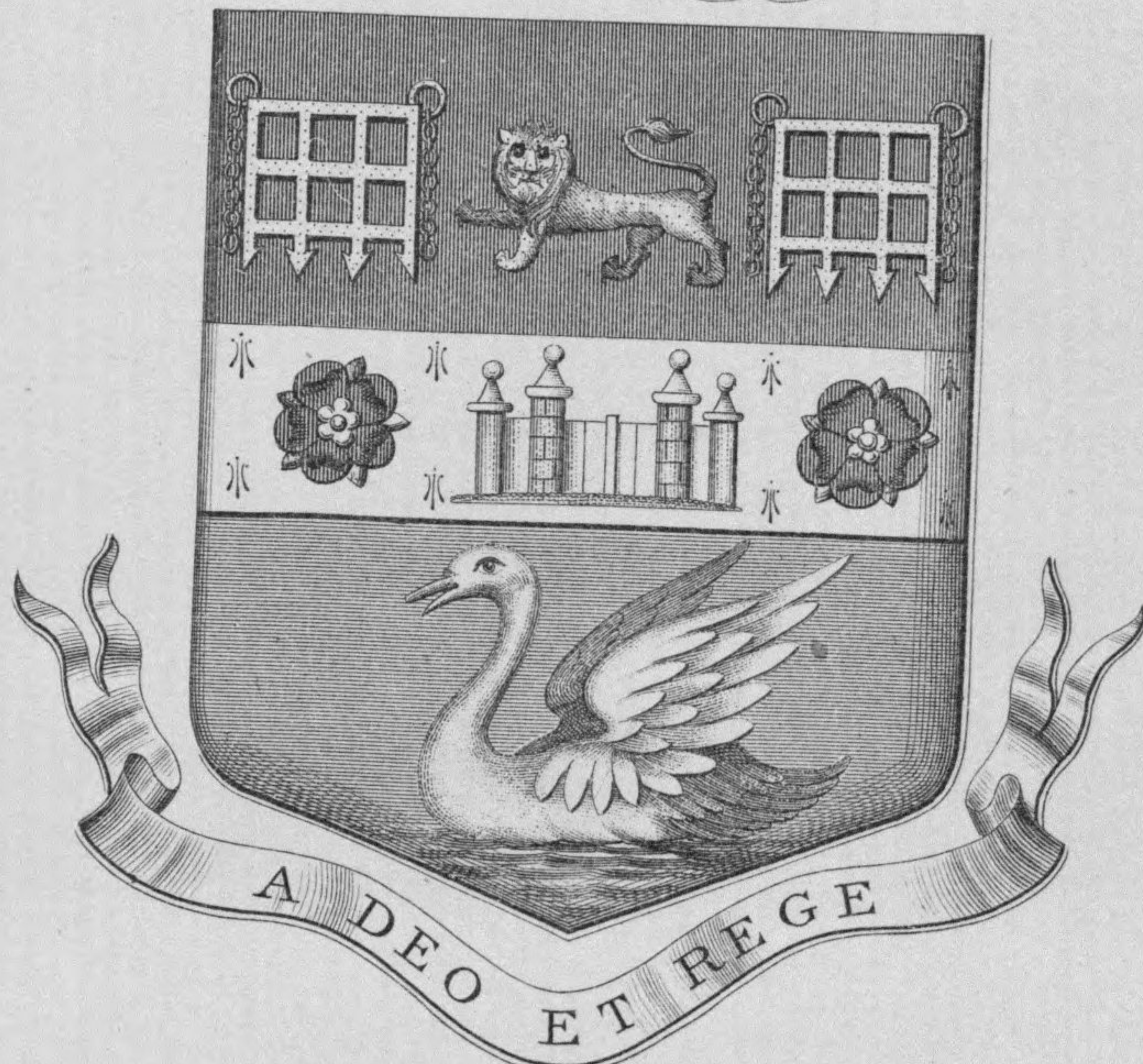




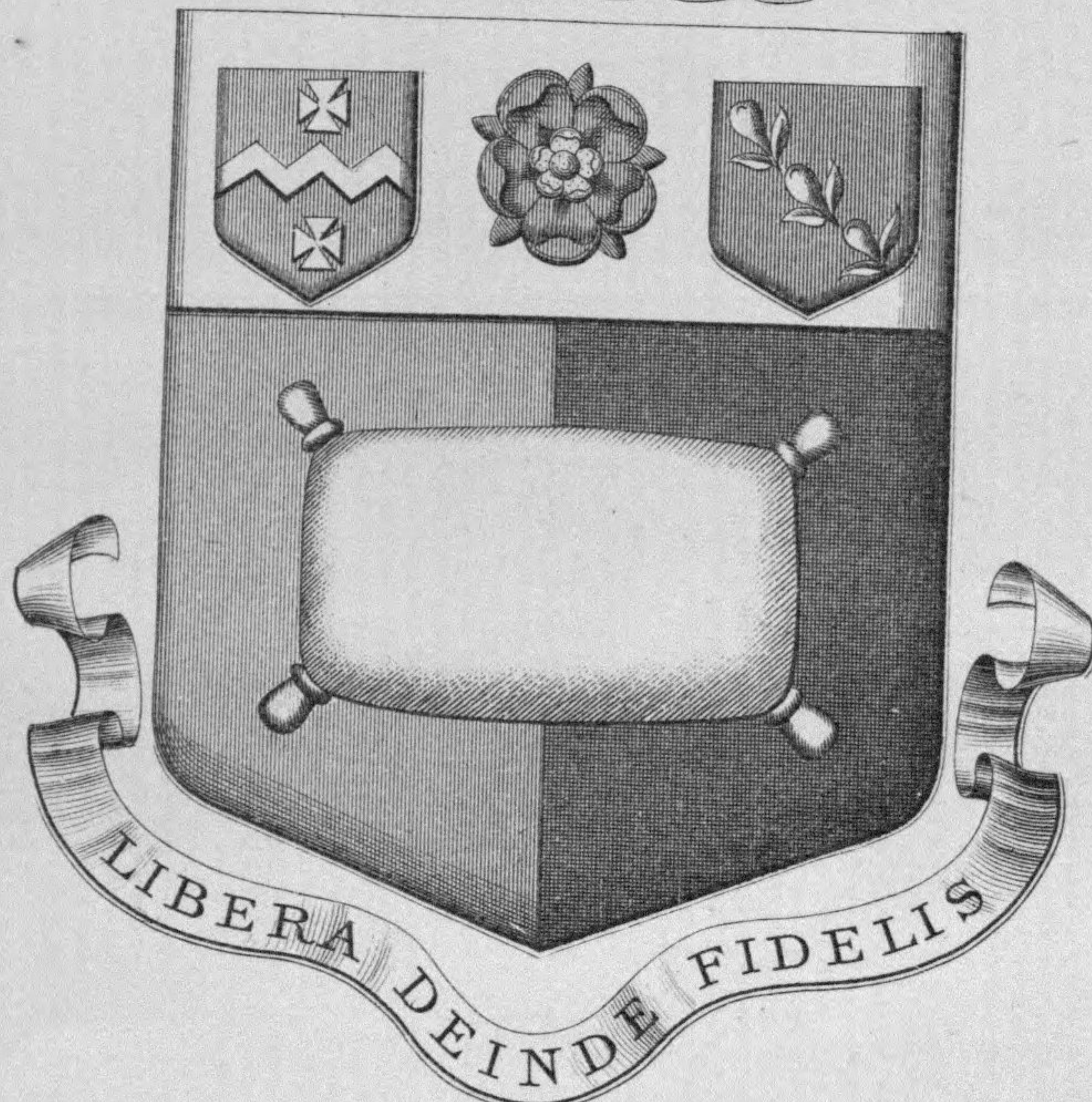
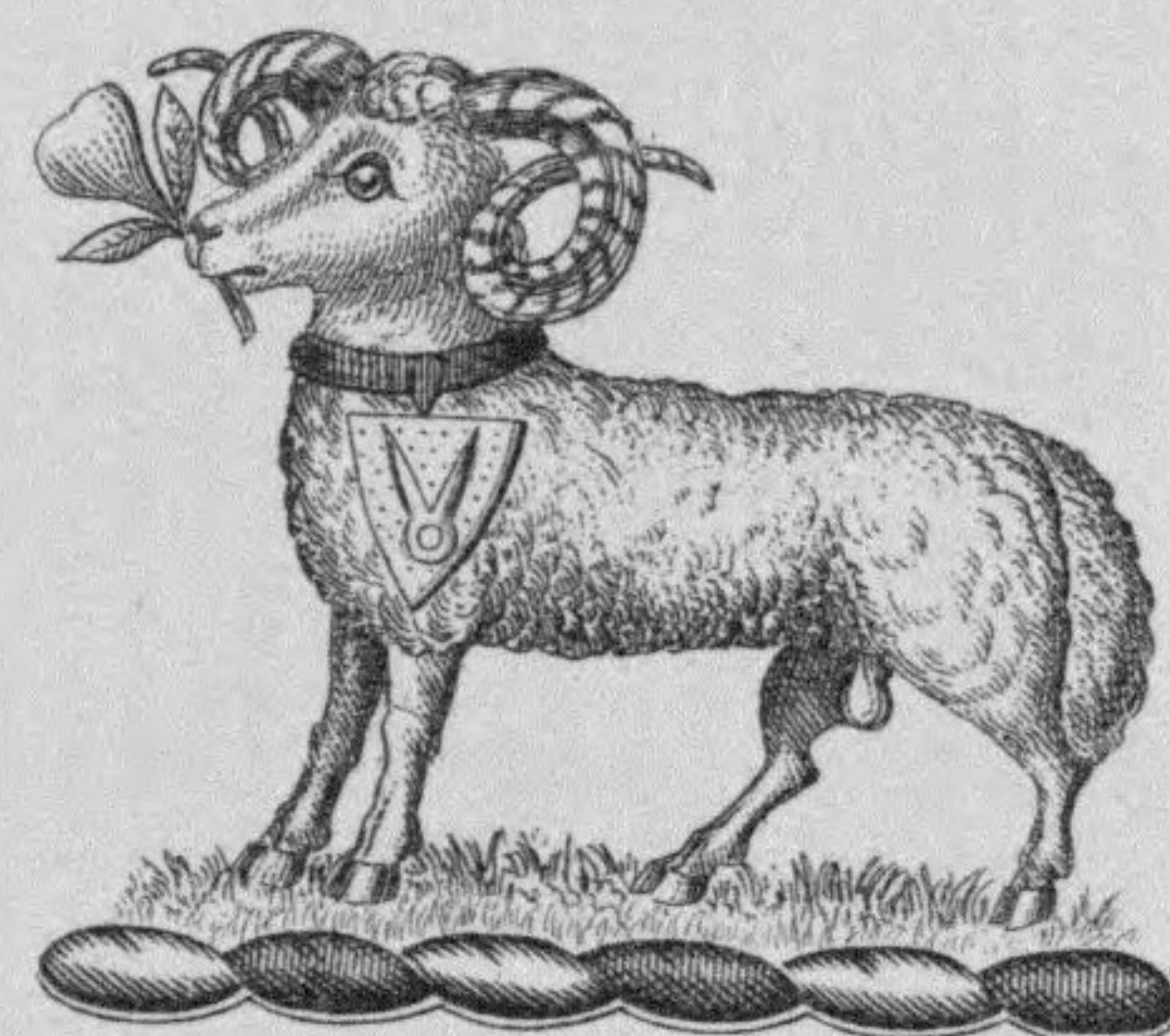
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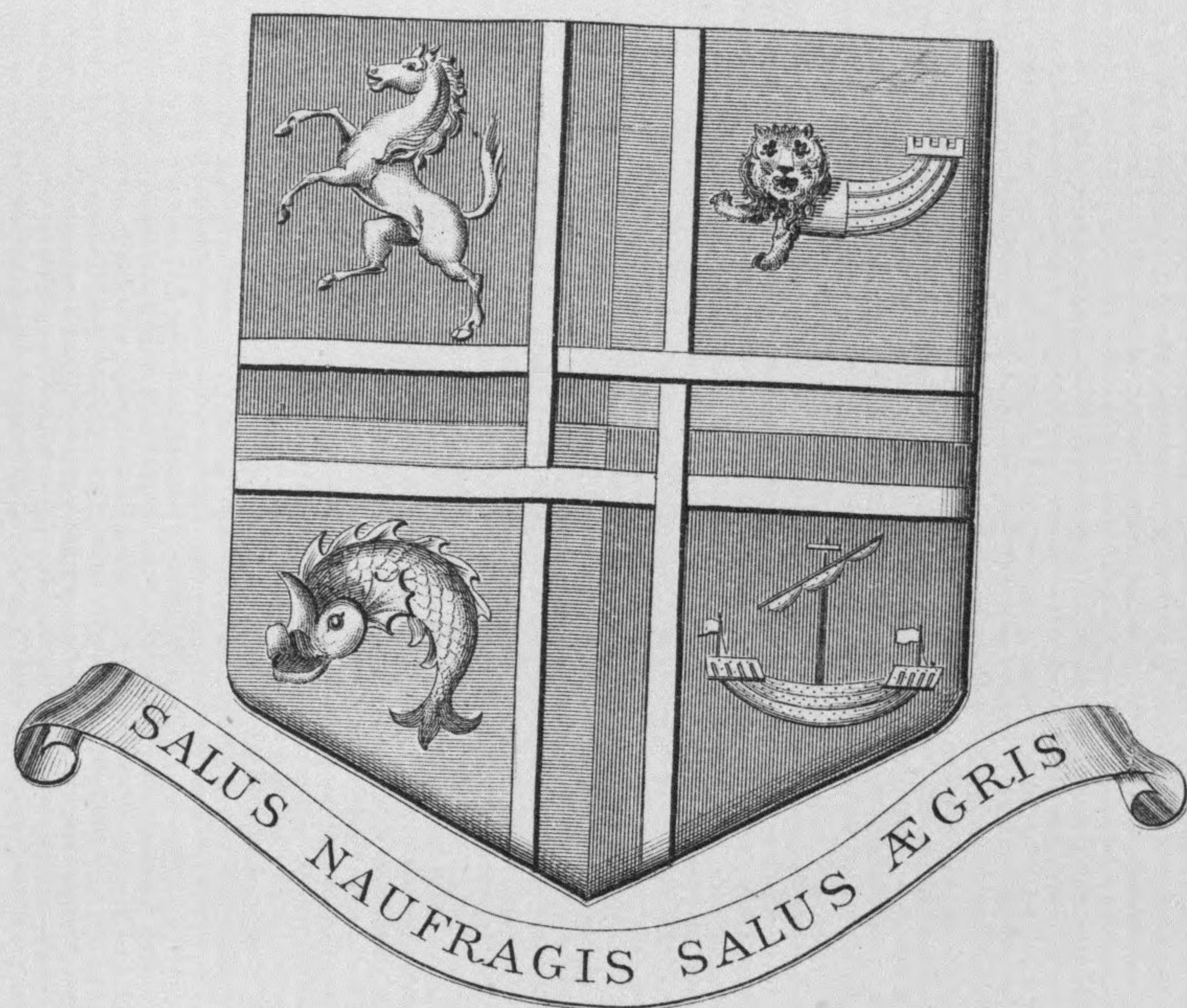
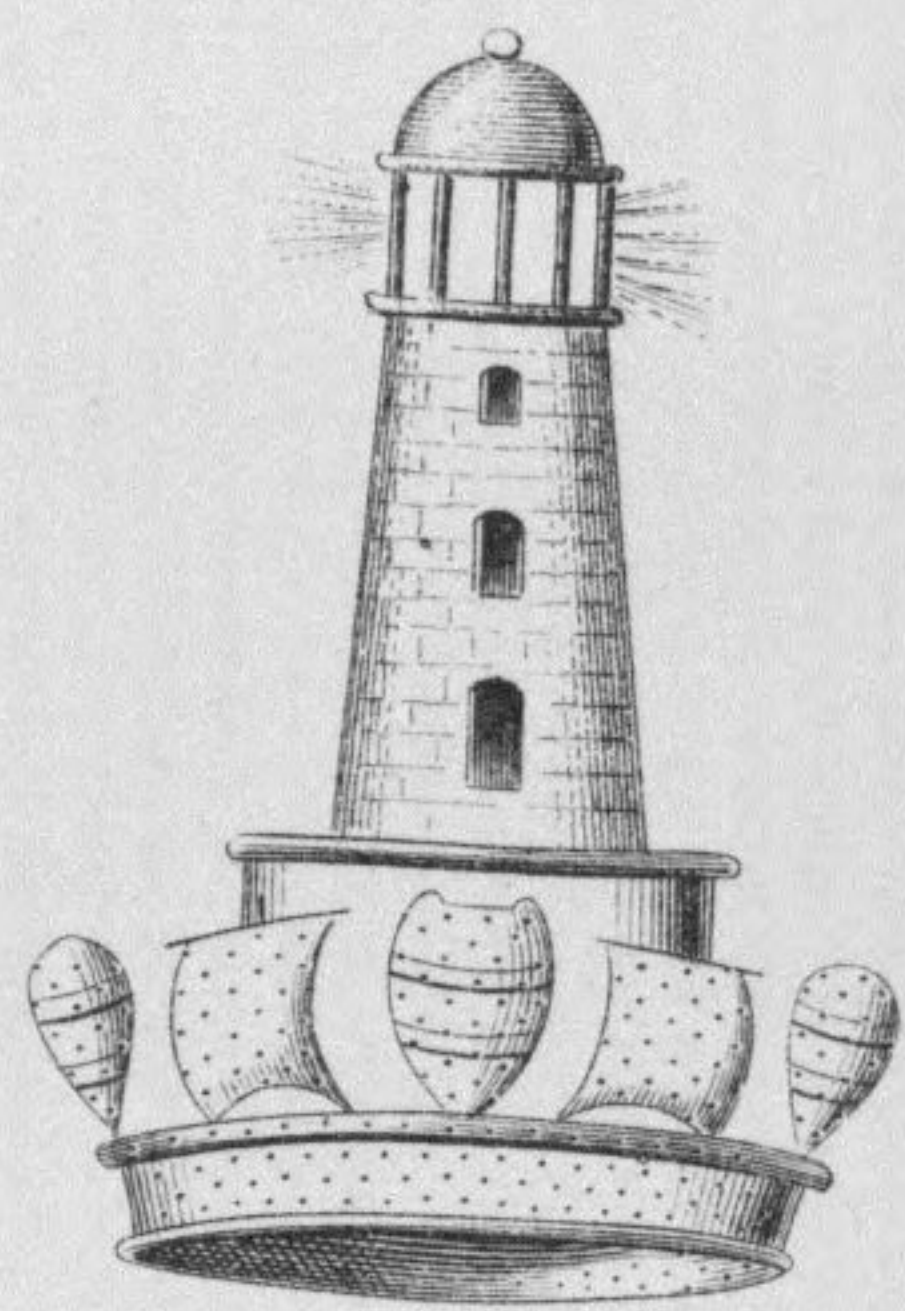
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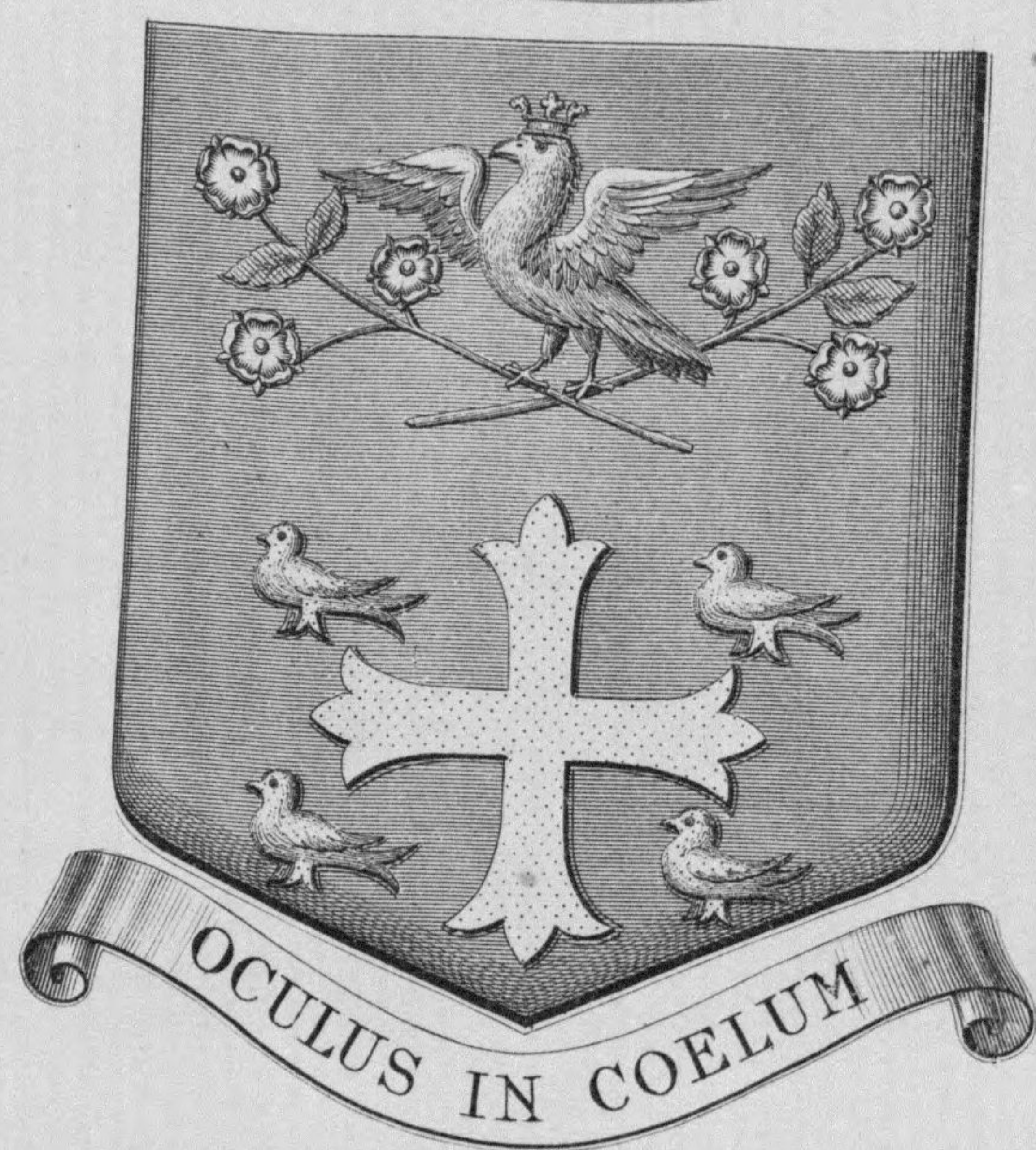
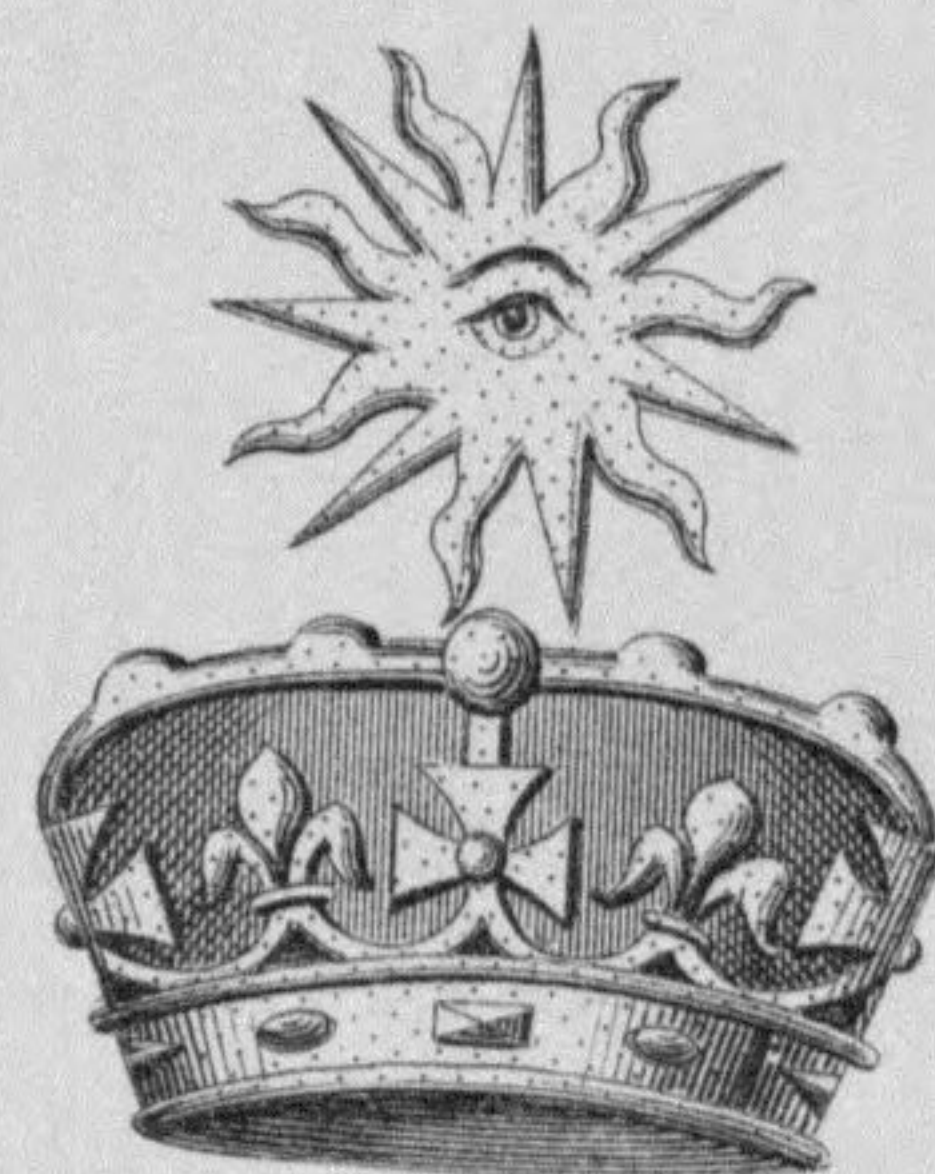
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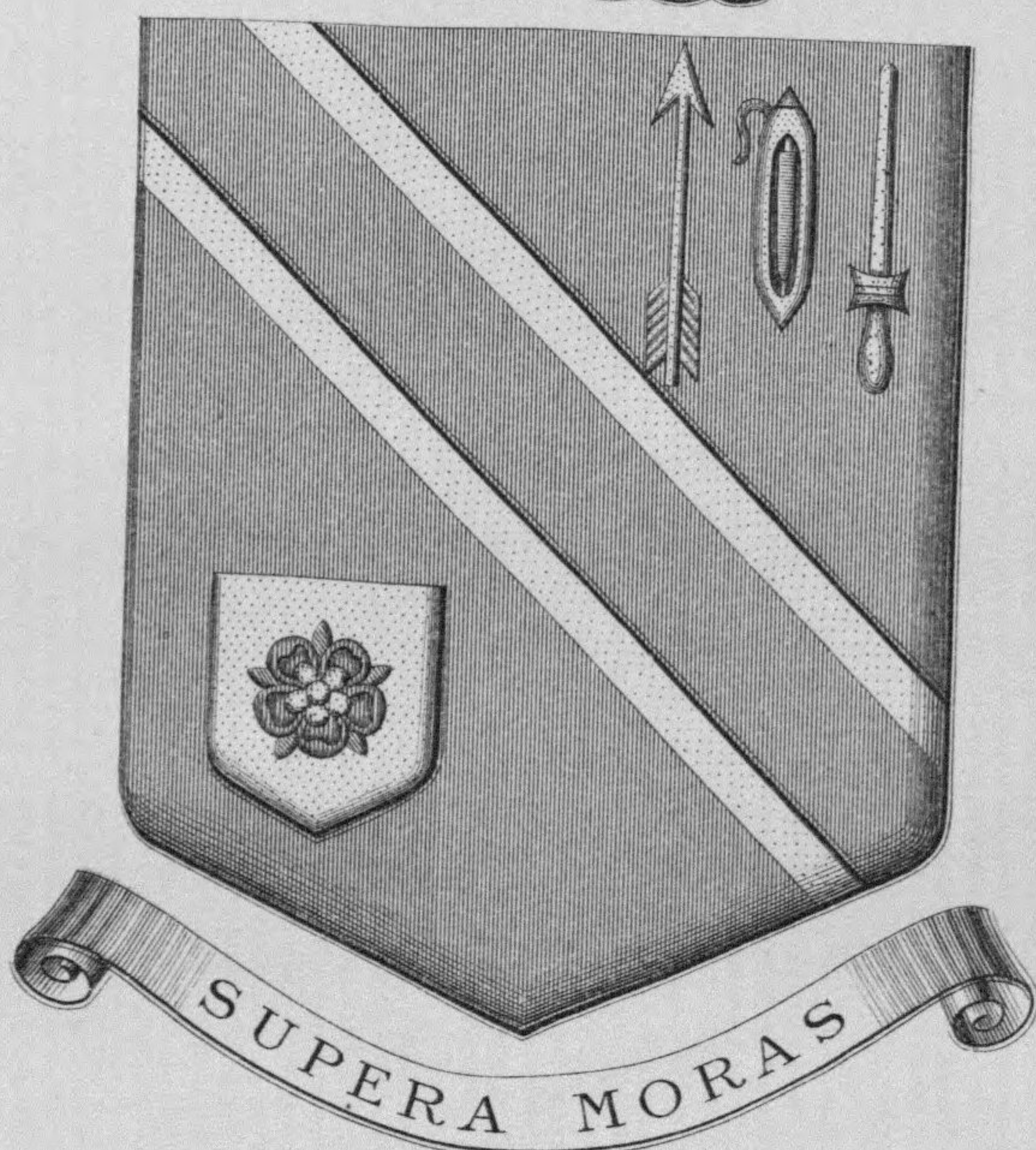
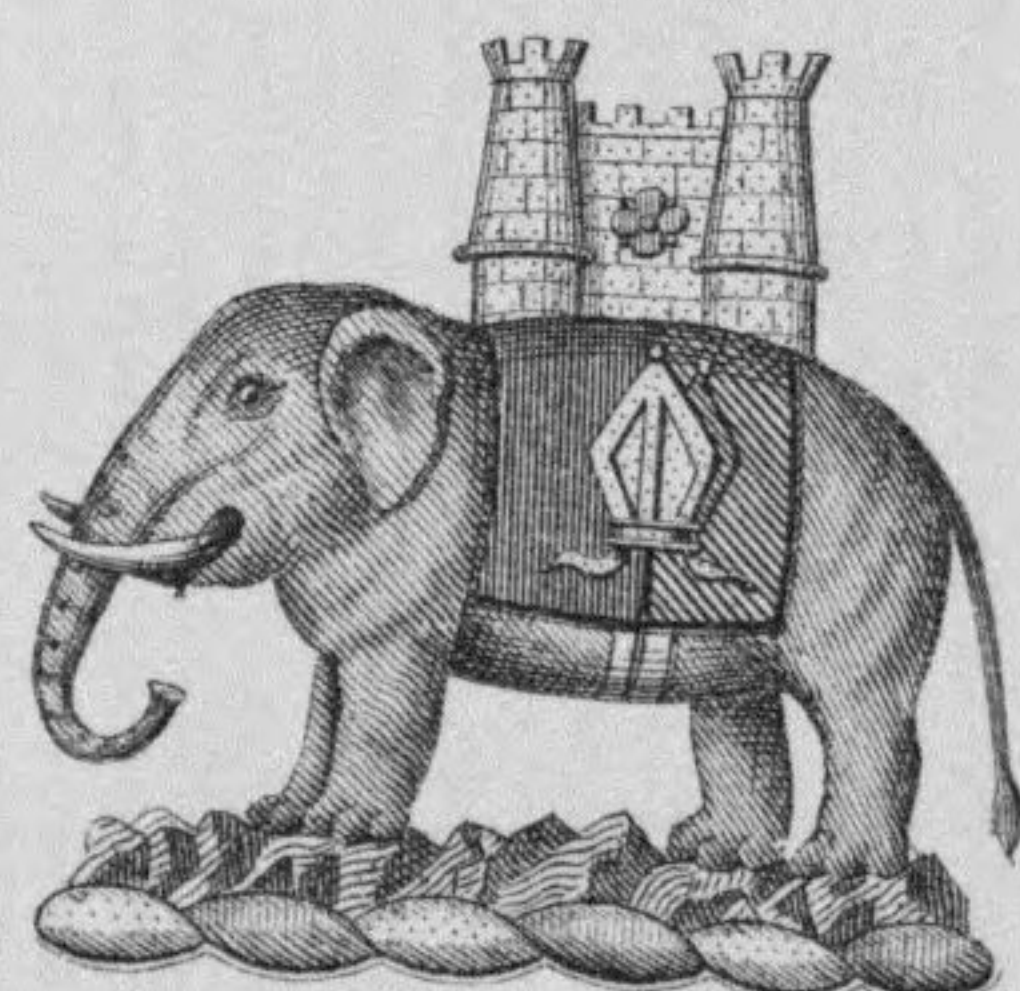
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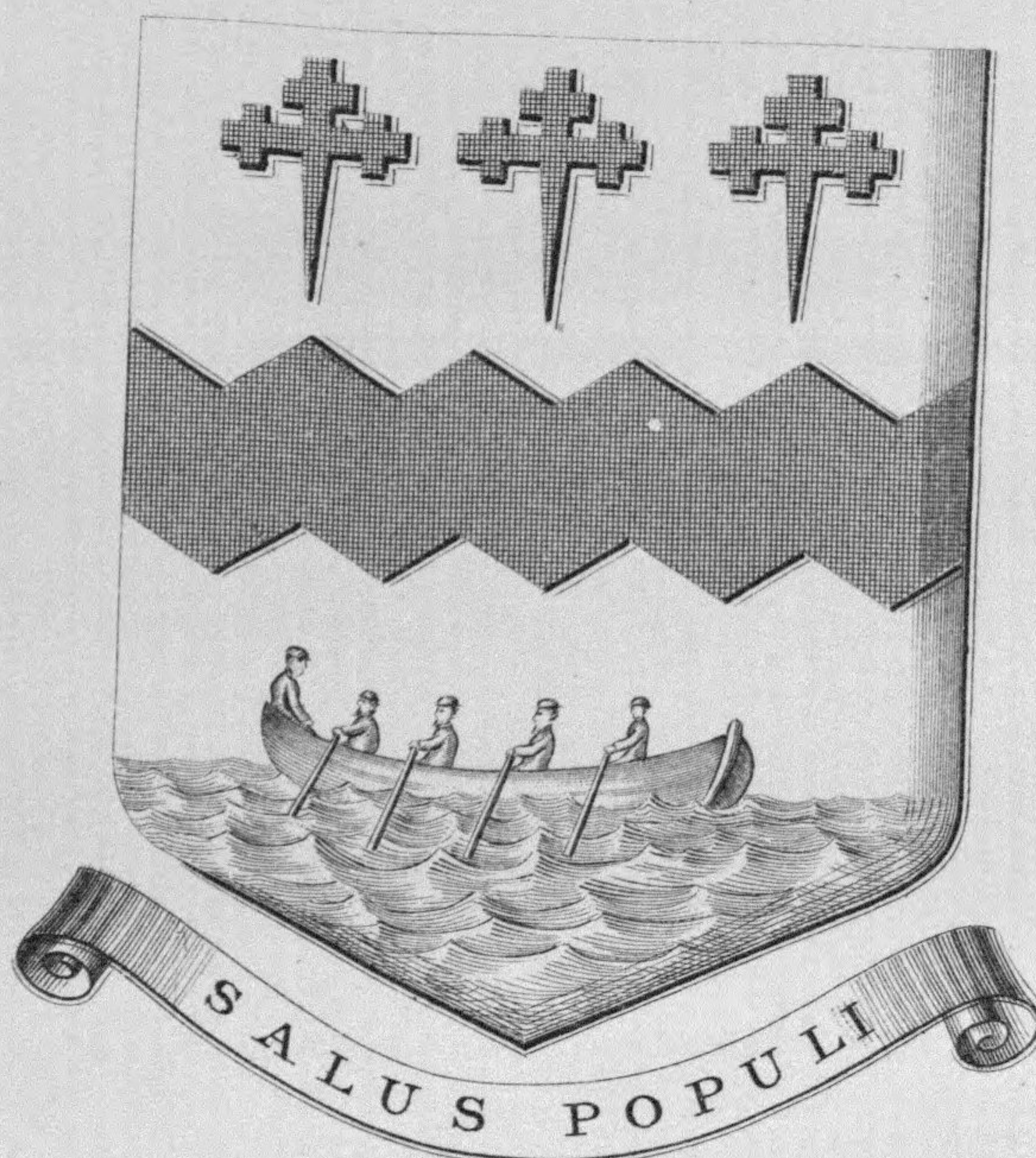
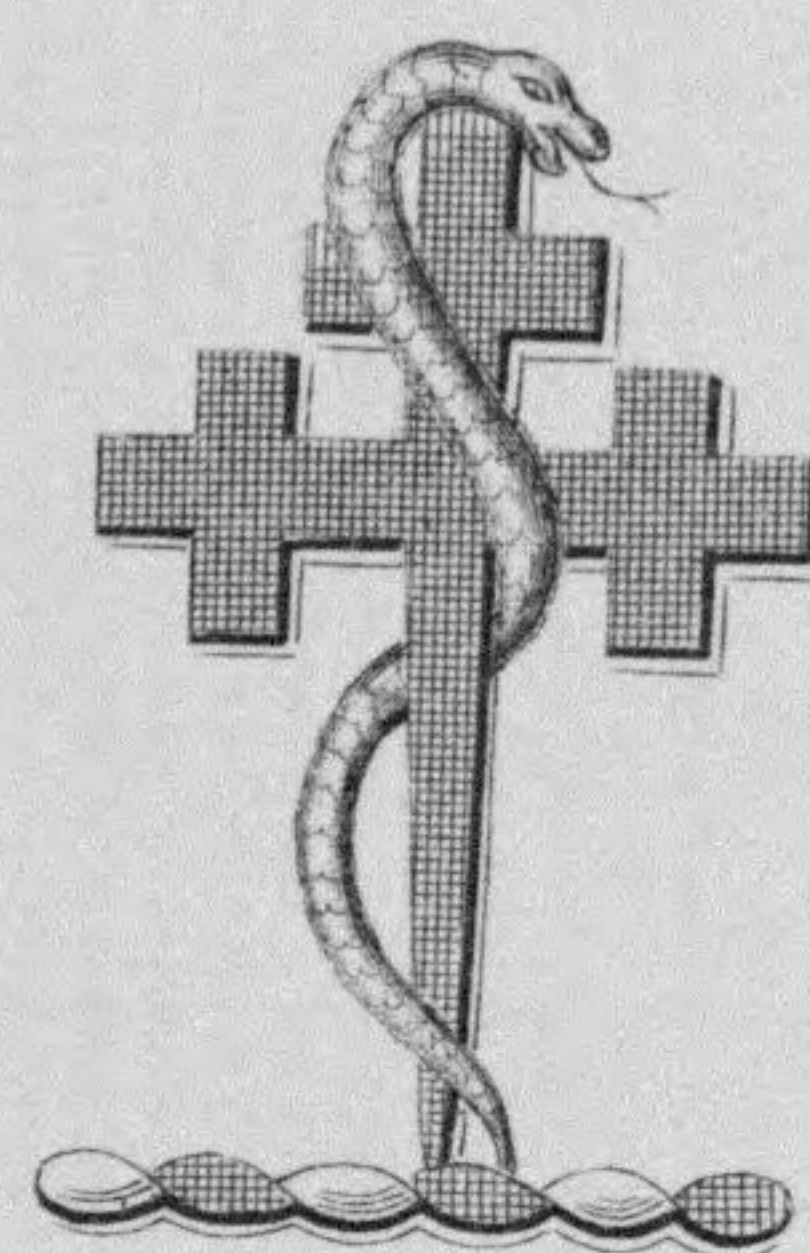
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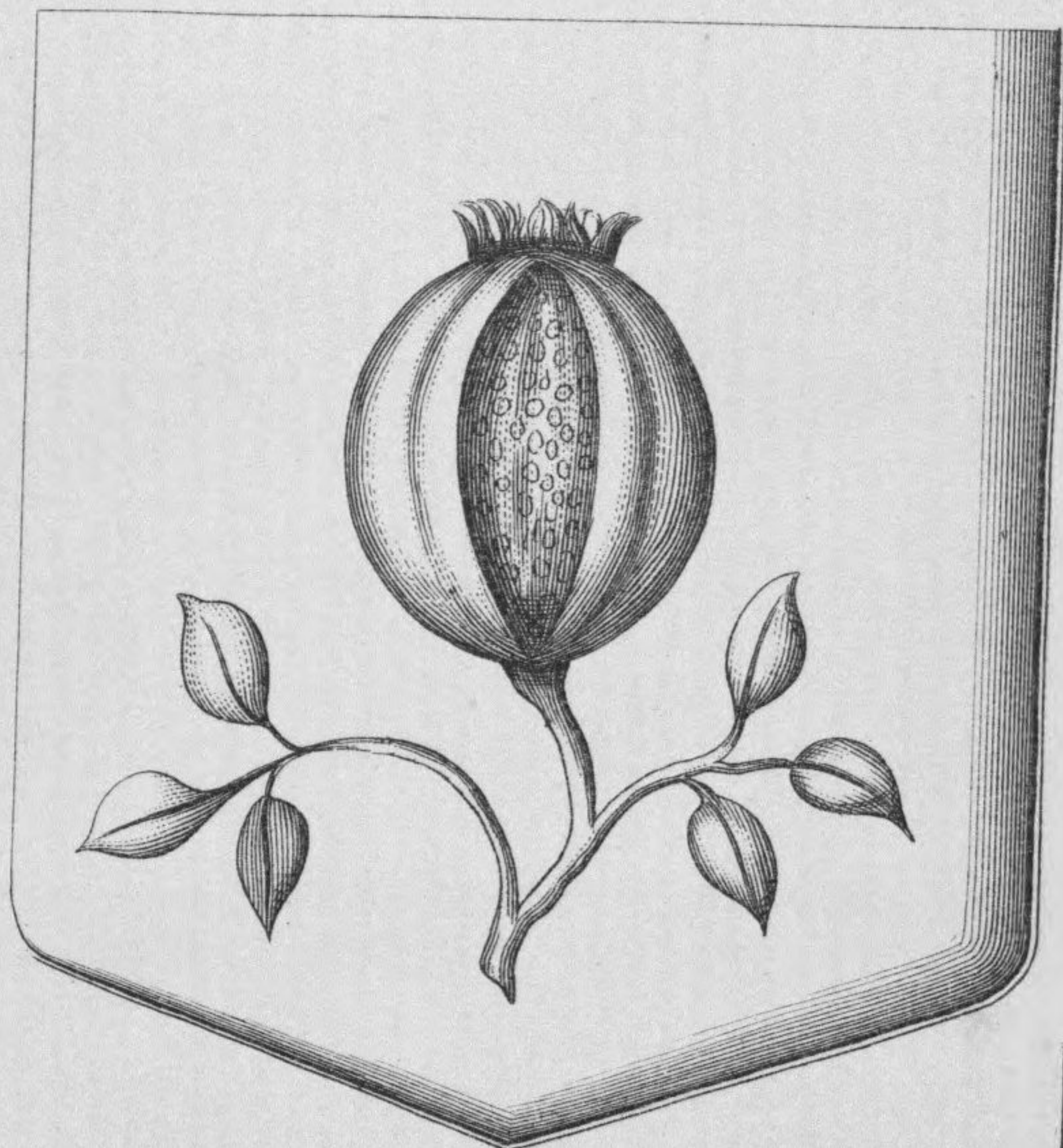
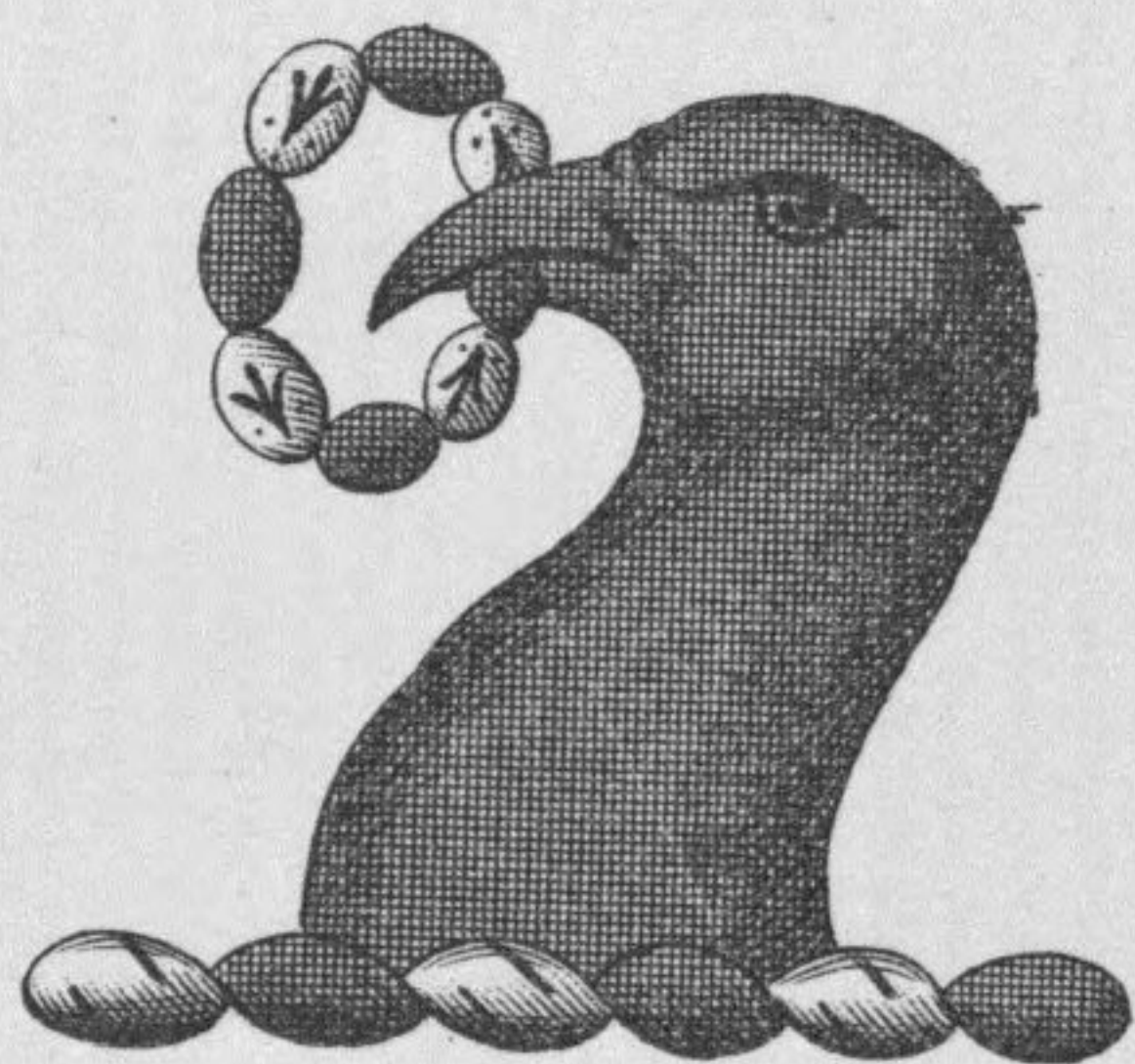
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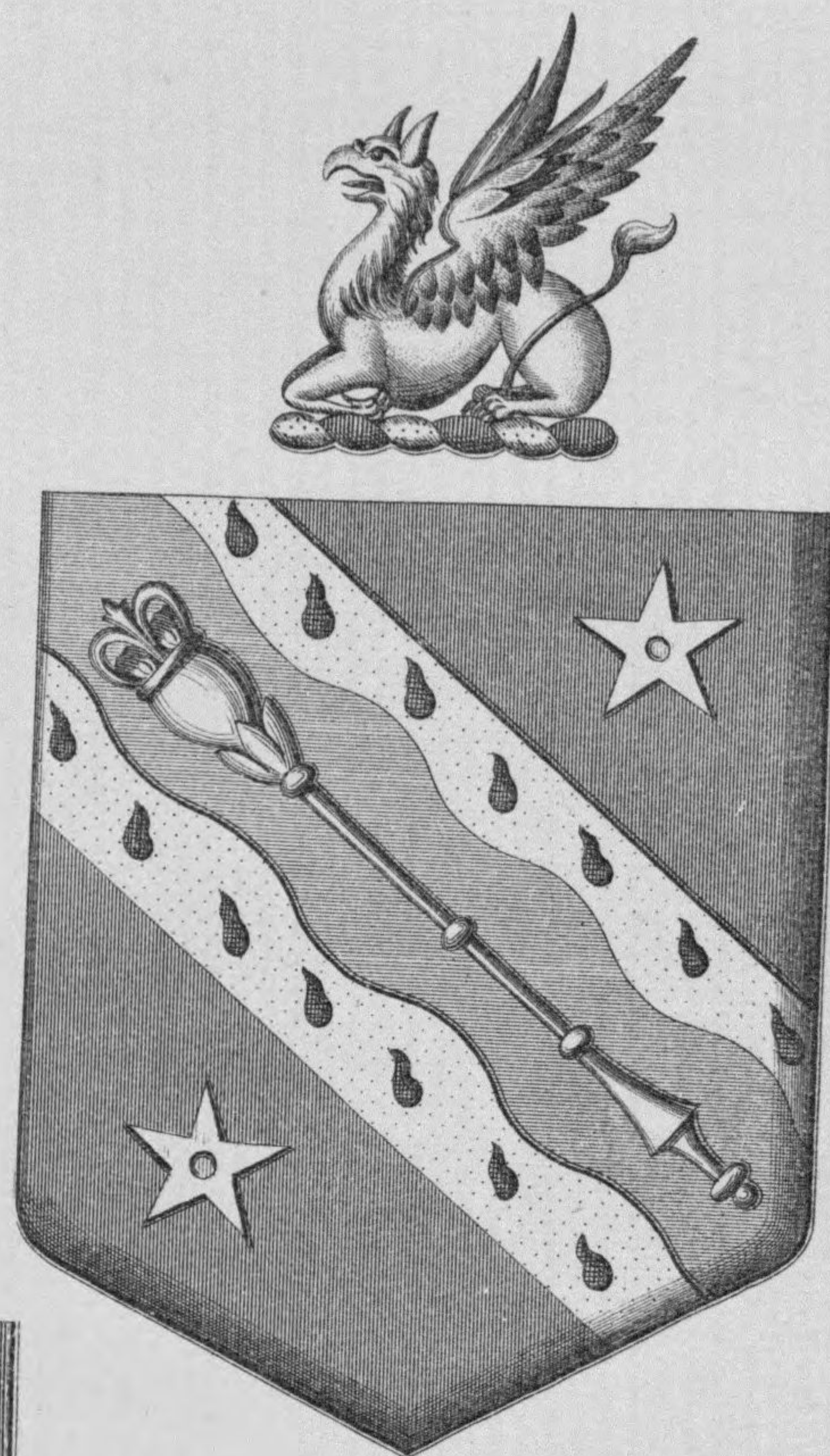
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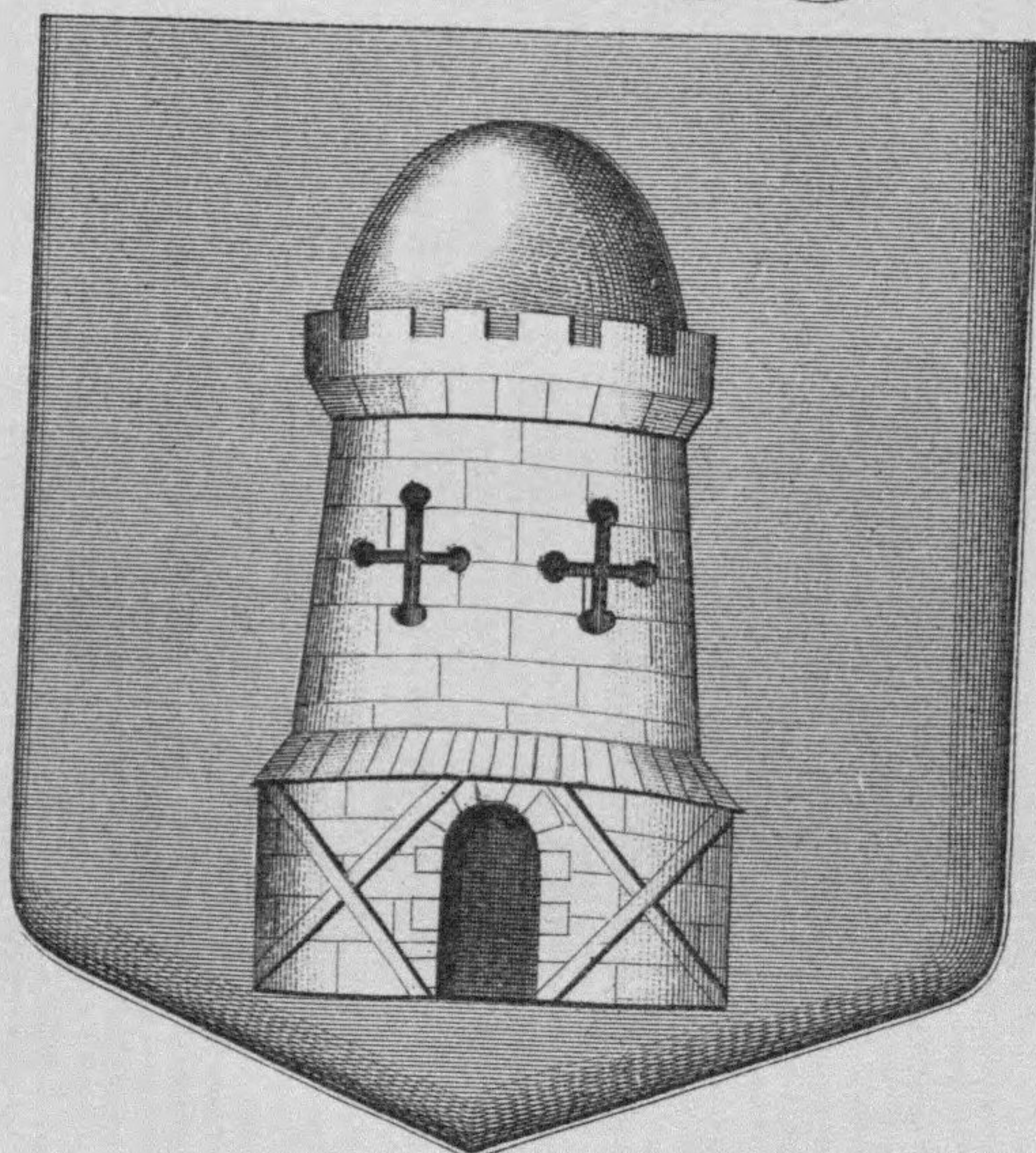
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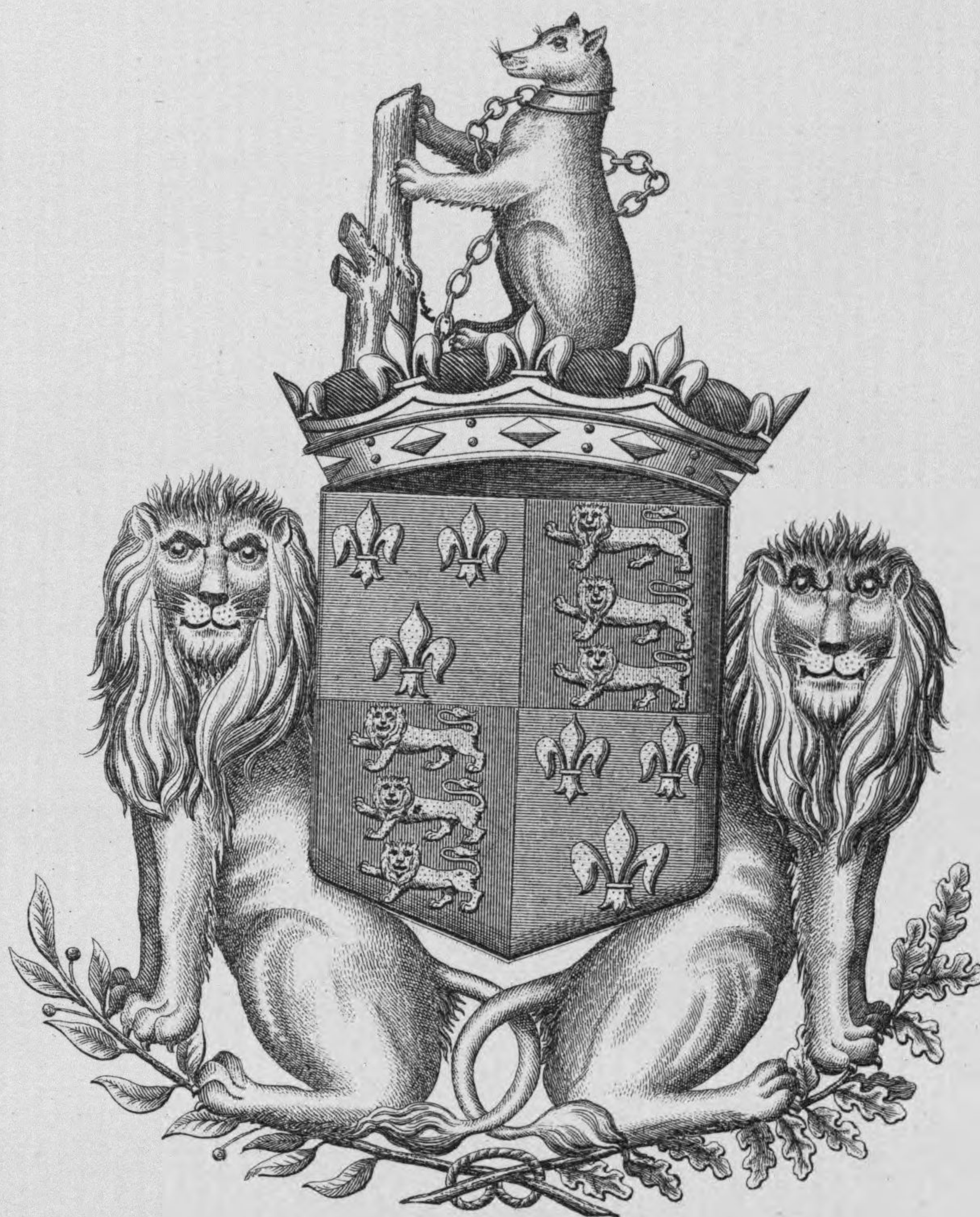
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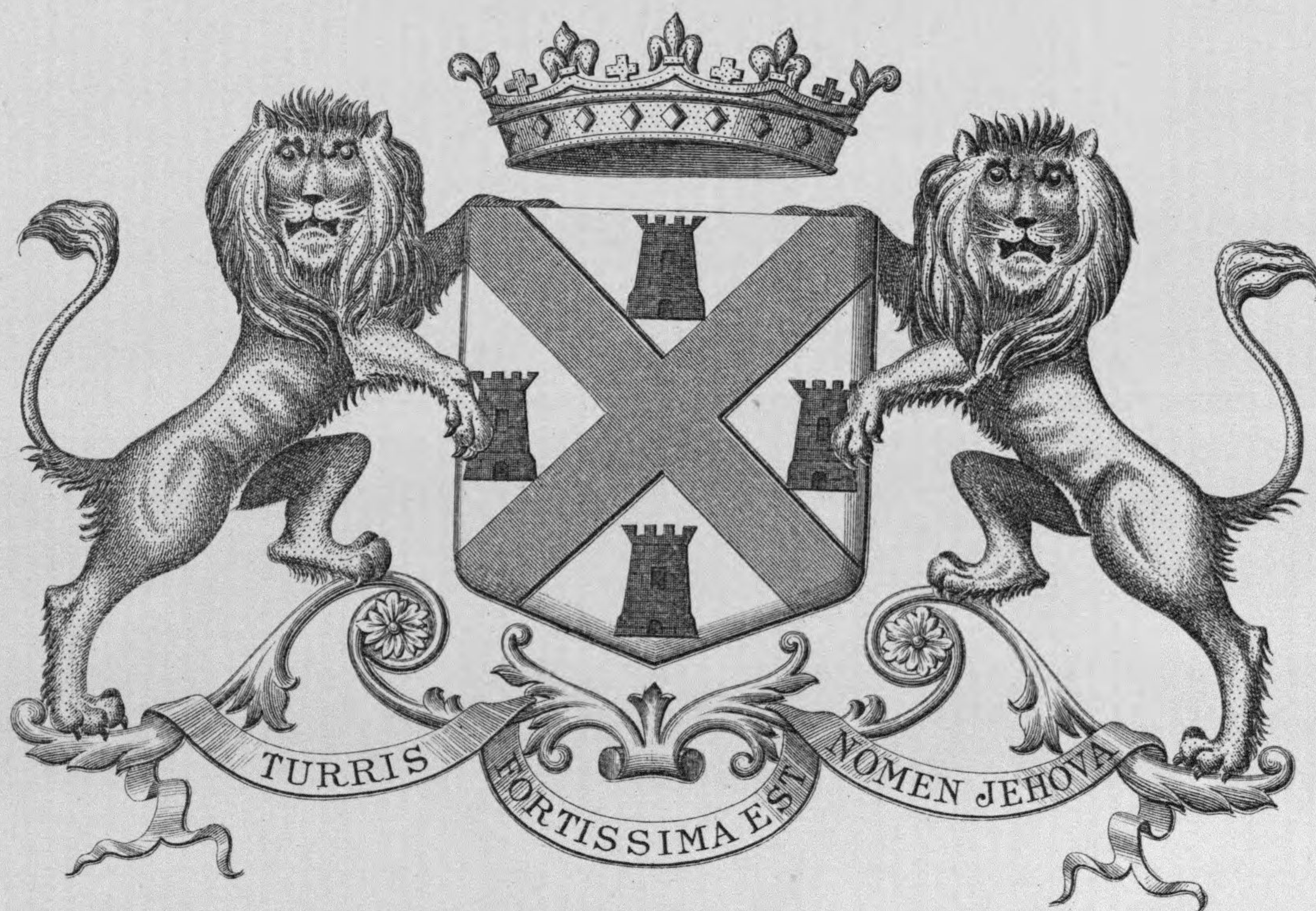
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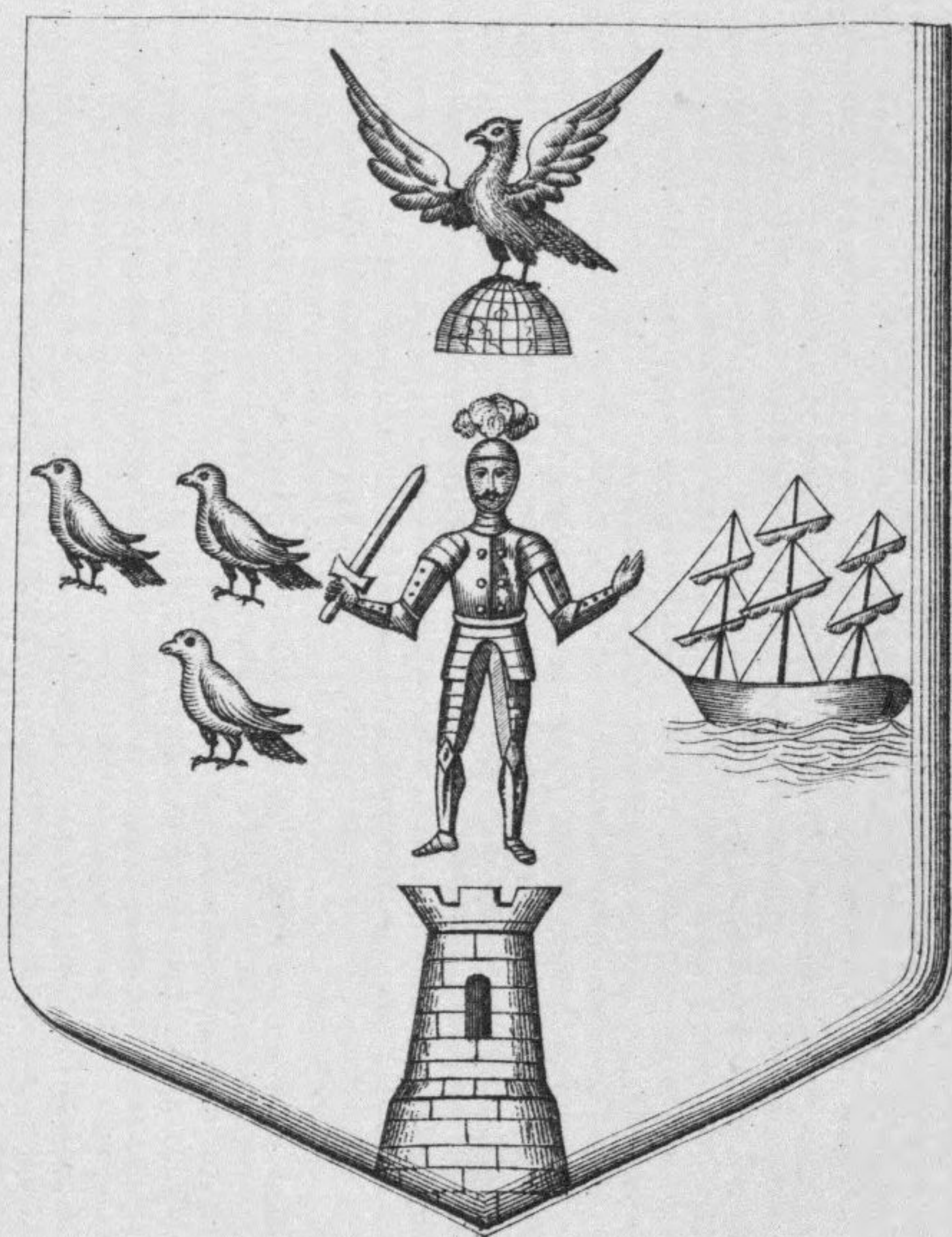
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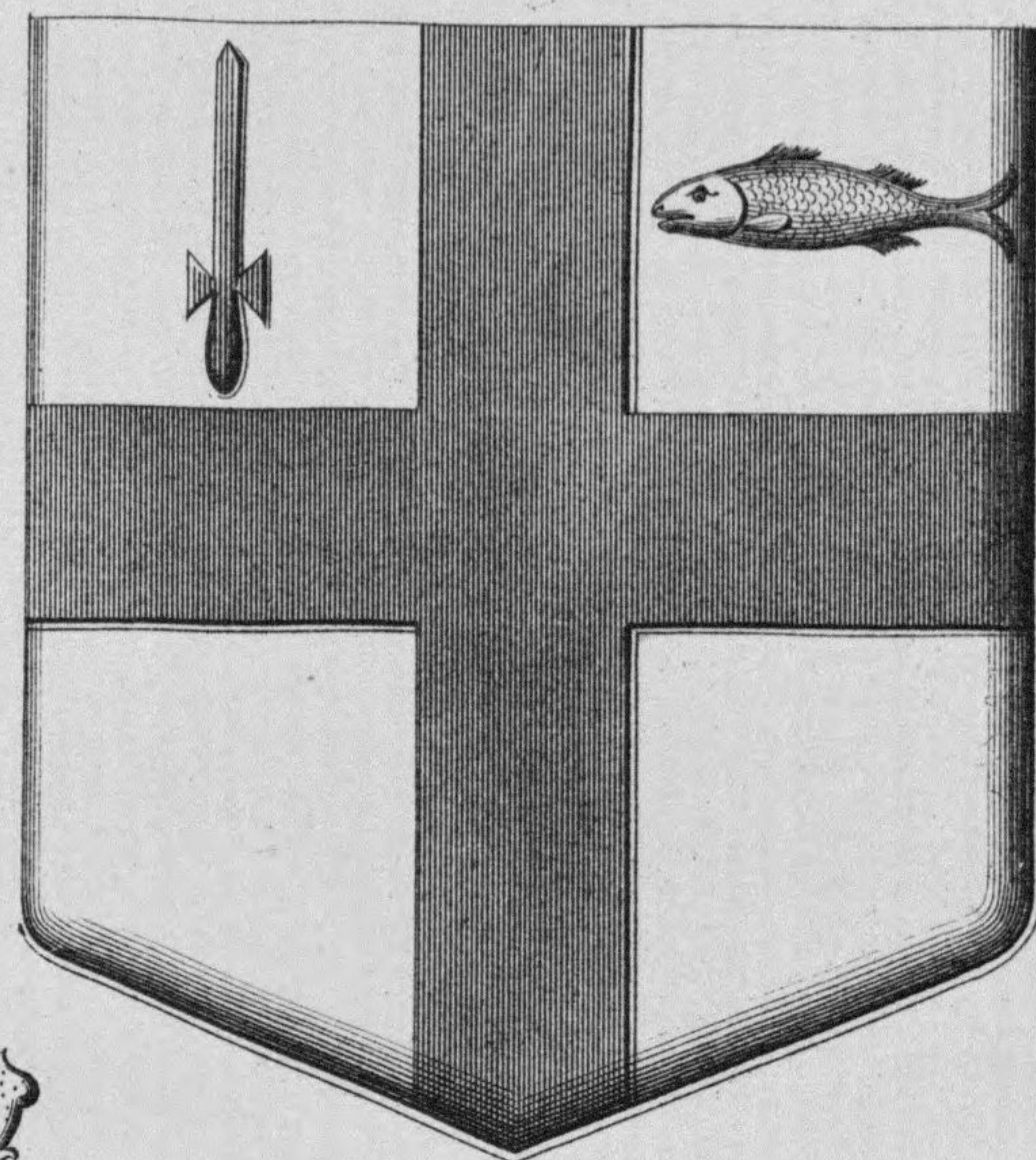
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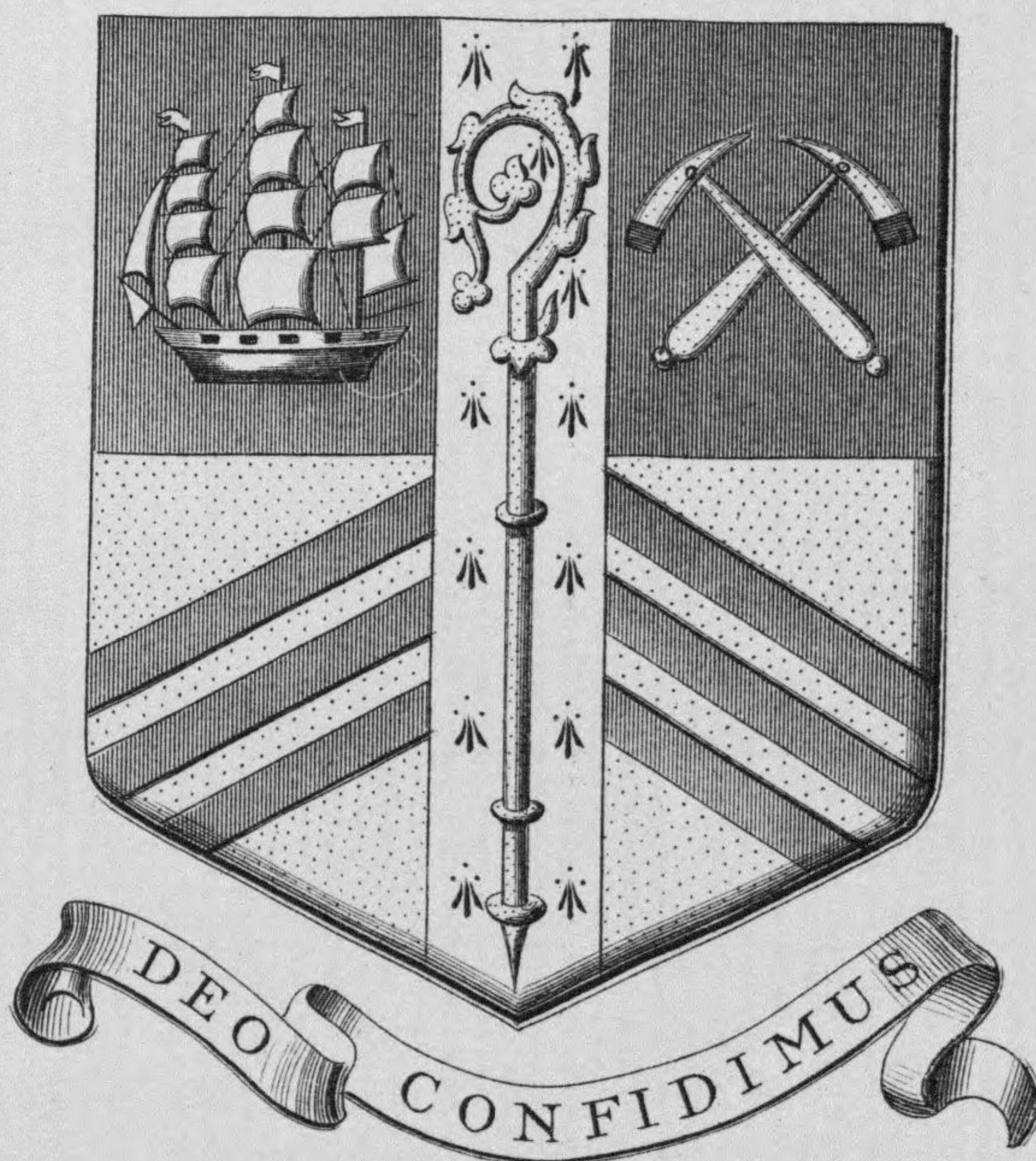
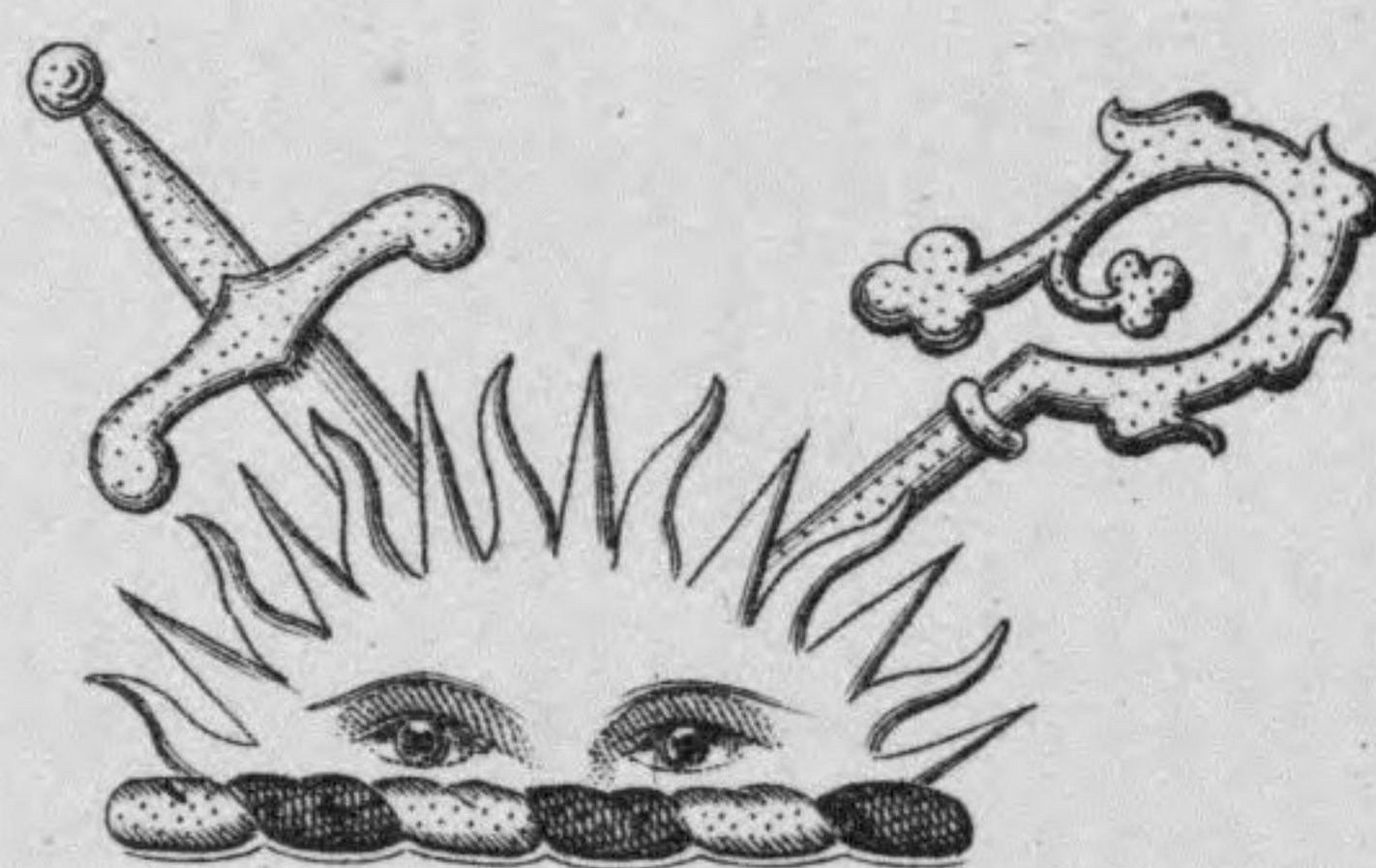
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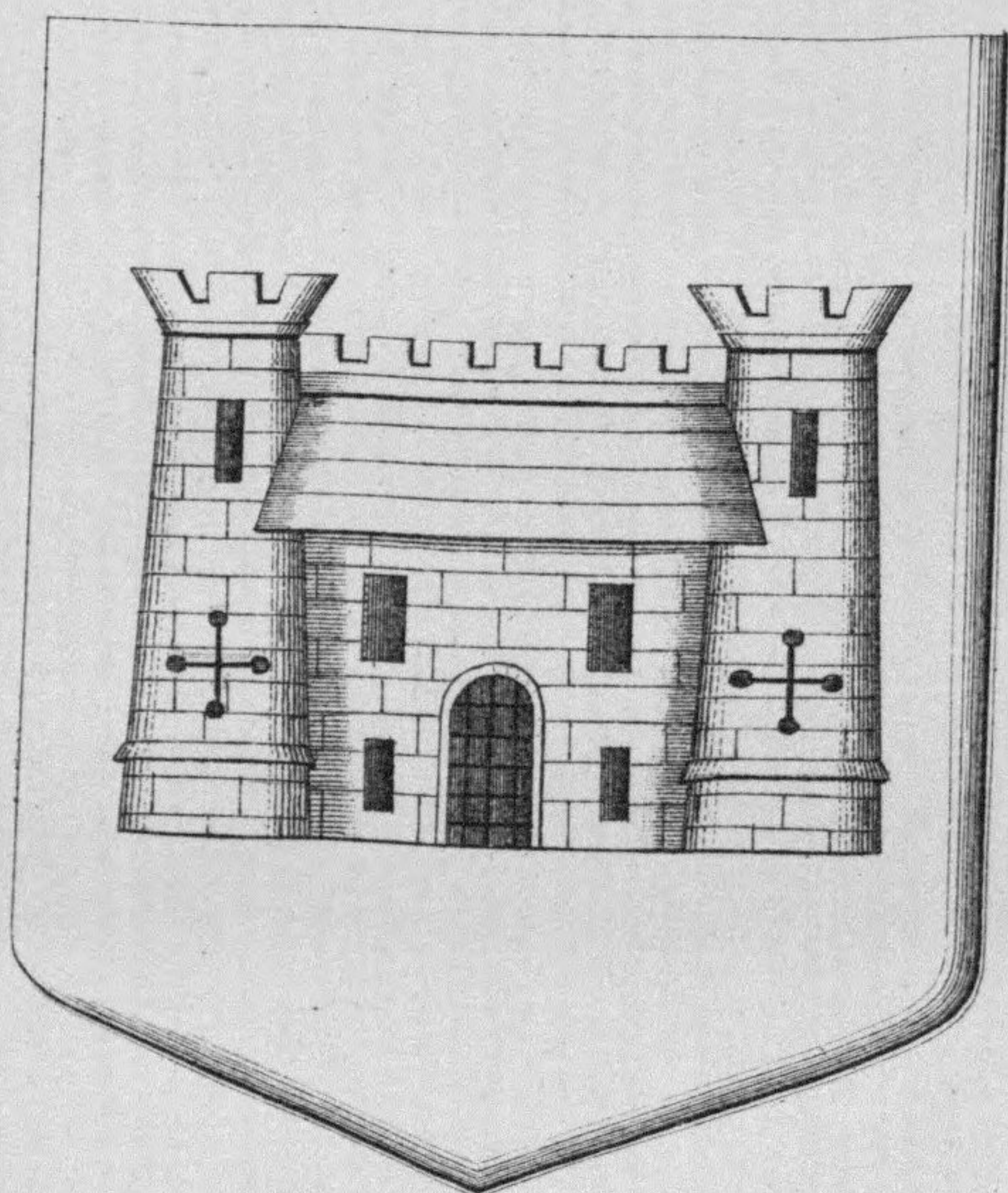
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COLERAINE.



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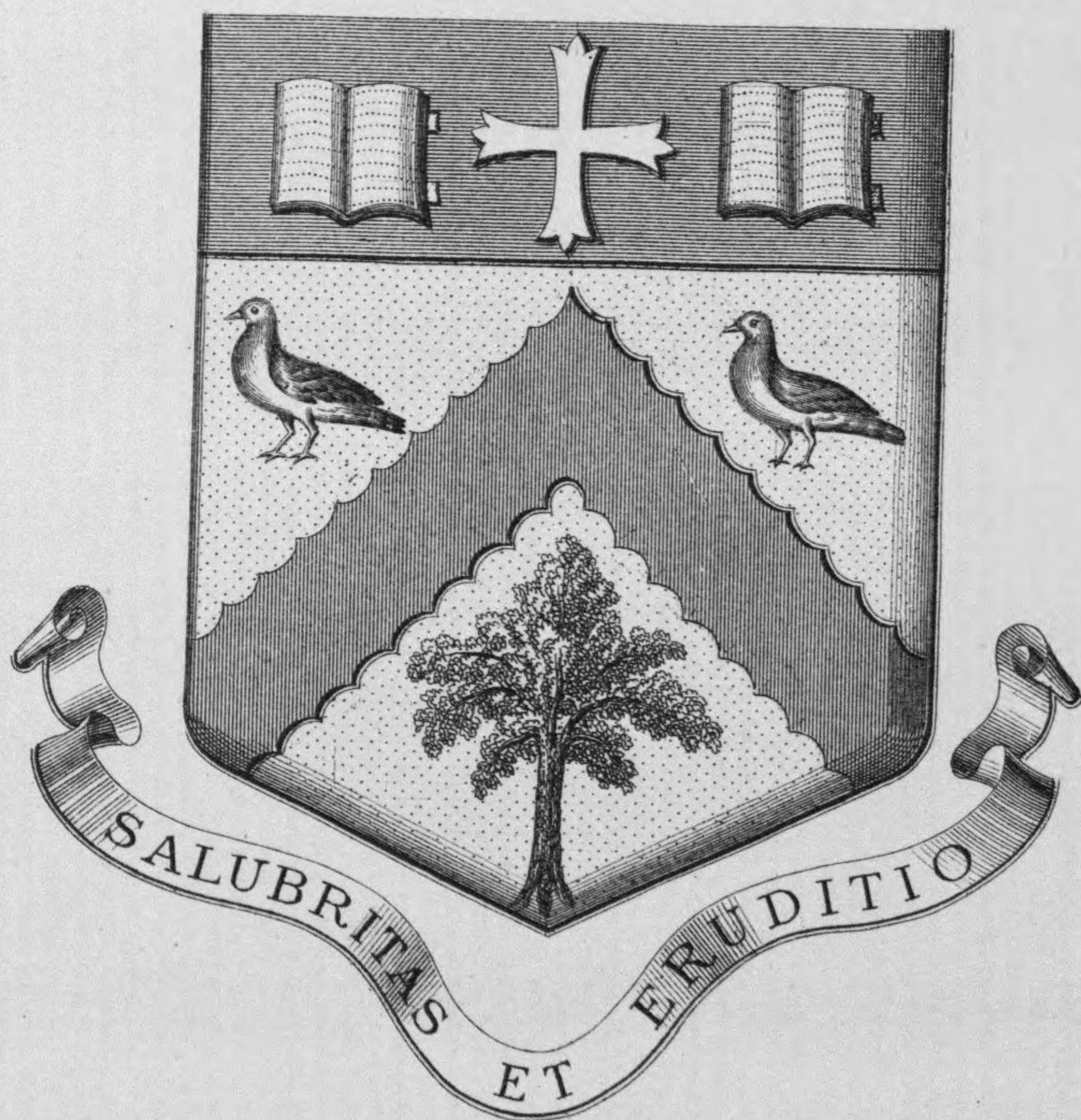
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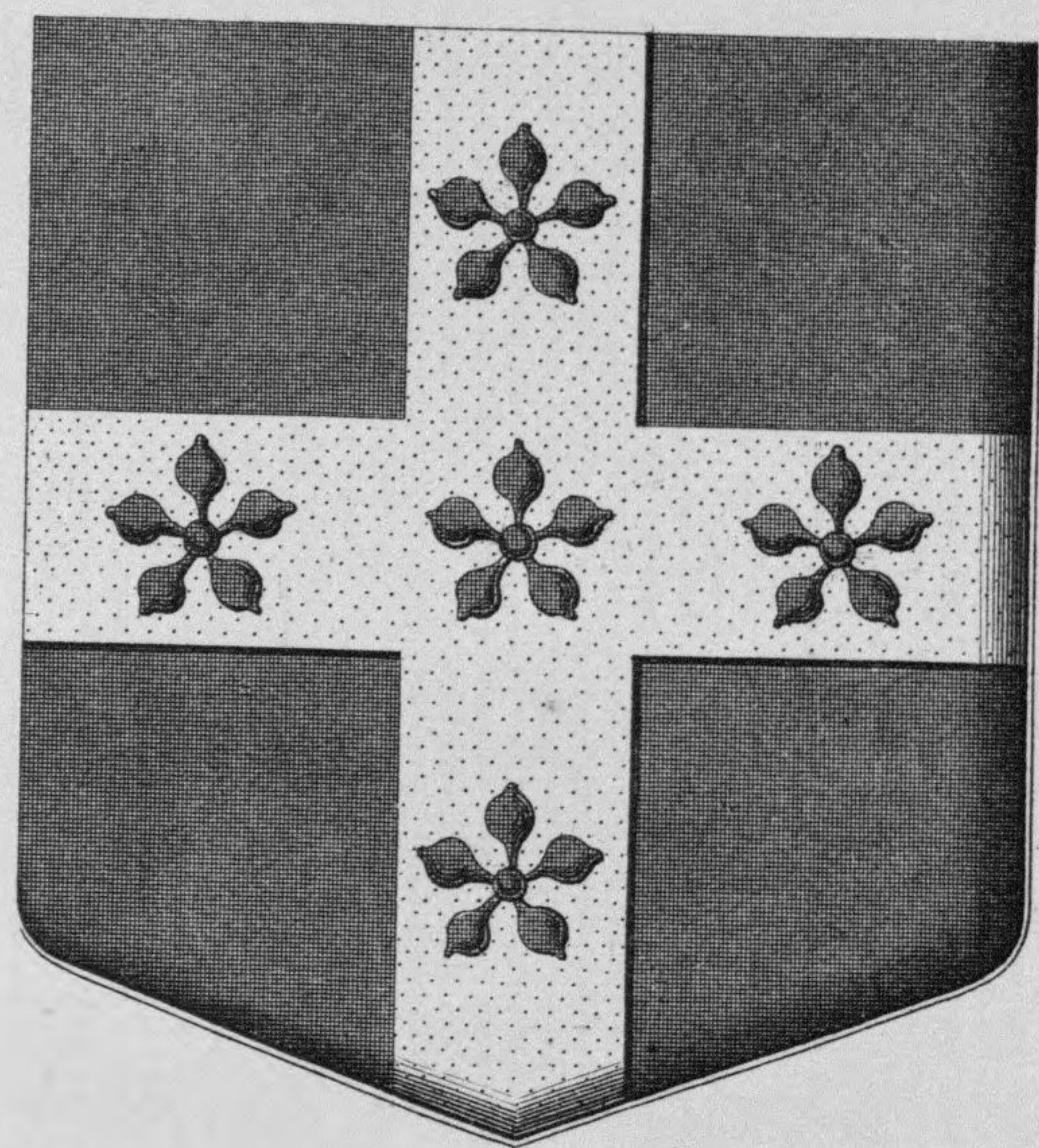
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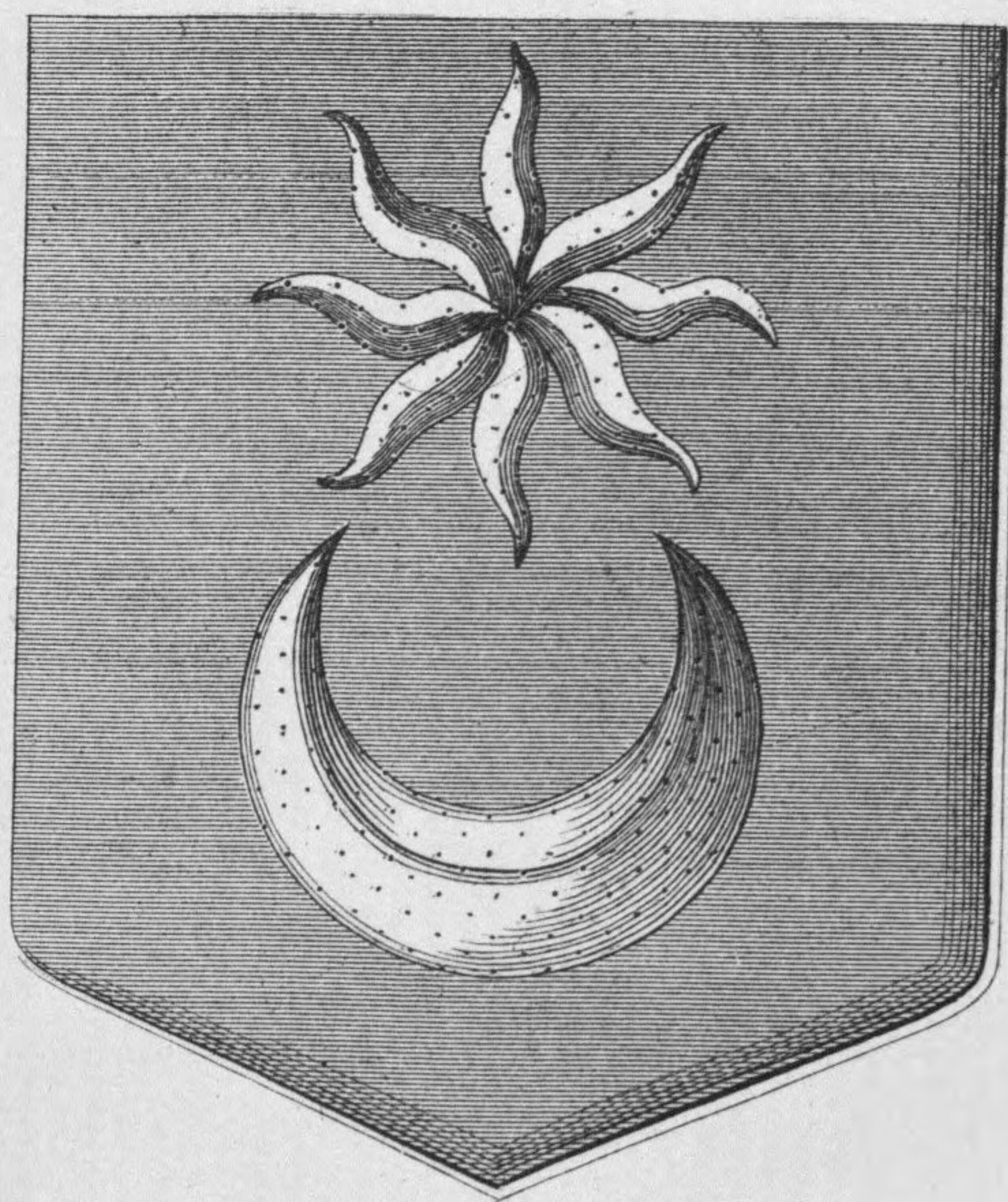
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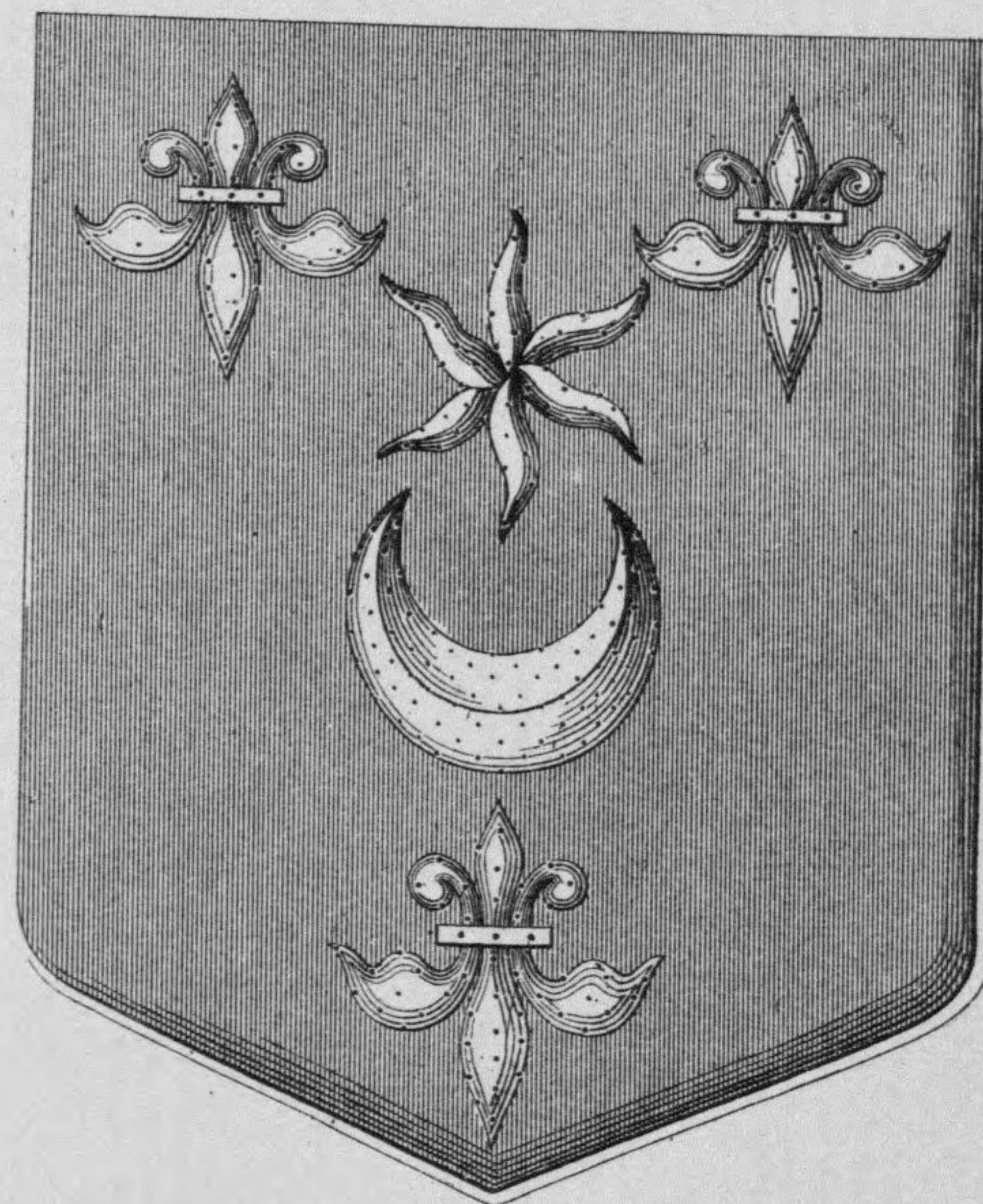
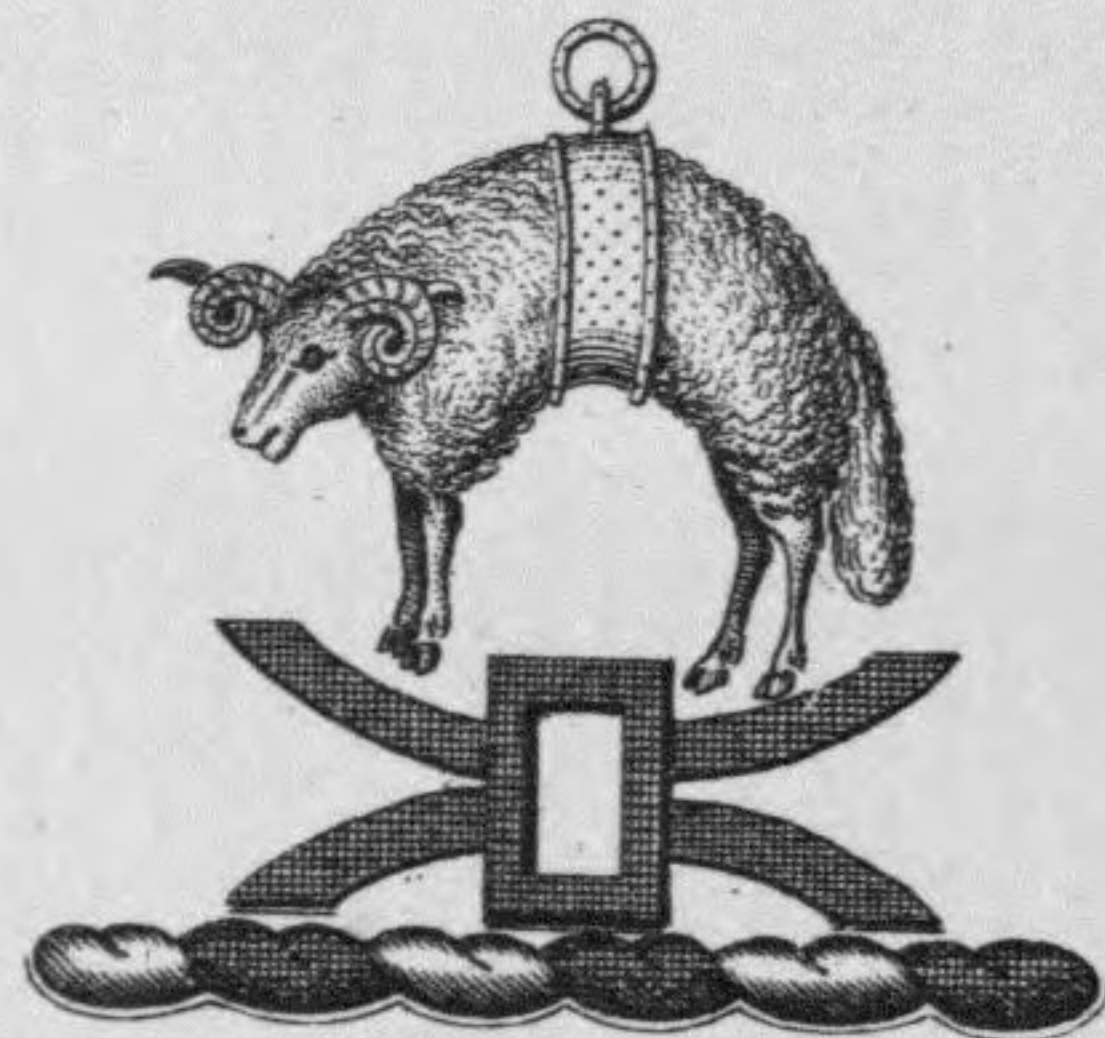
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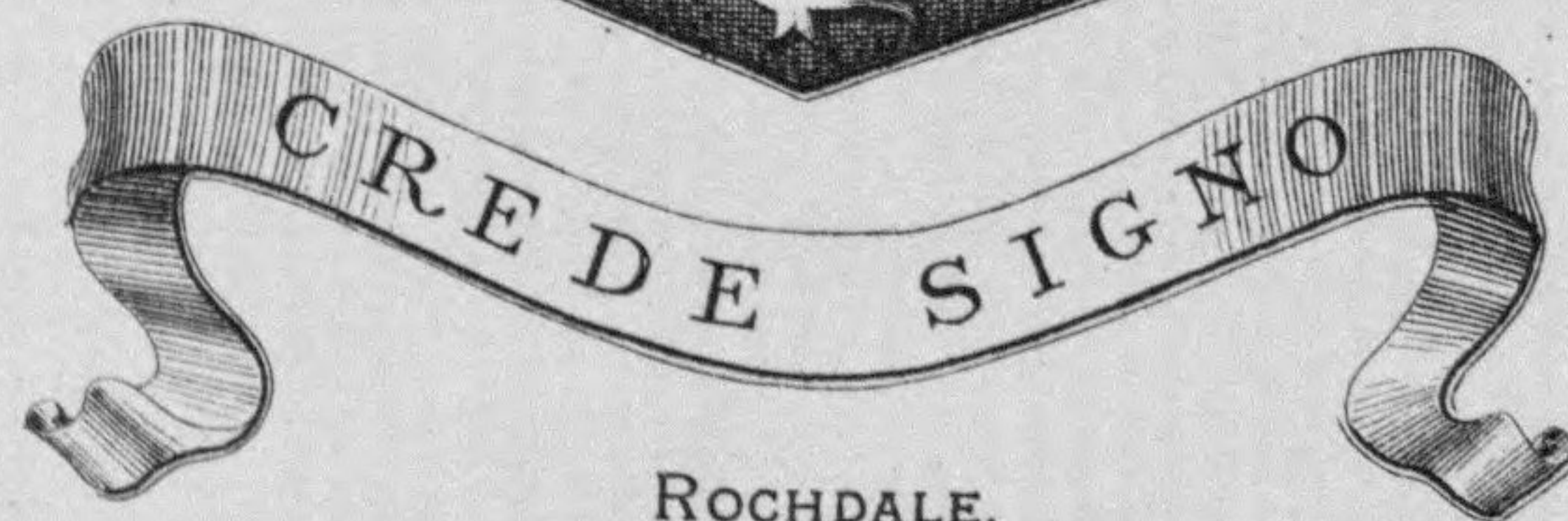
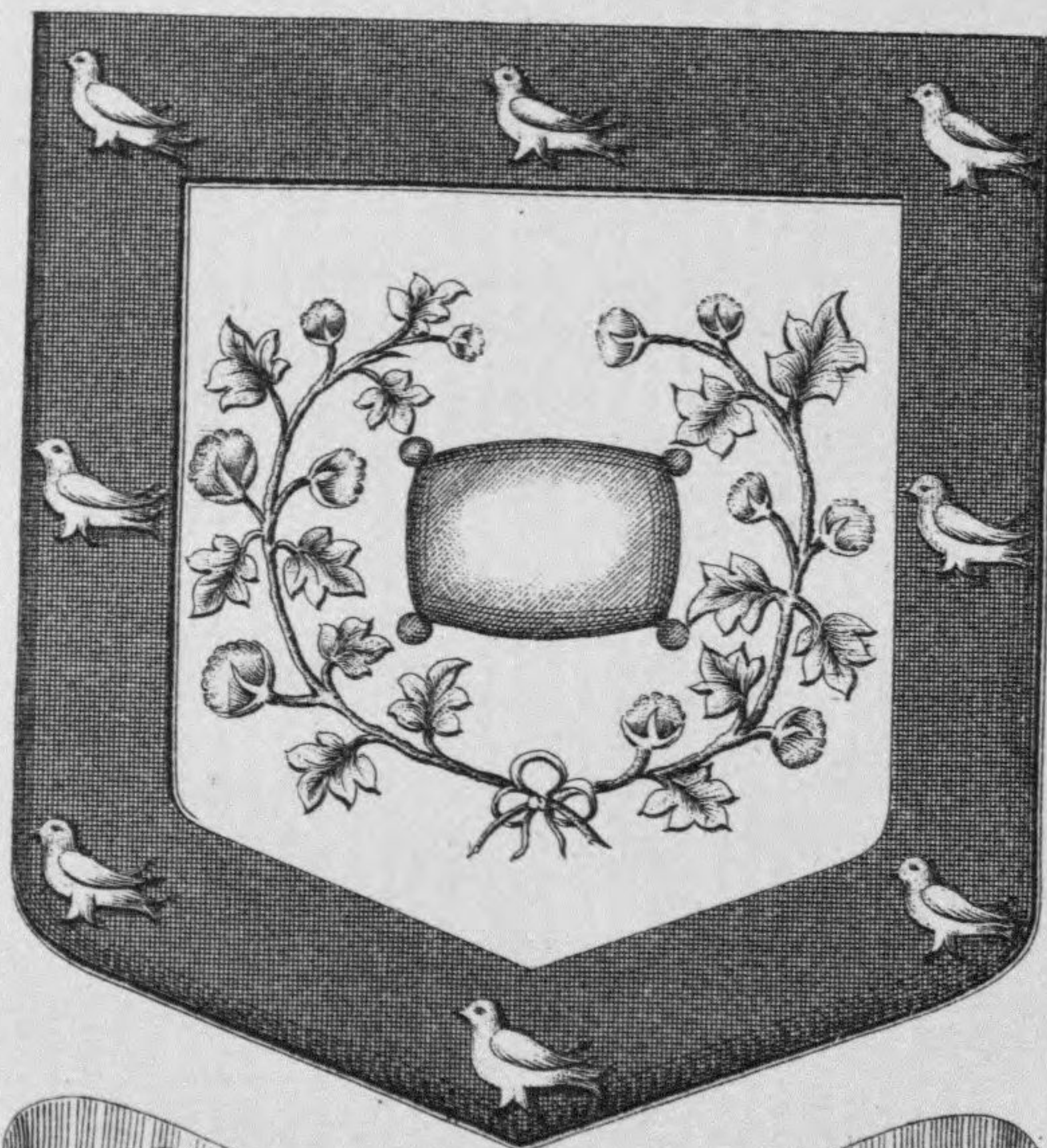
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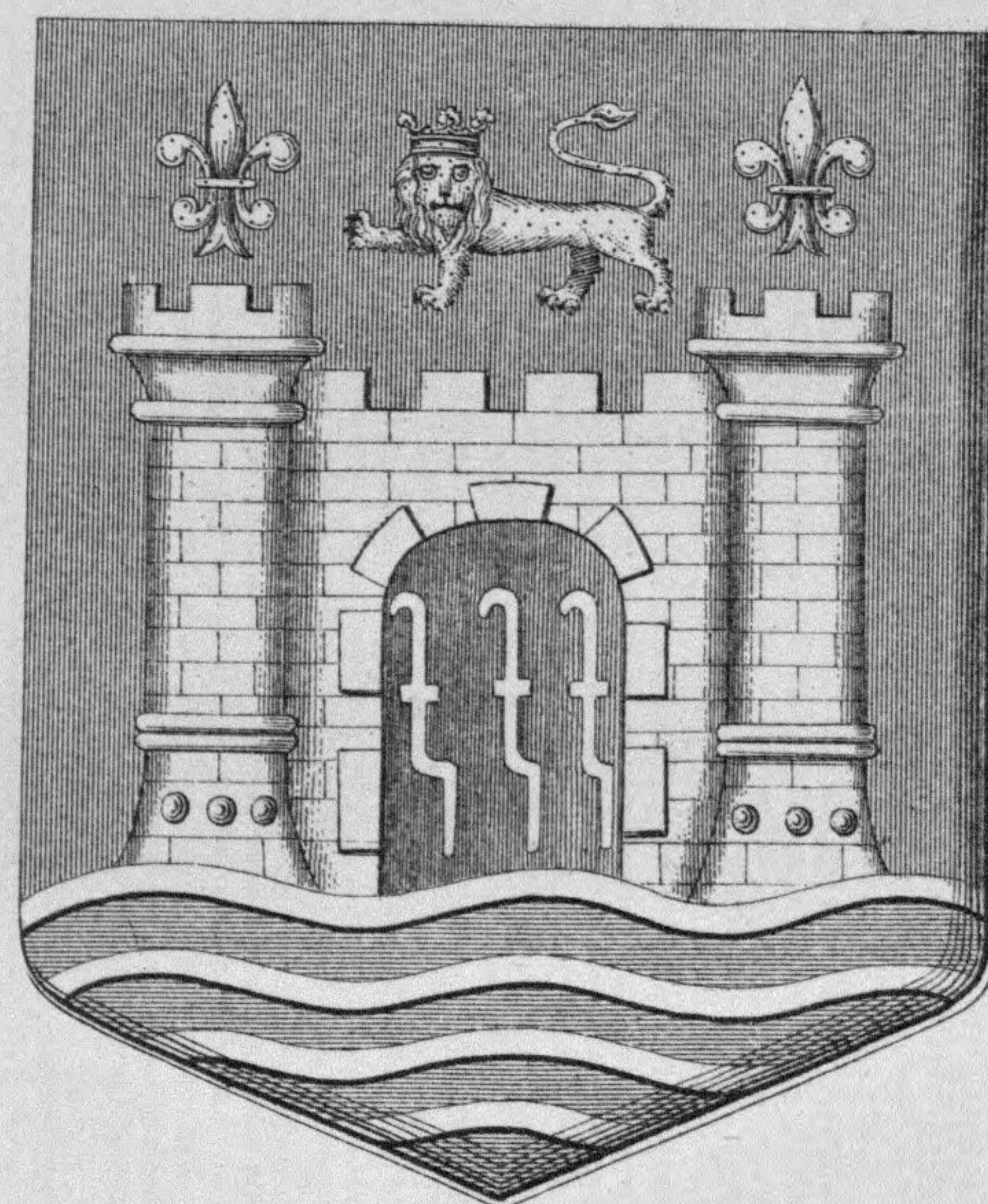
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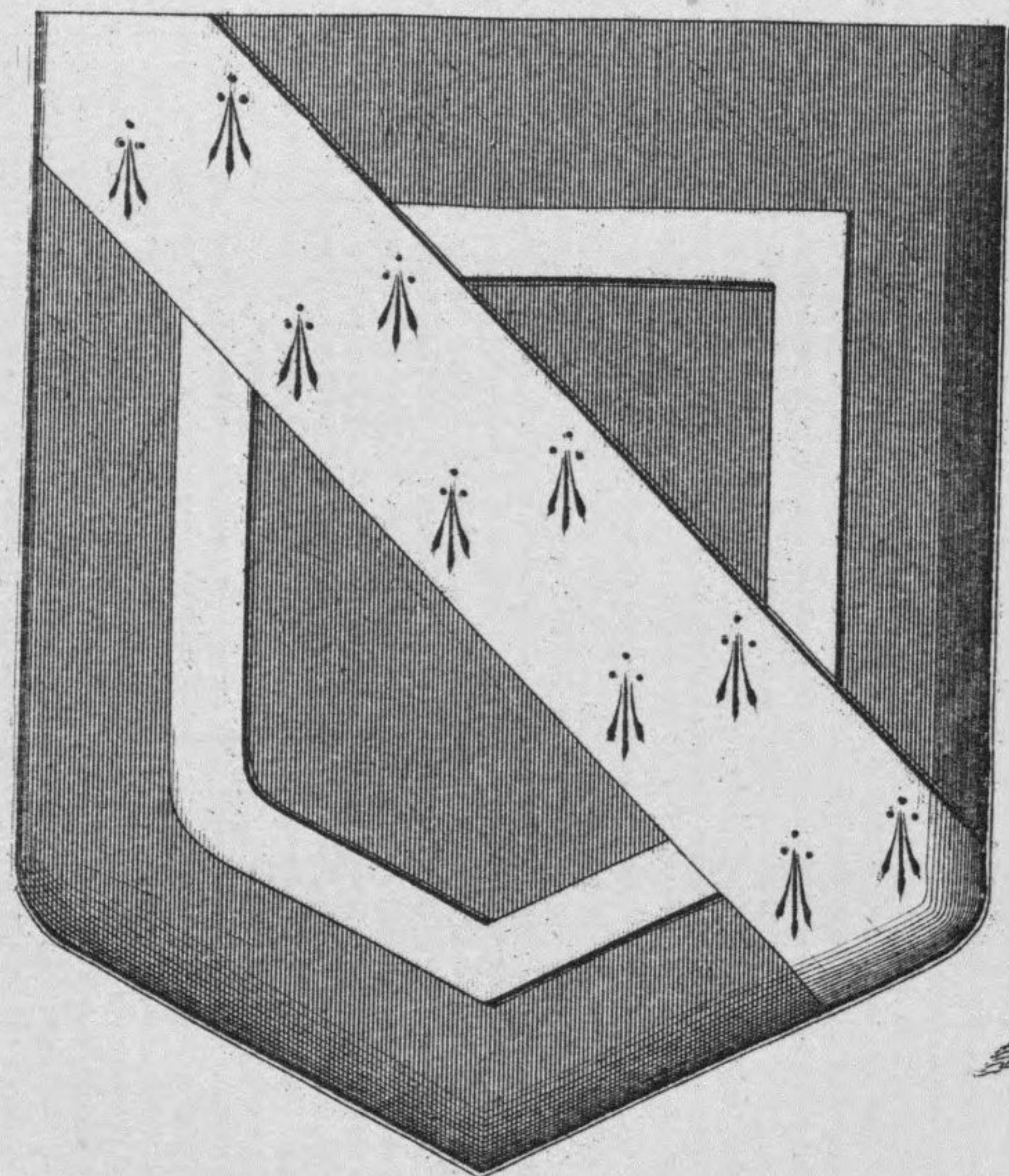
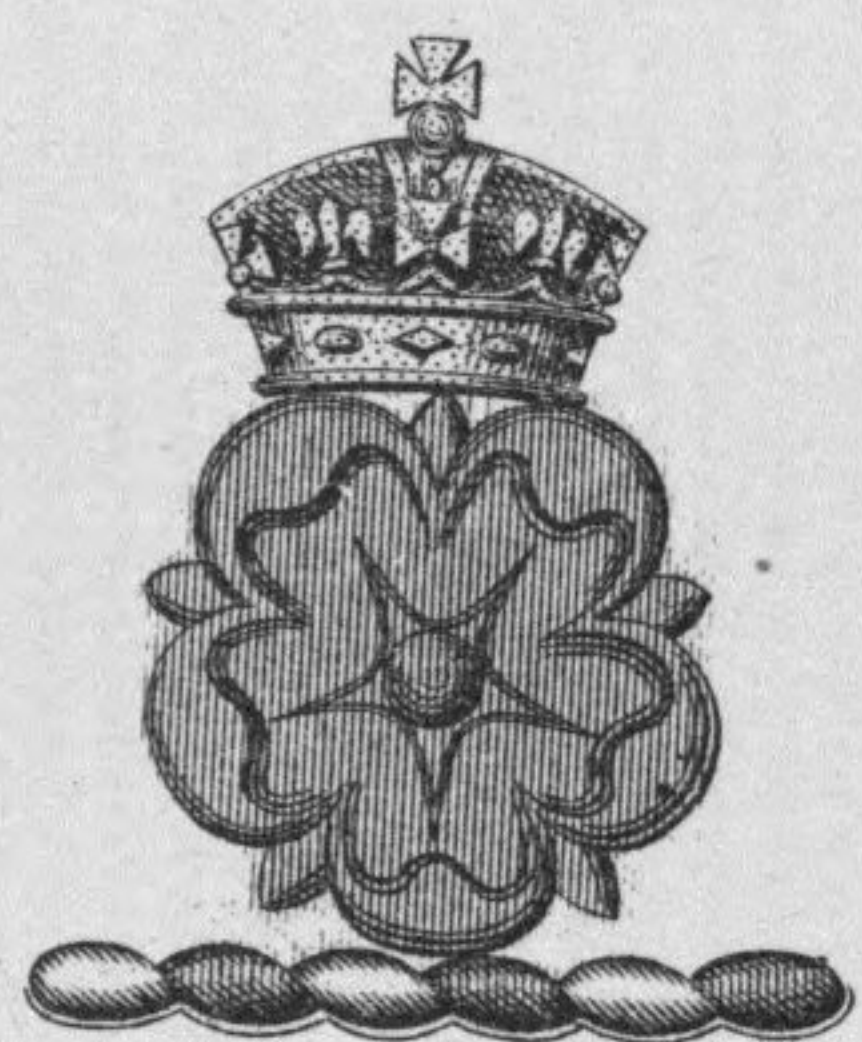
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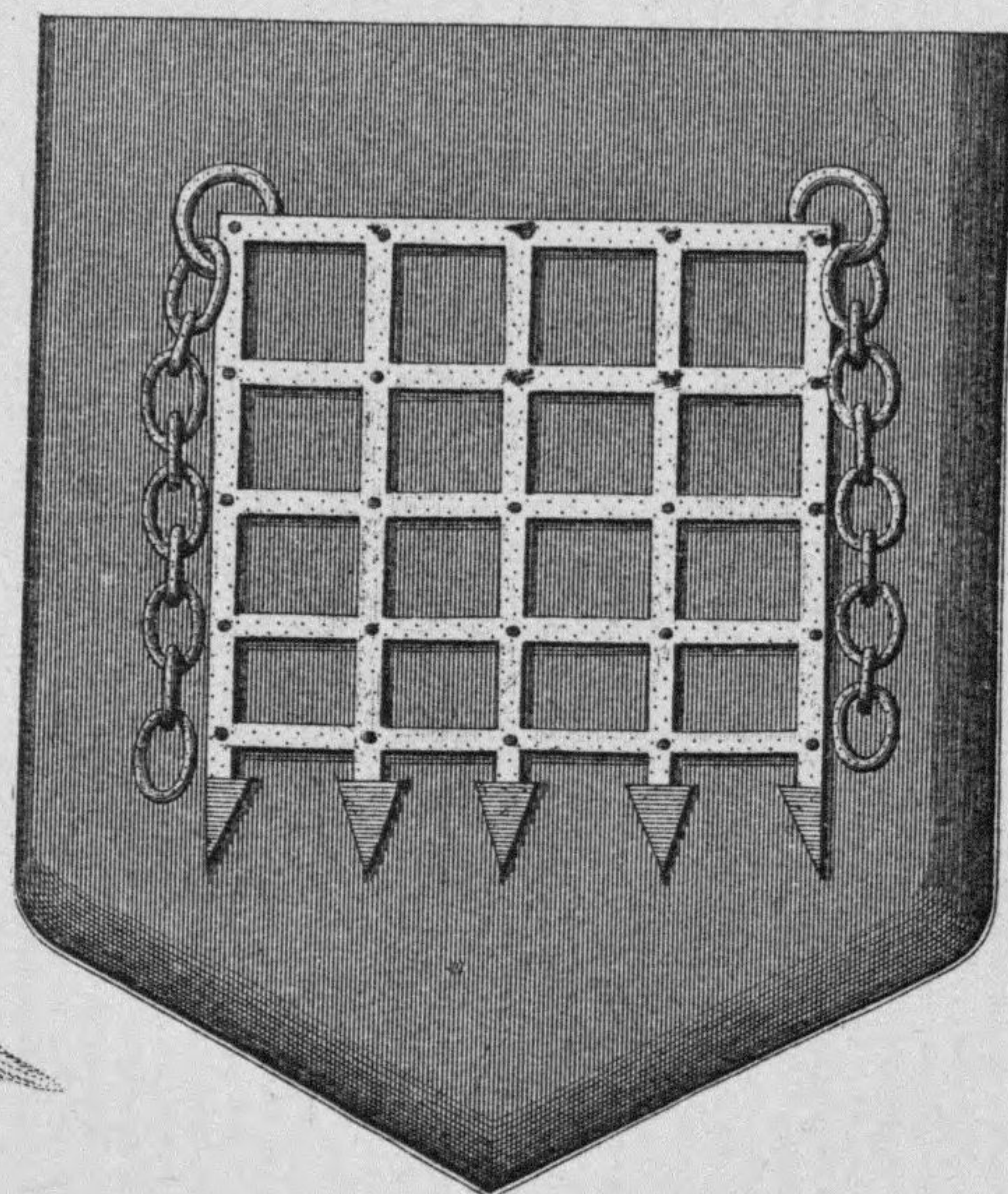
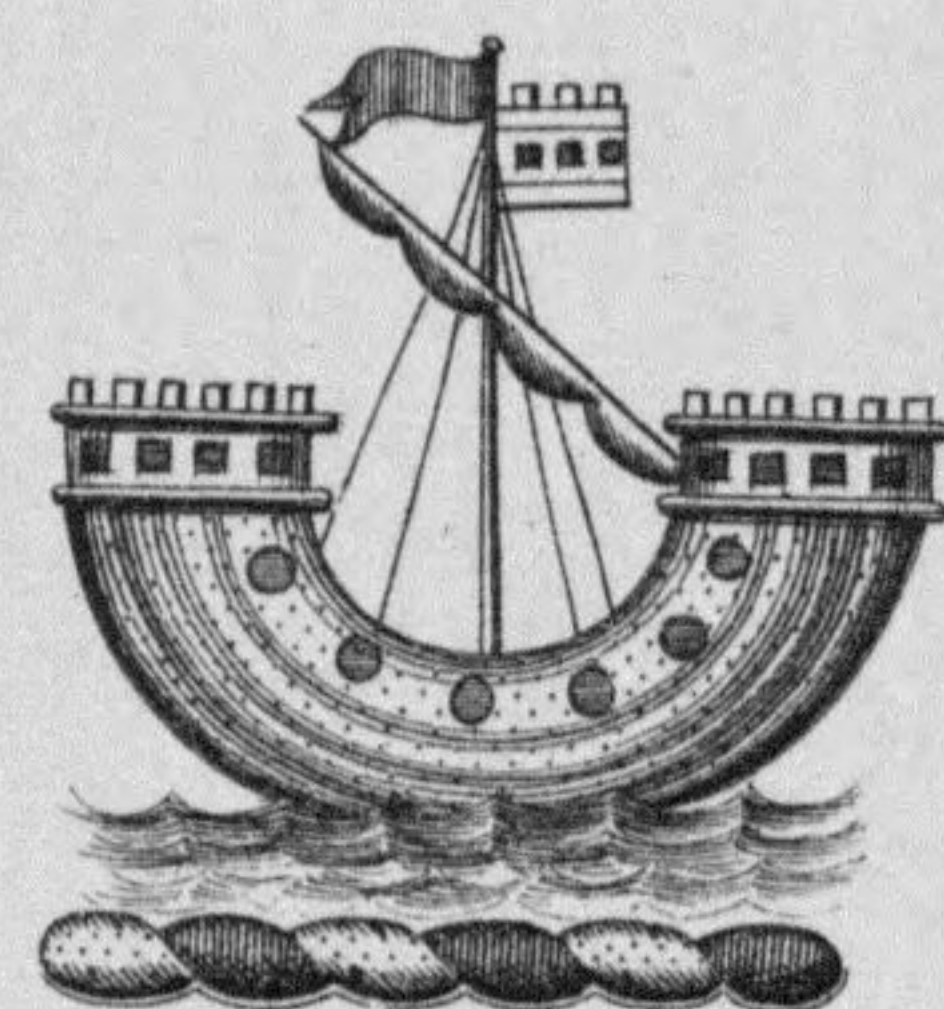
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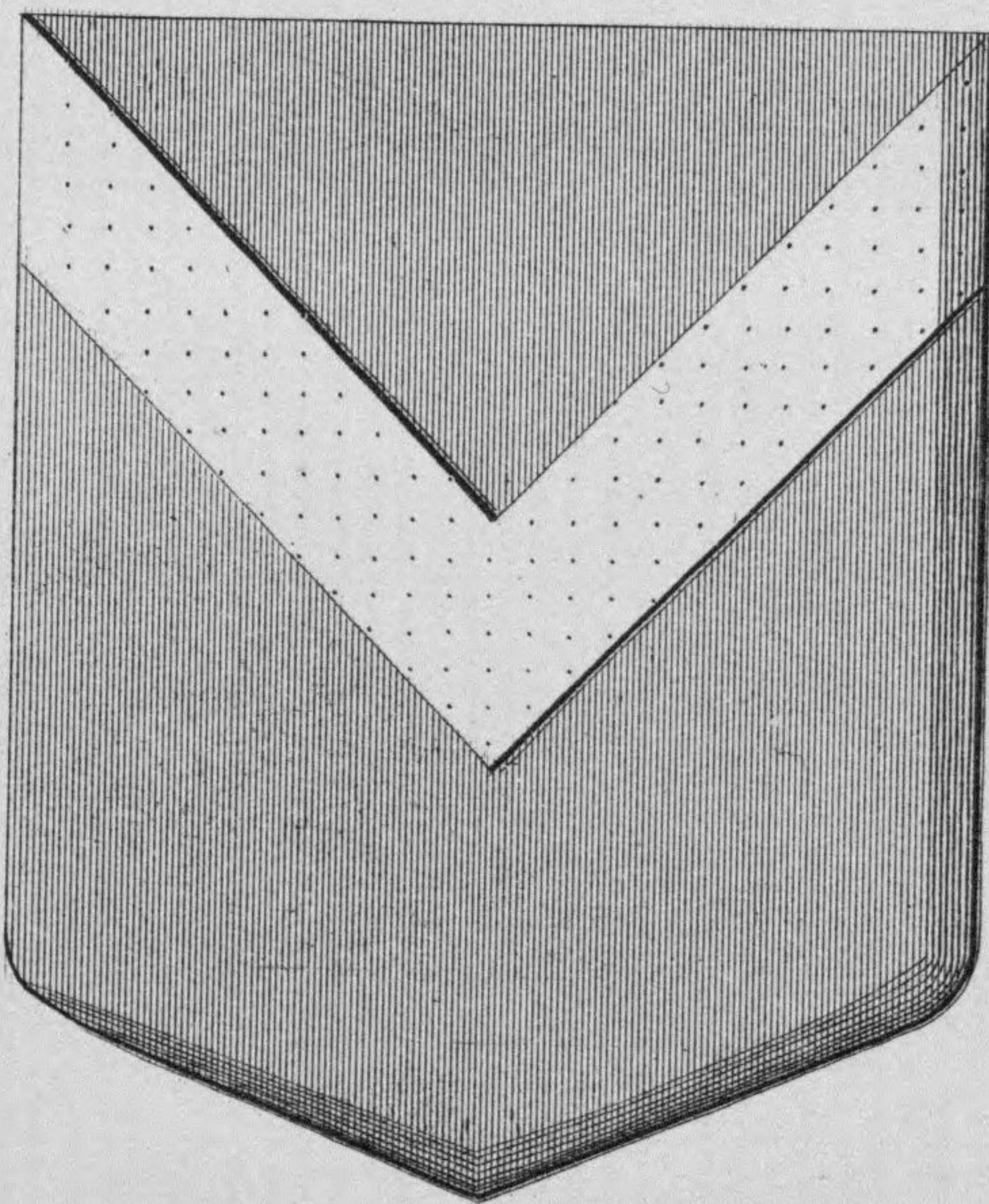
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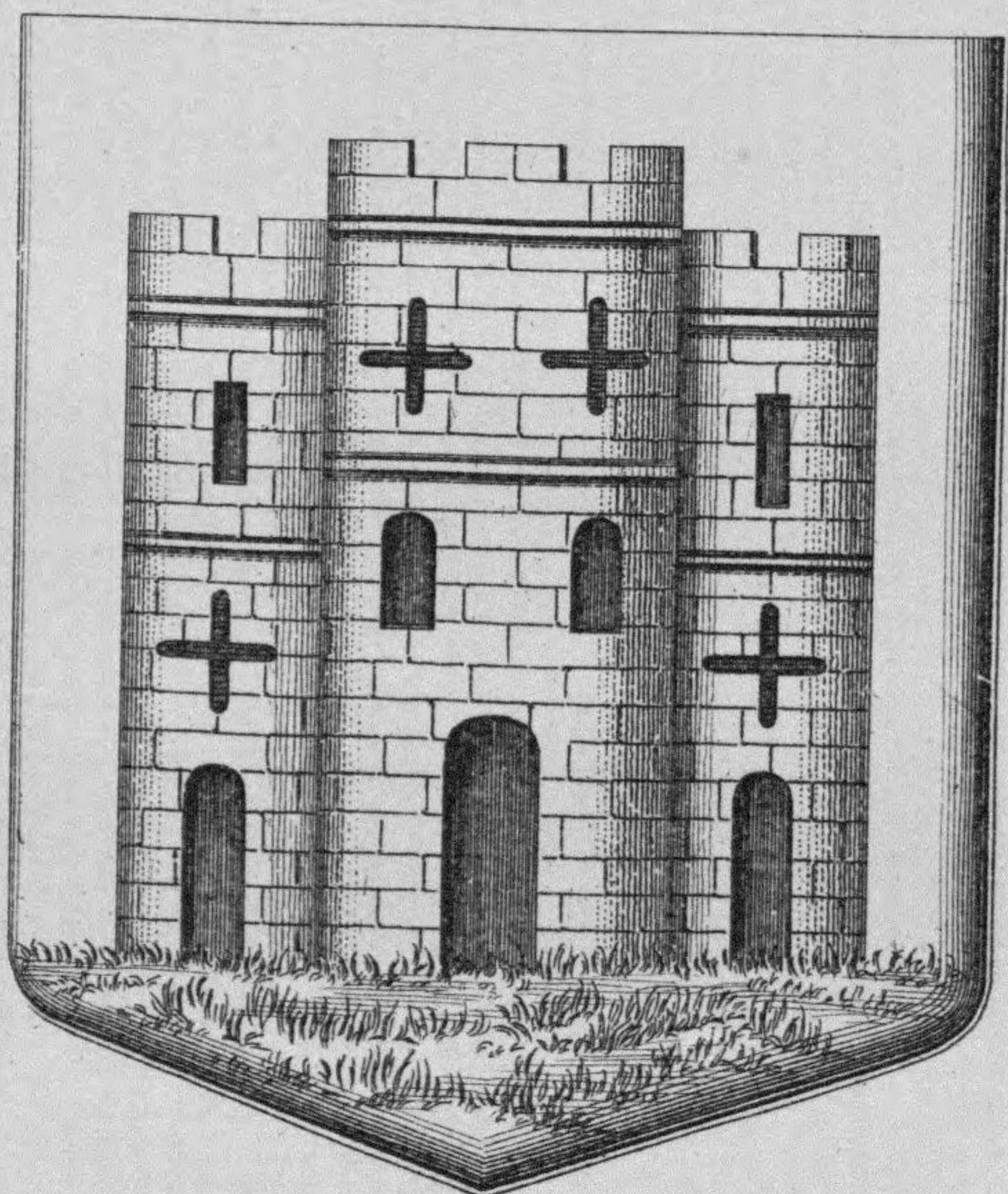
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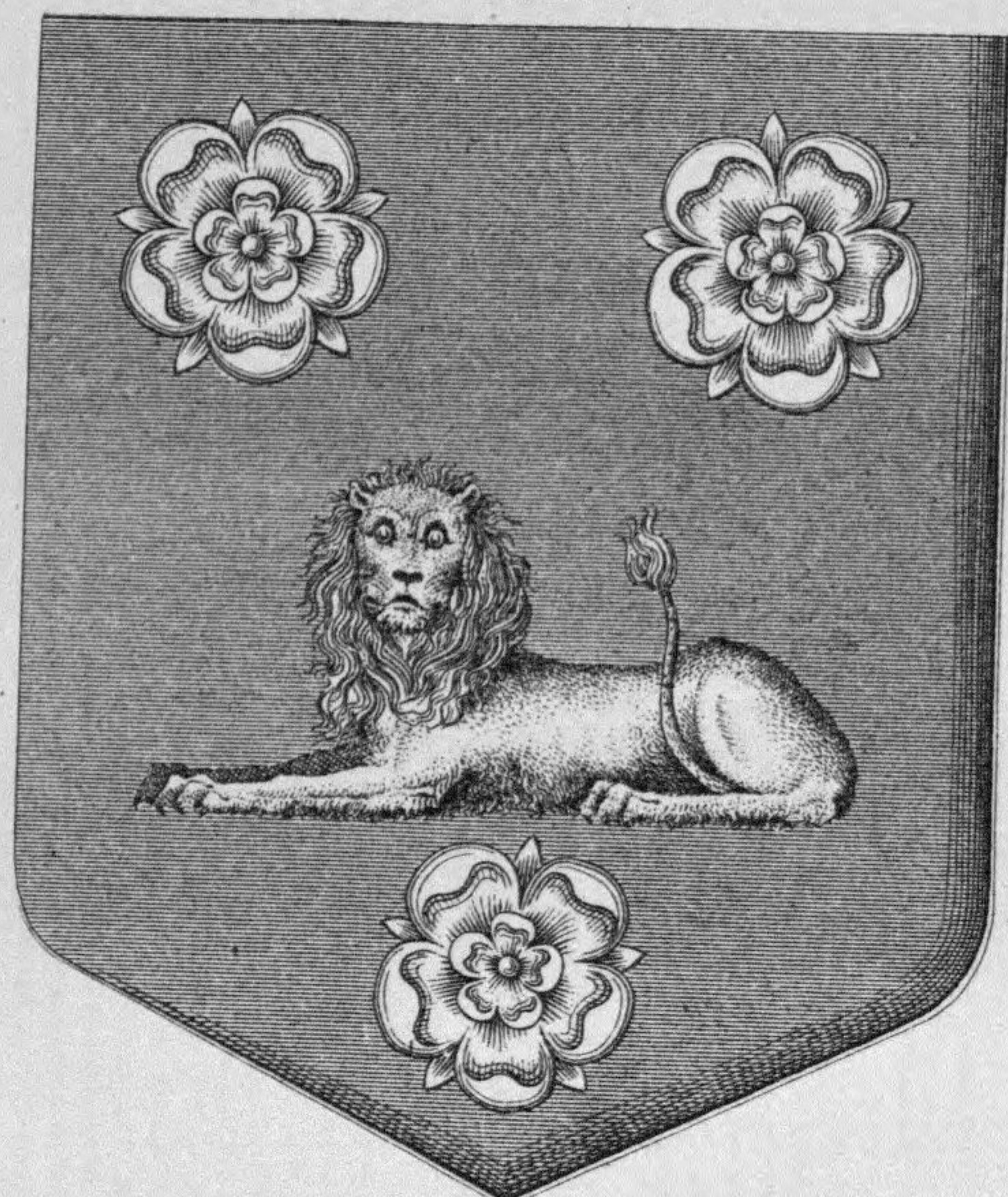
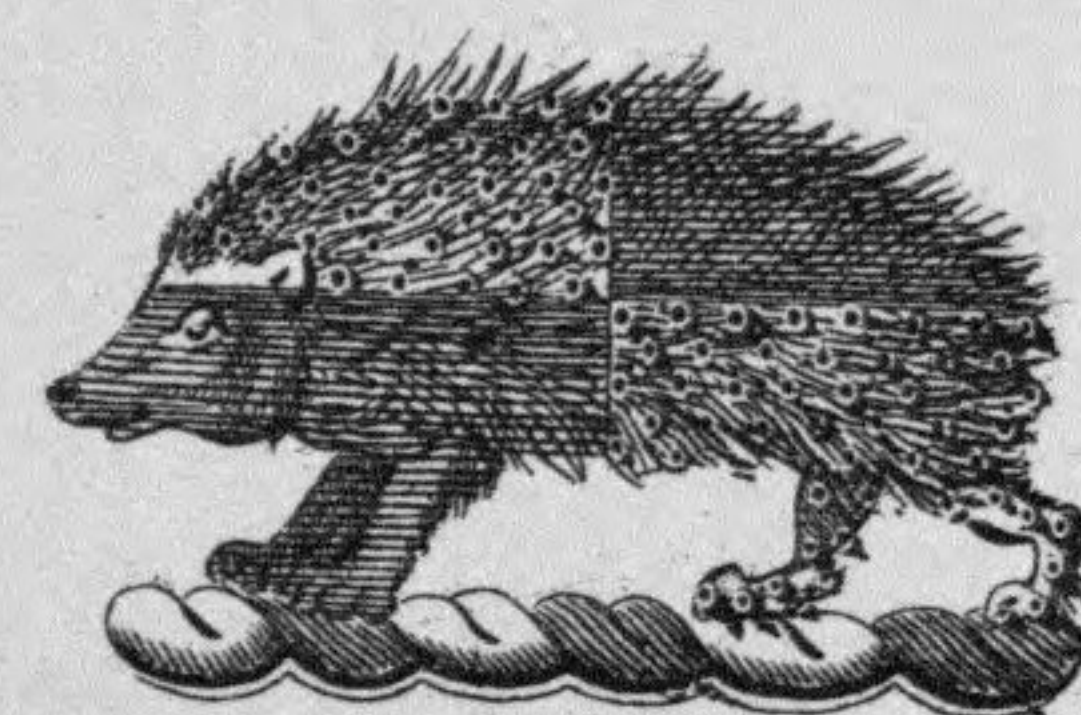
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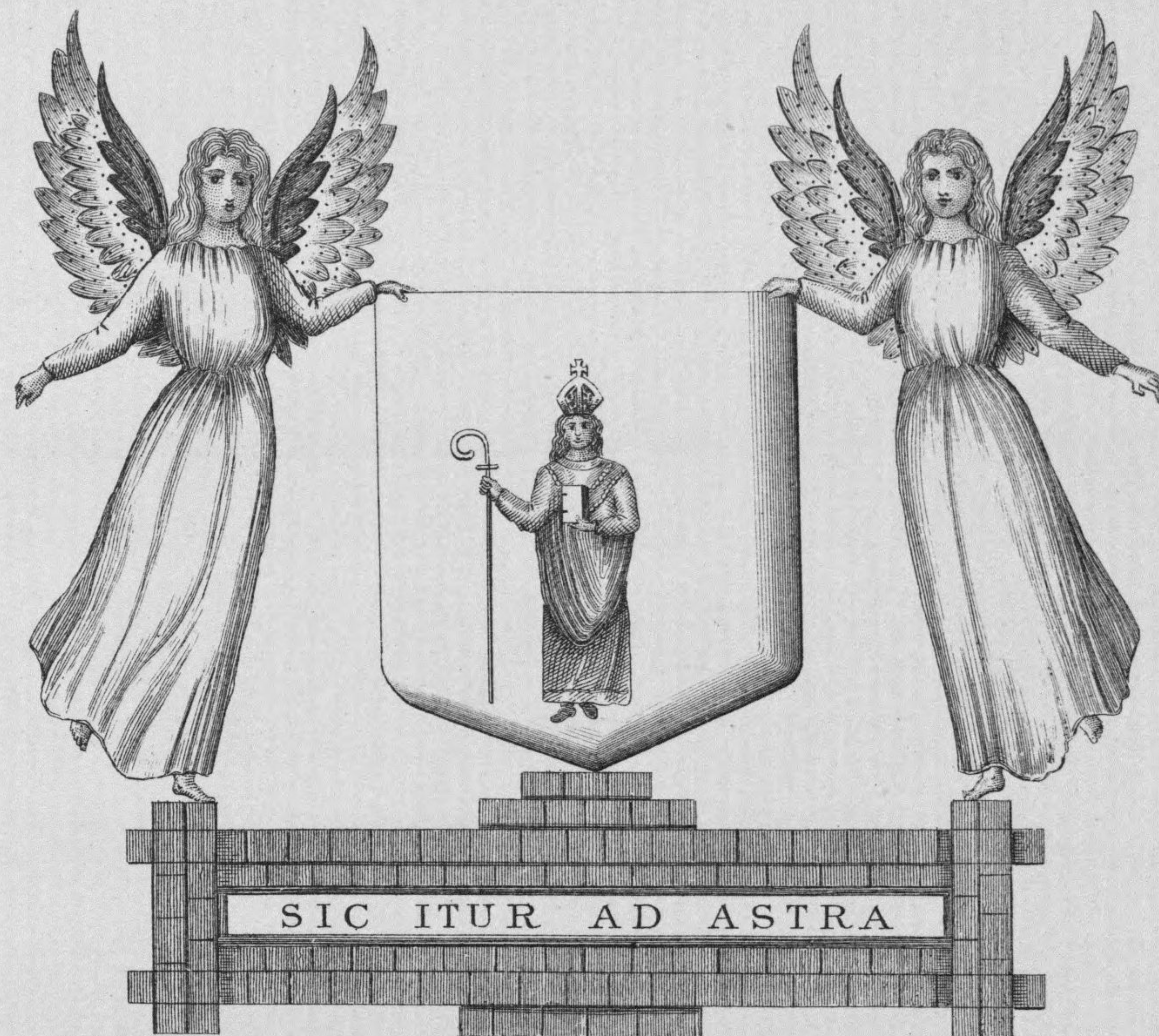
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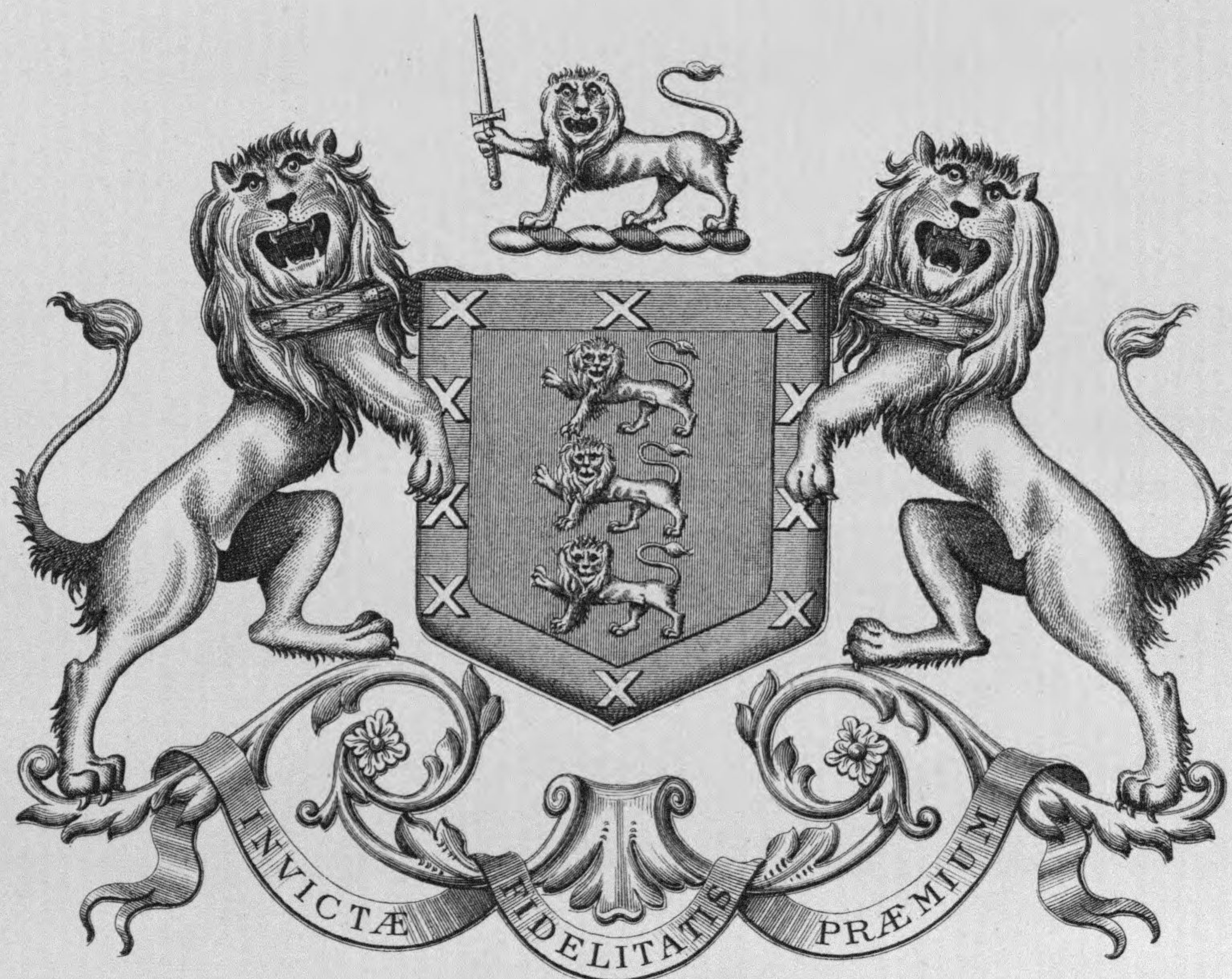
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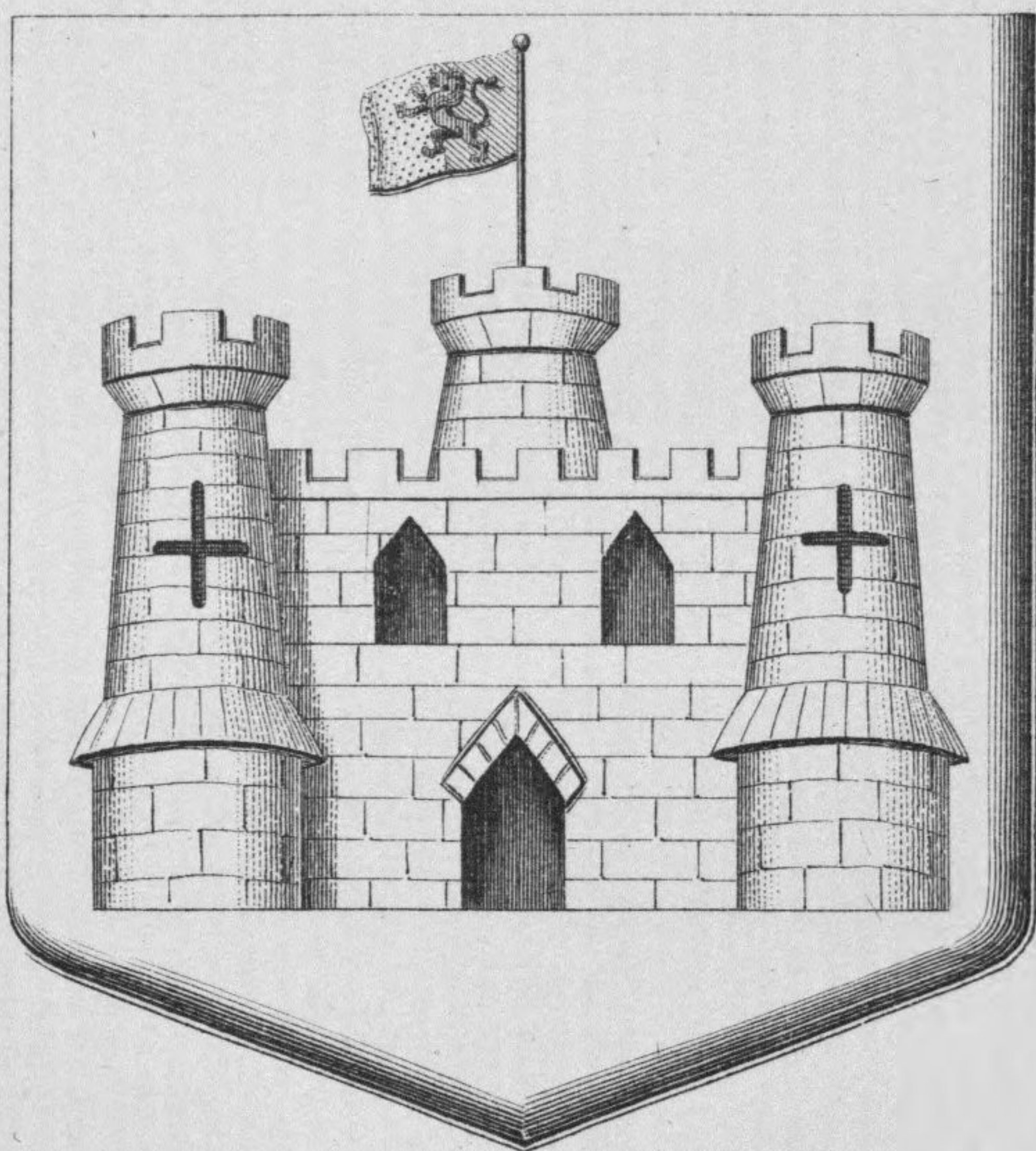
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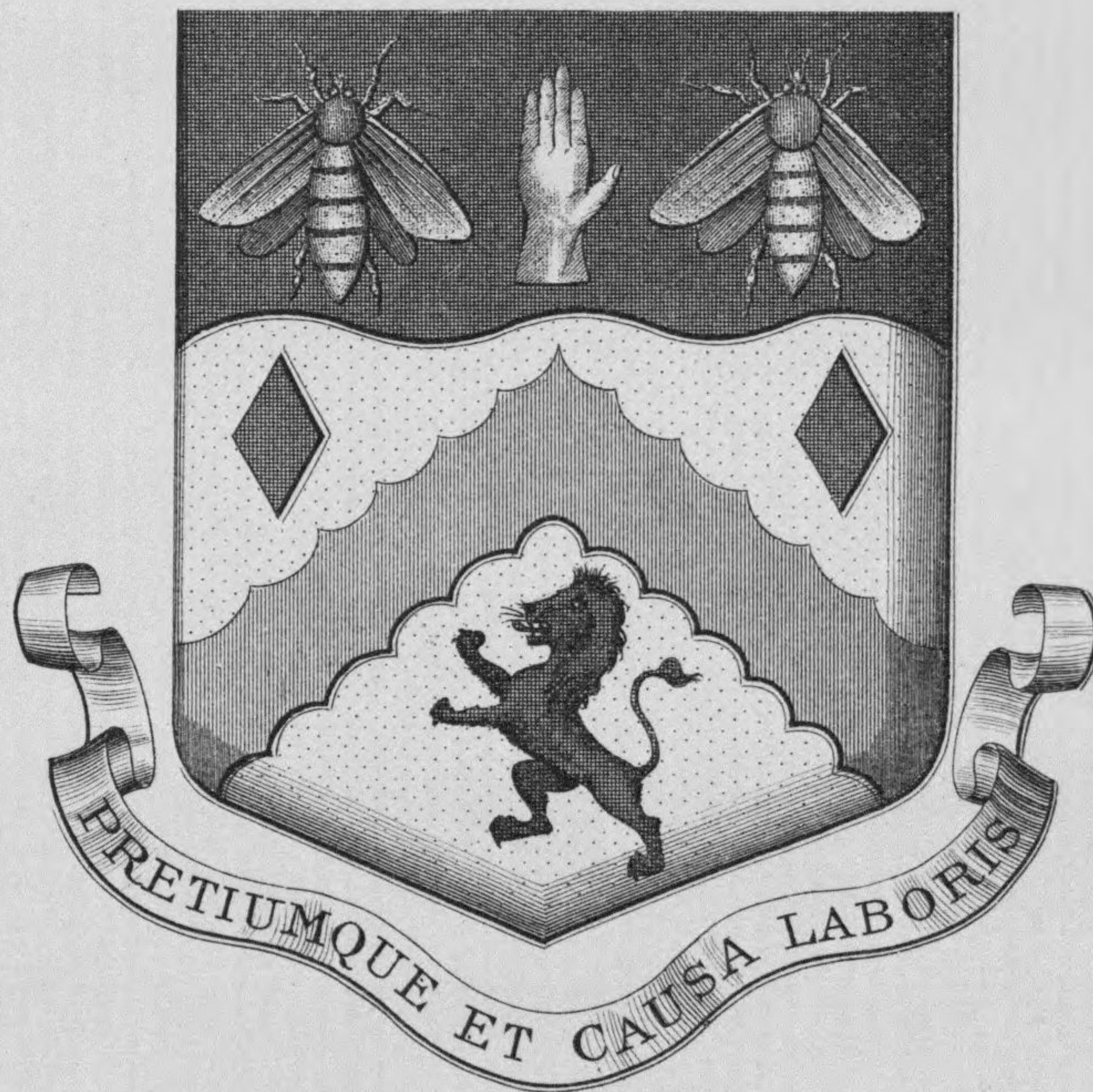
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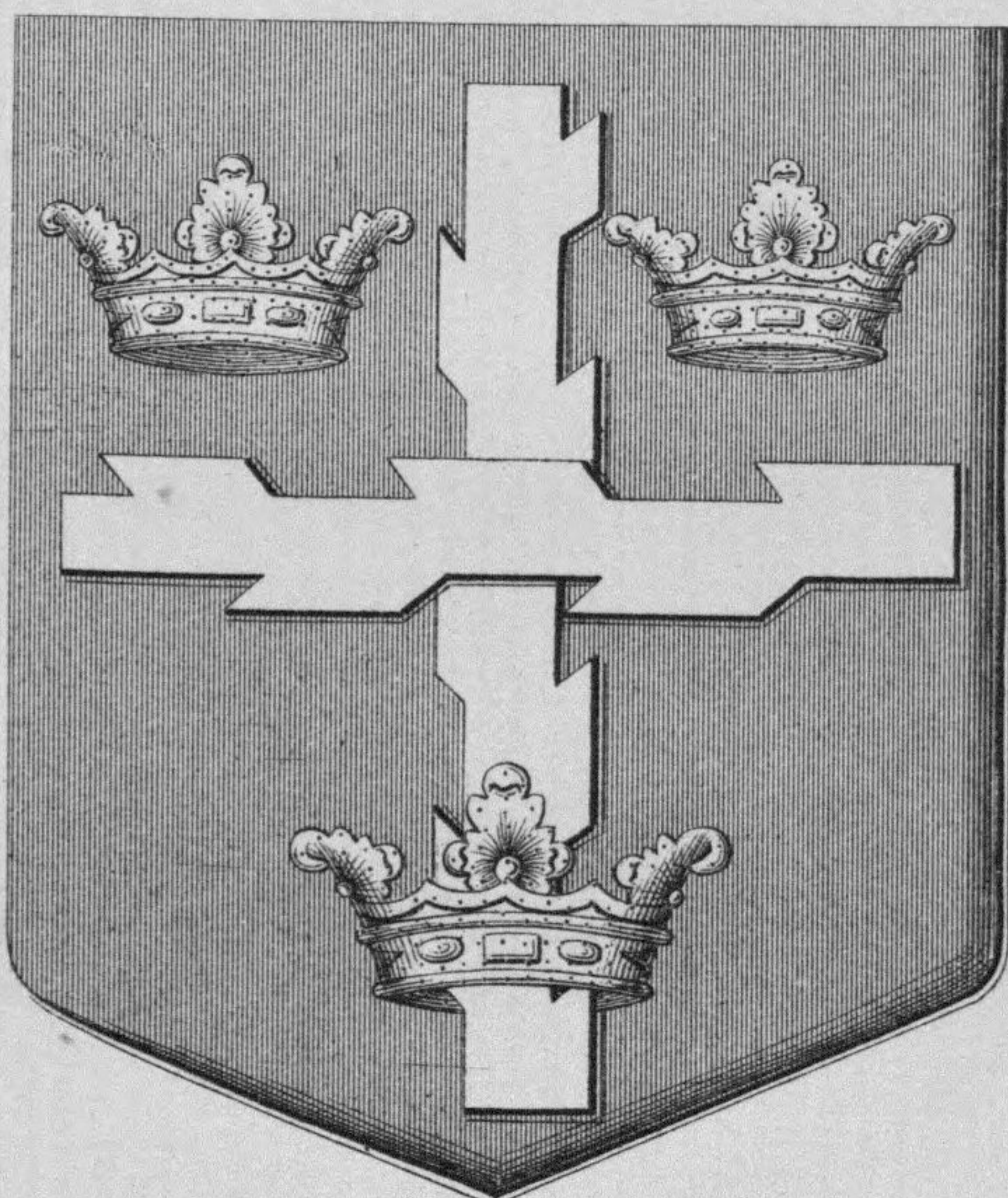
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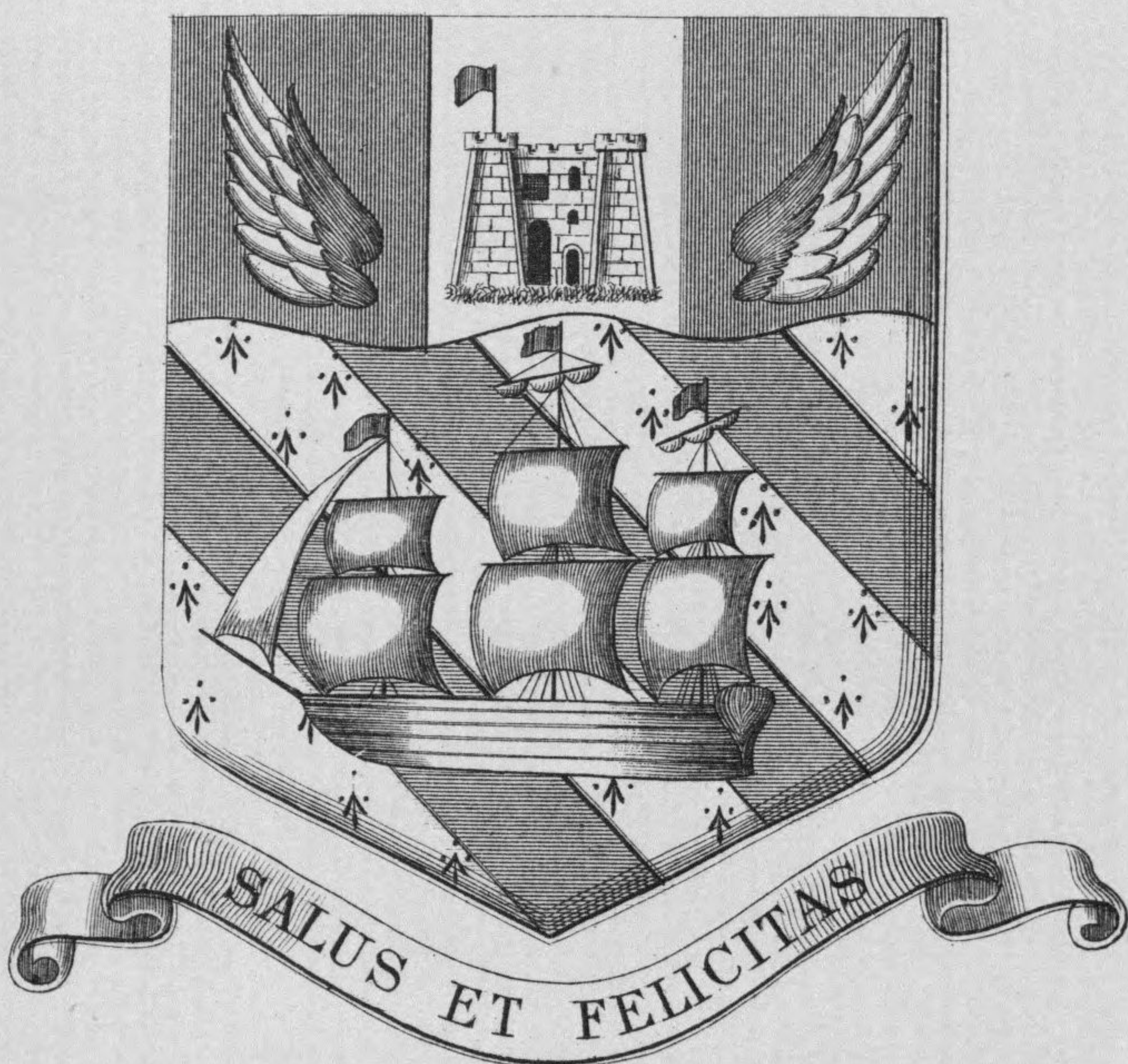
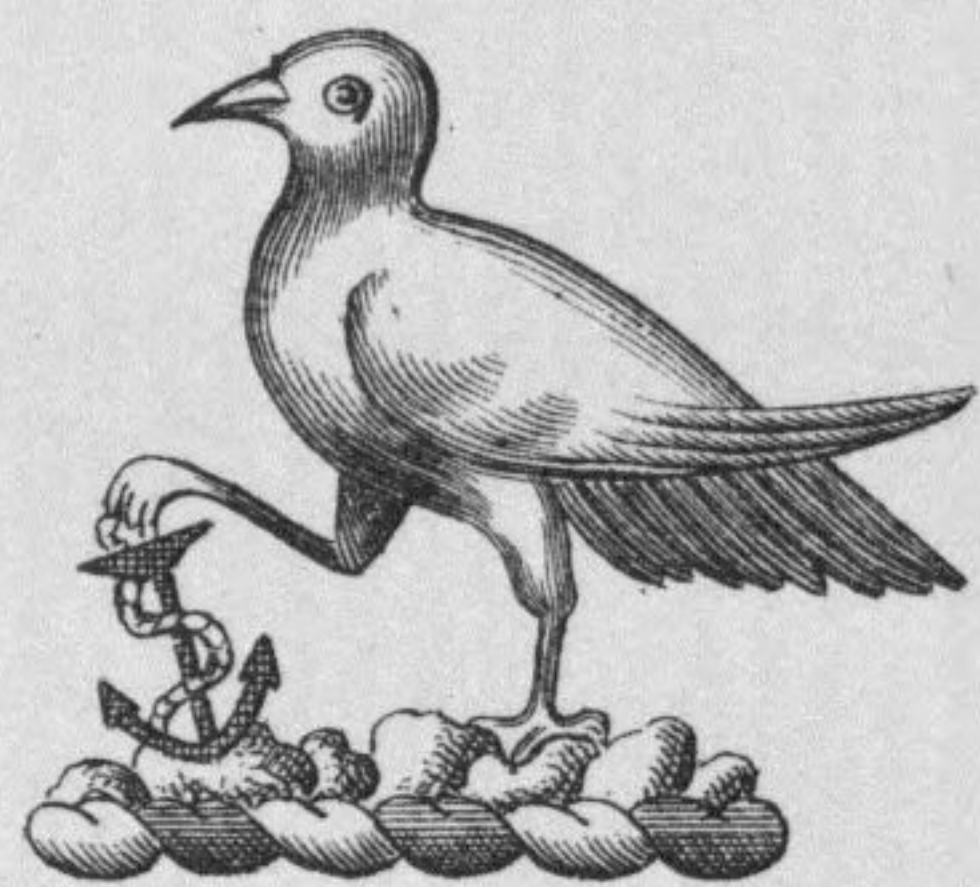
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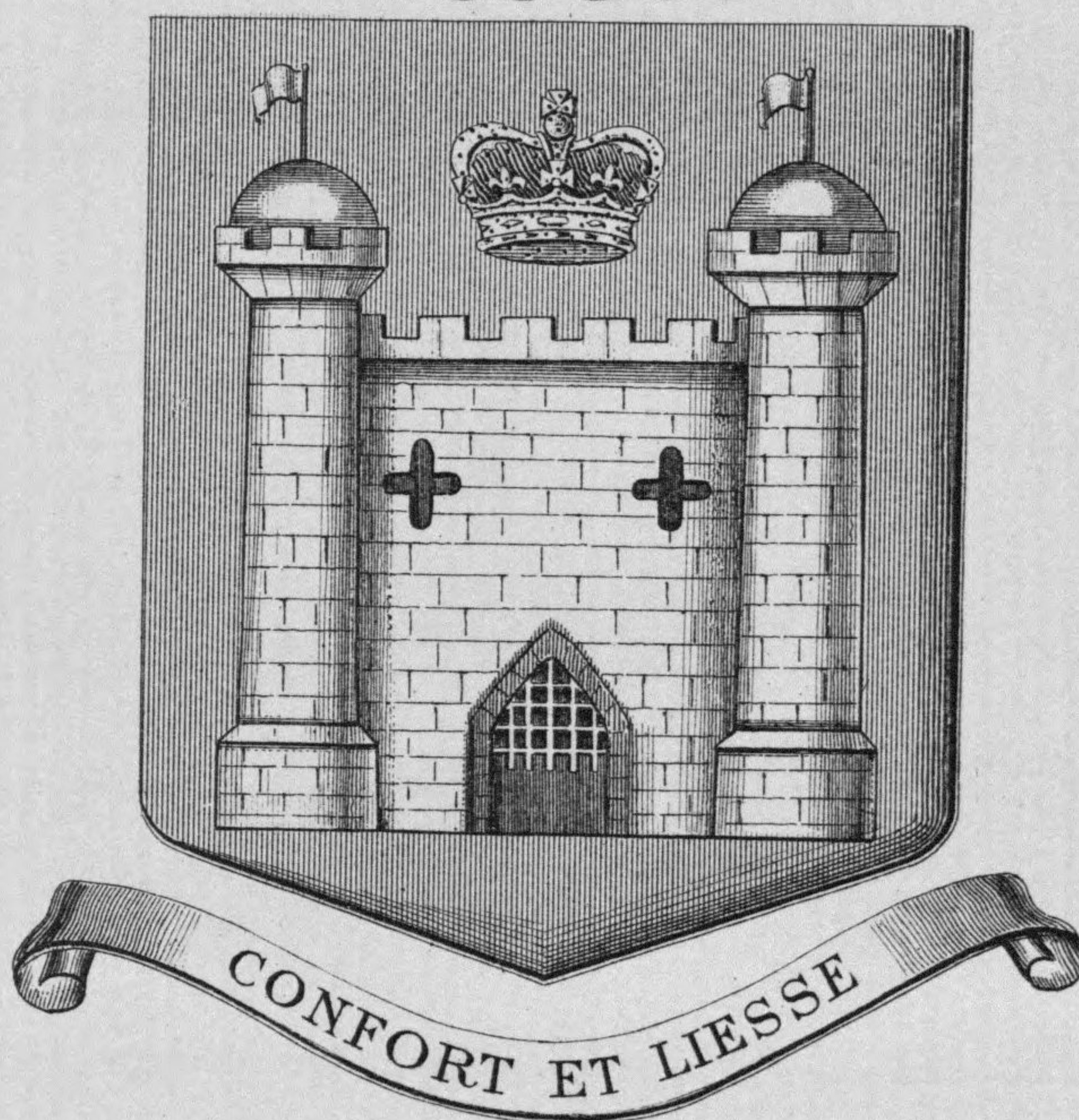
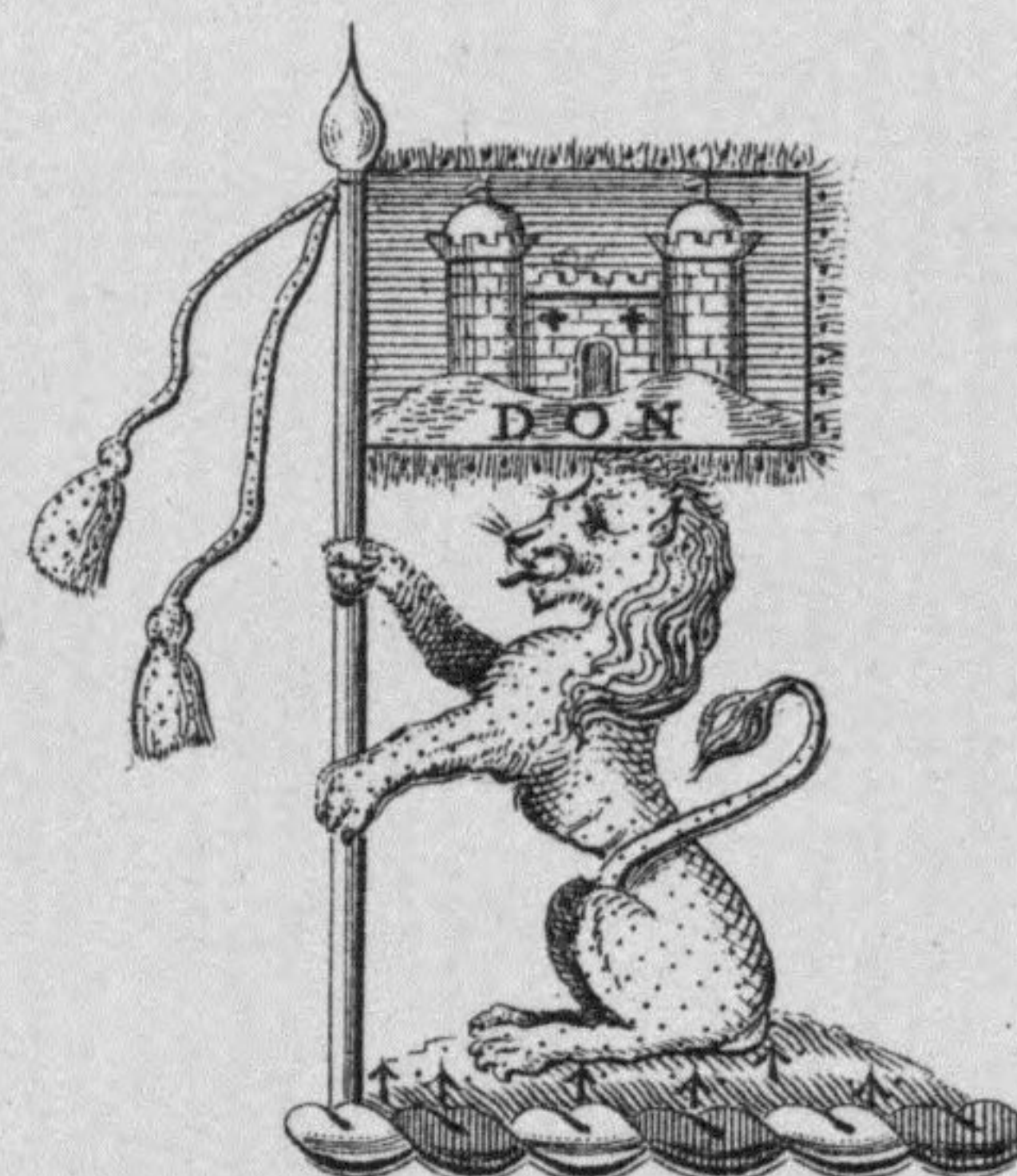
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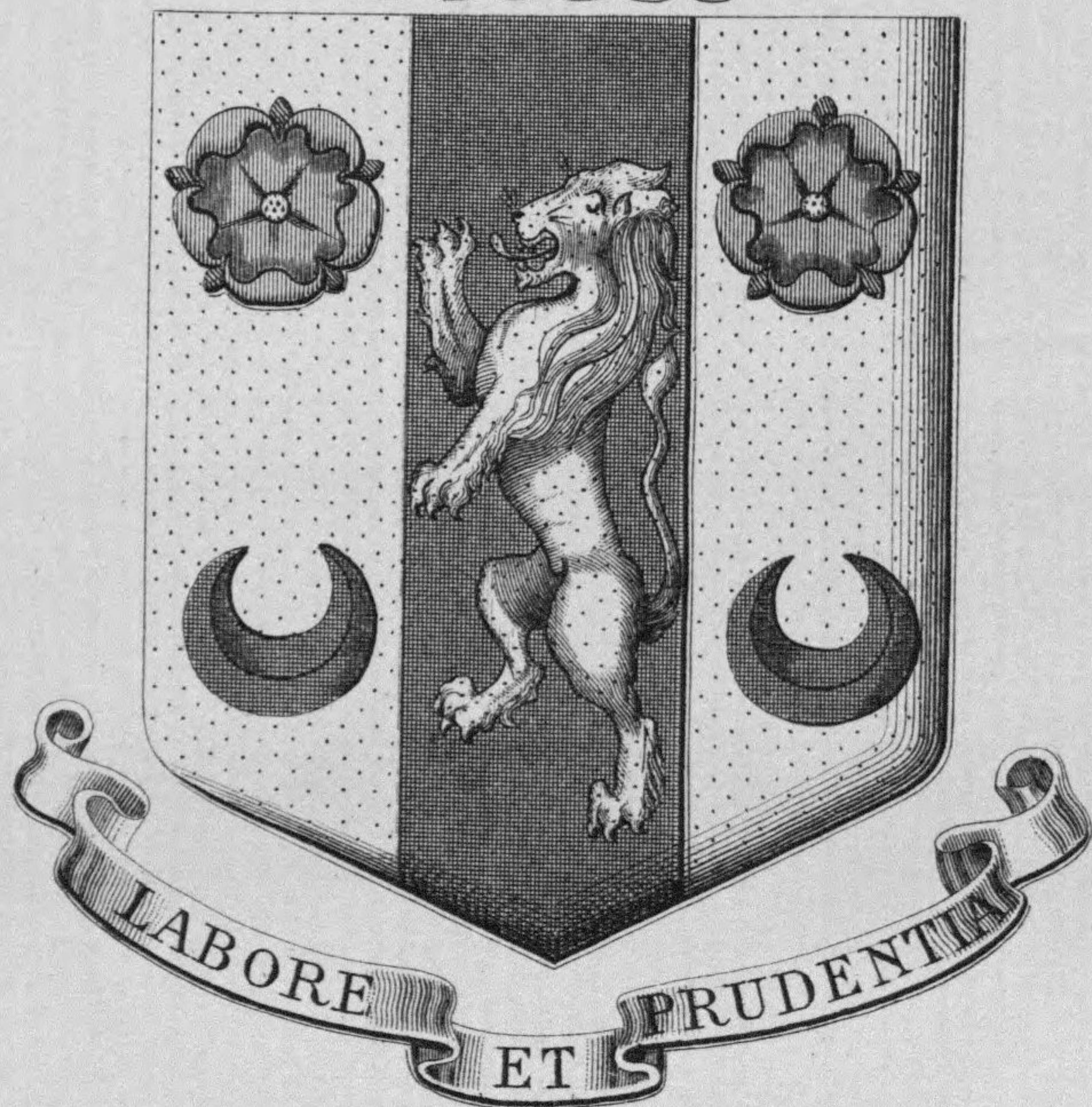
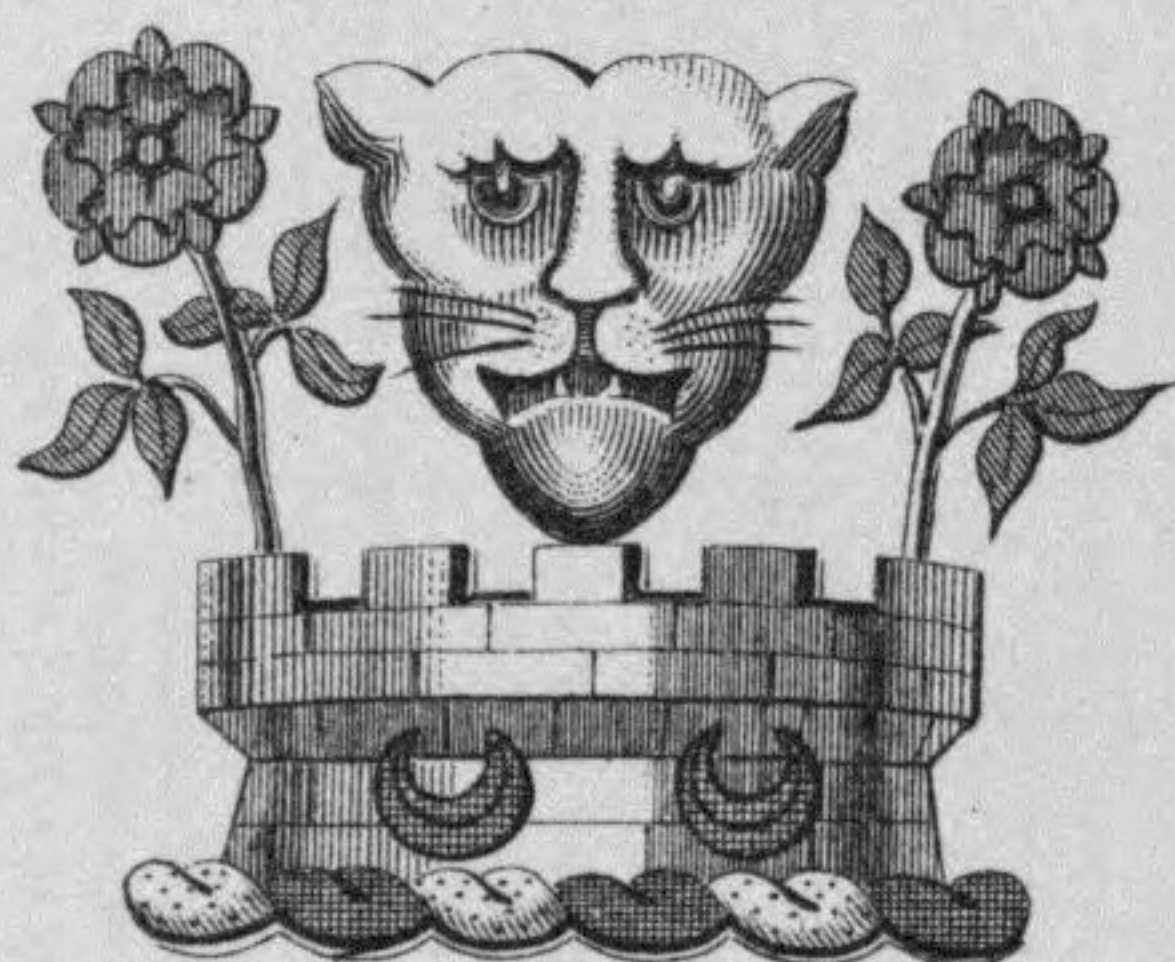
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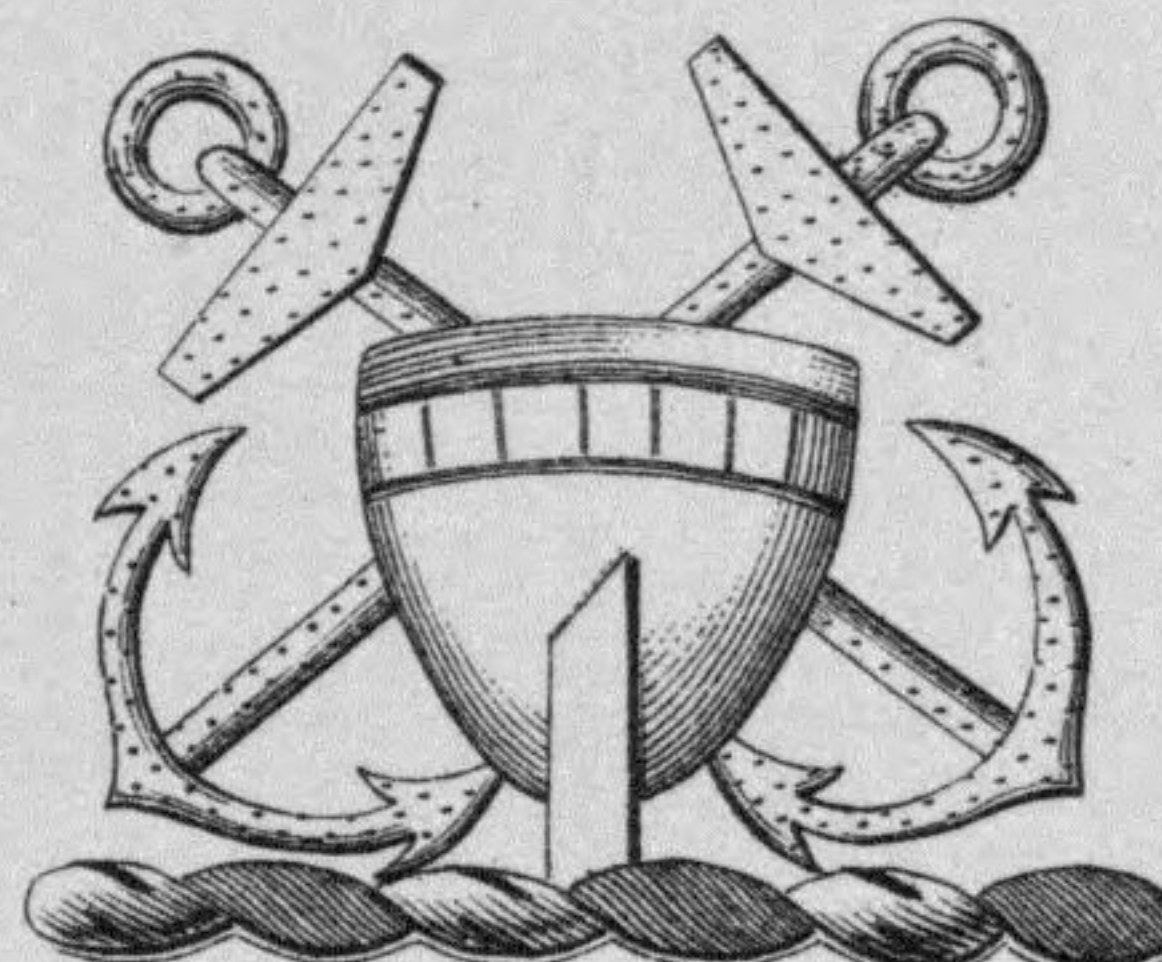
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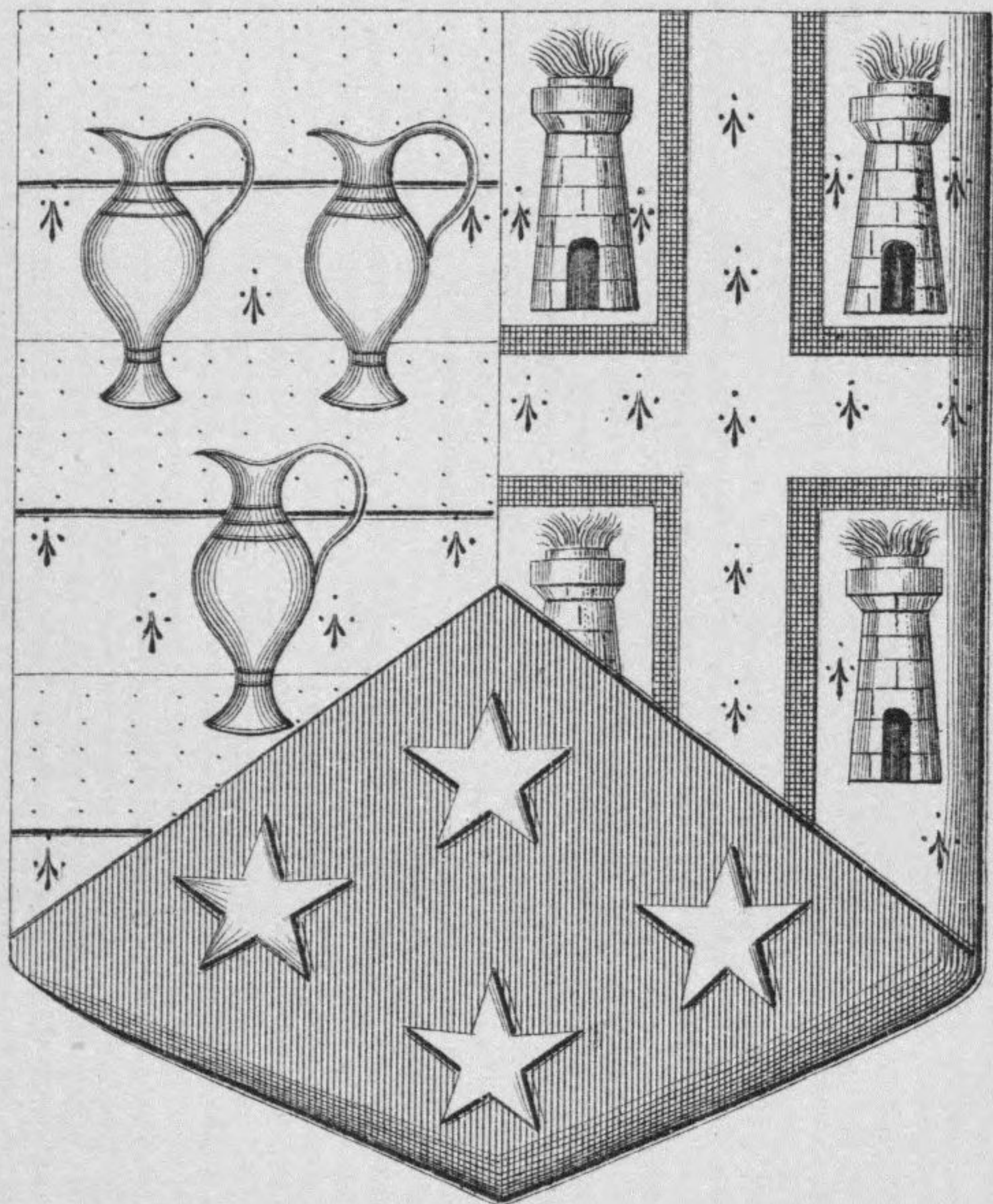
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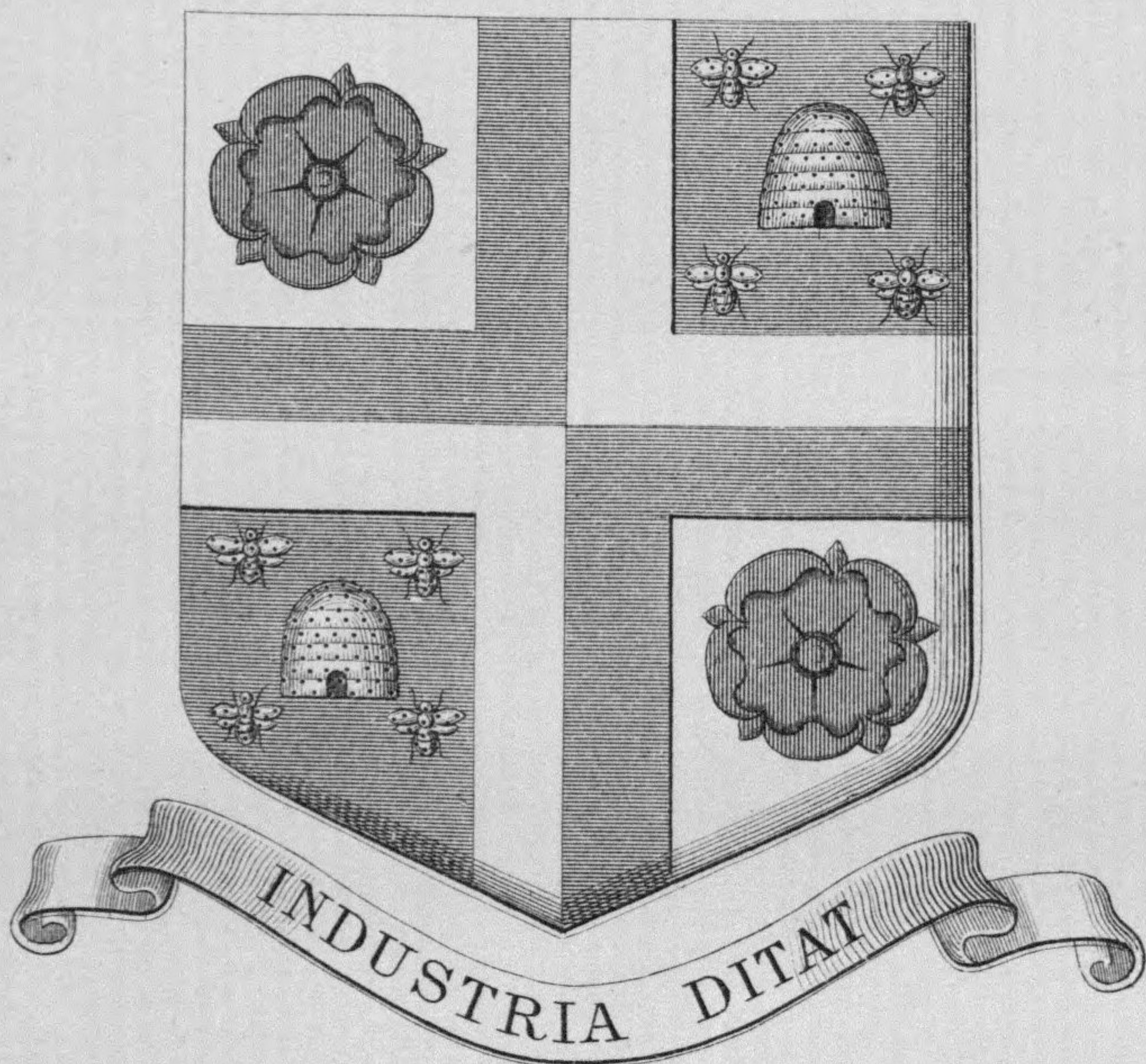
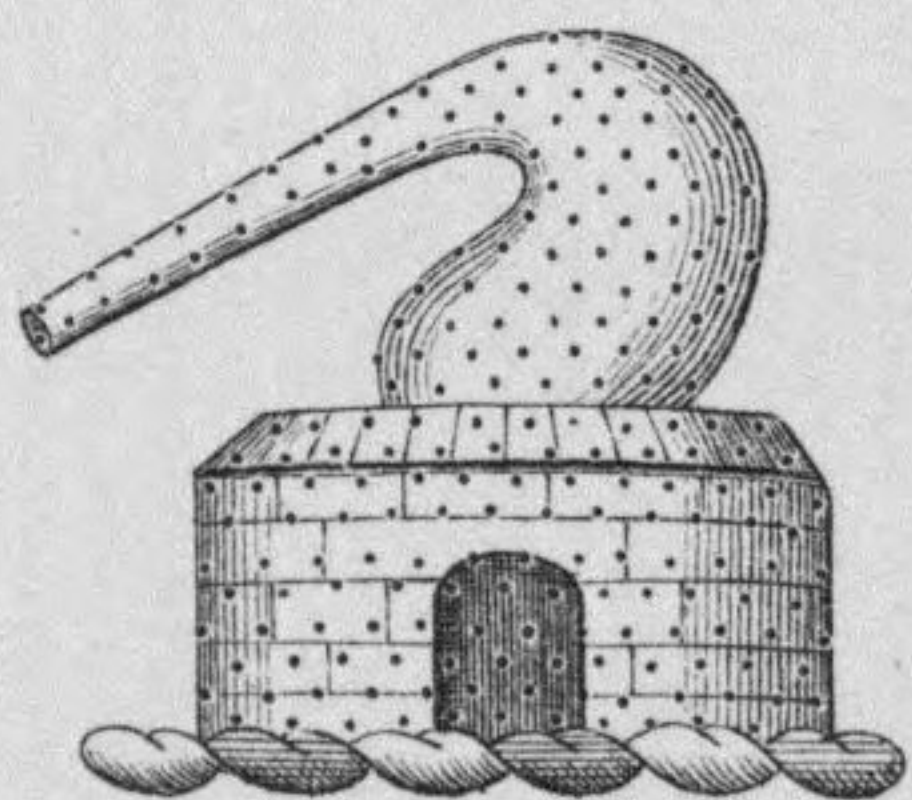
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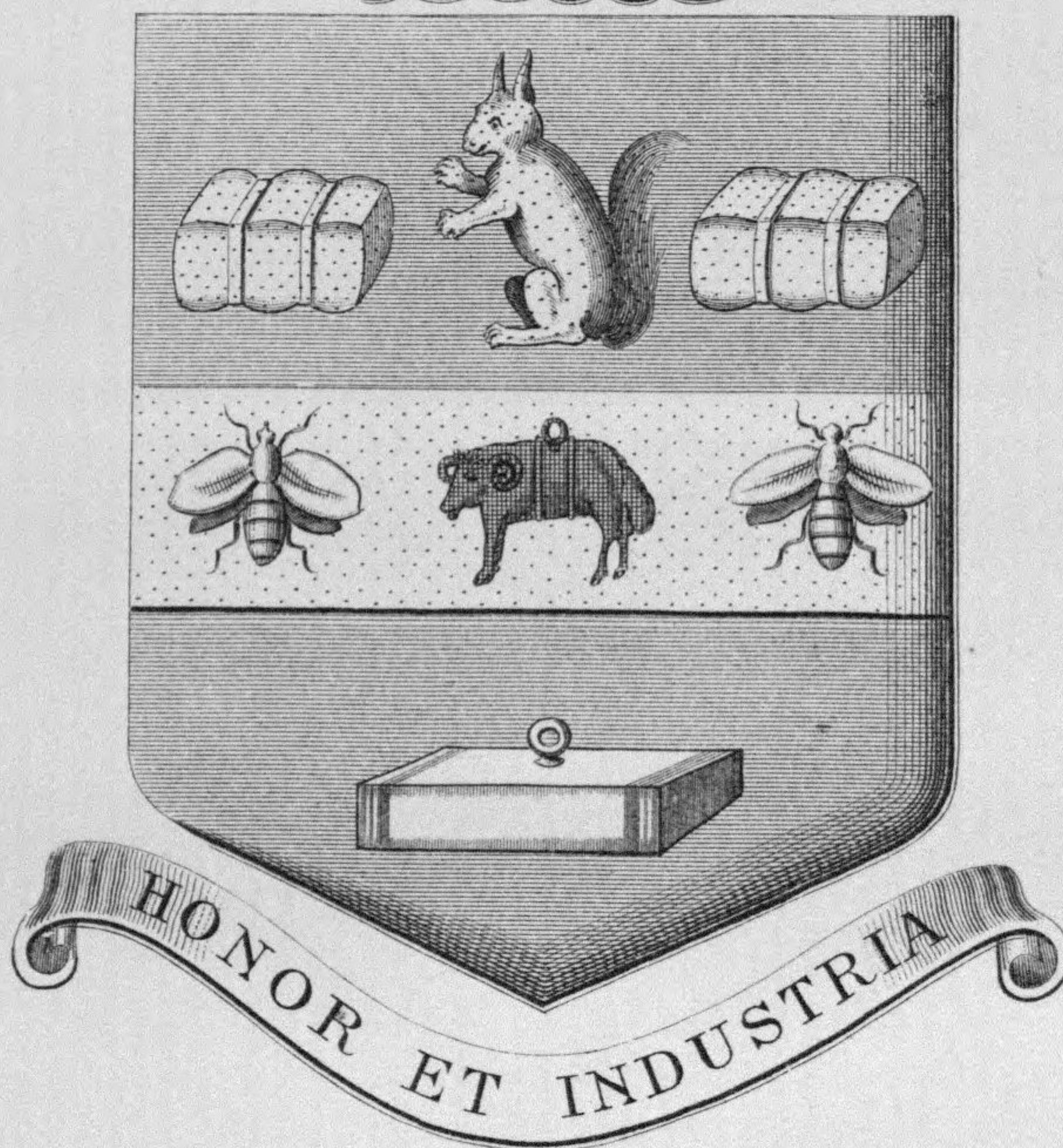
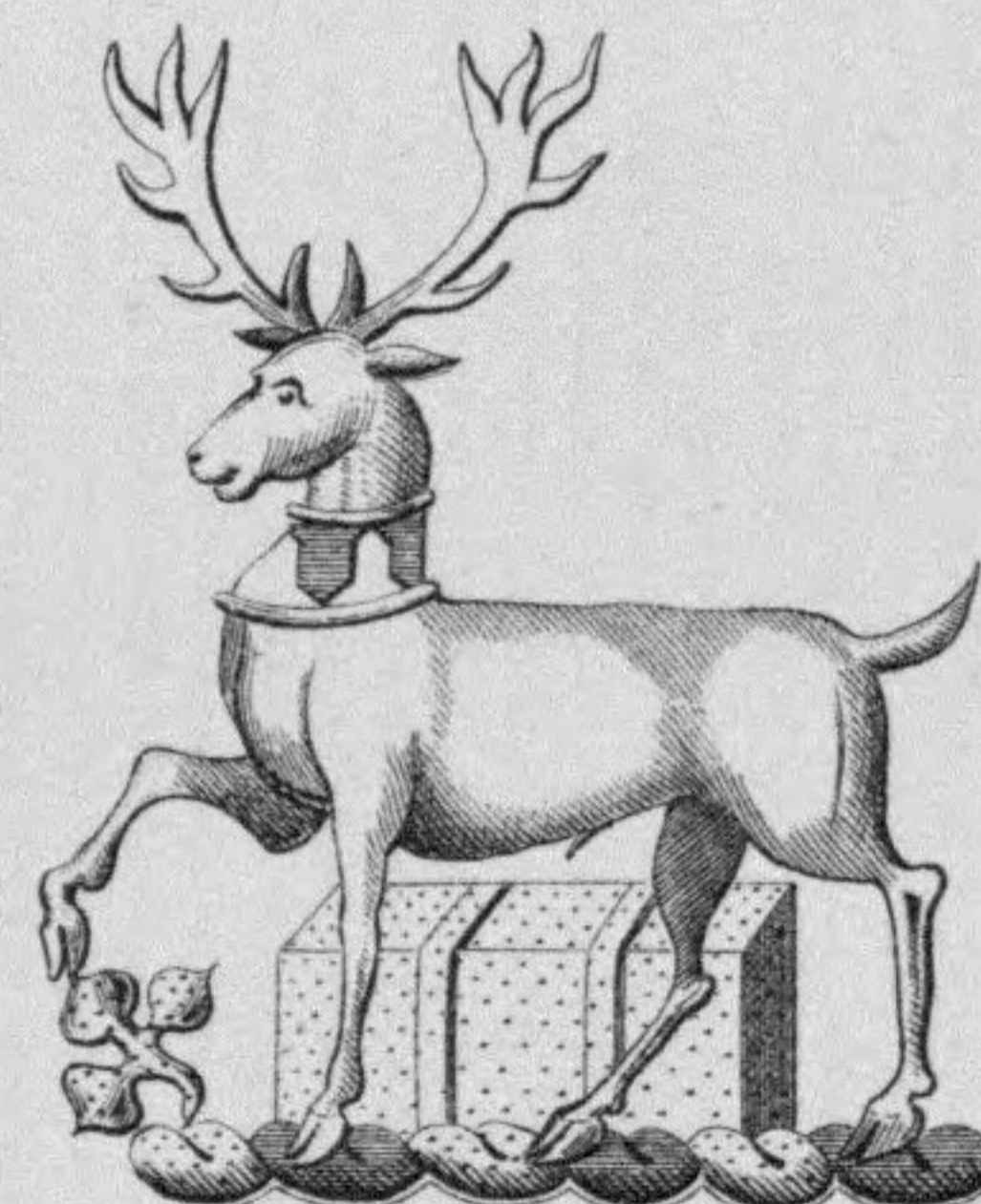
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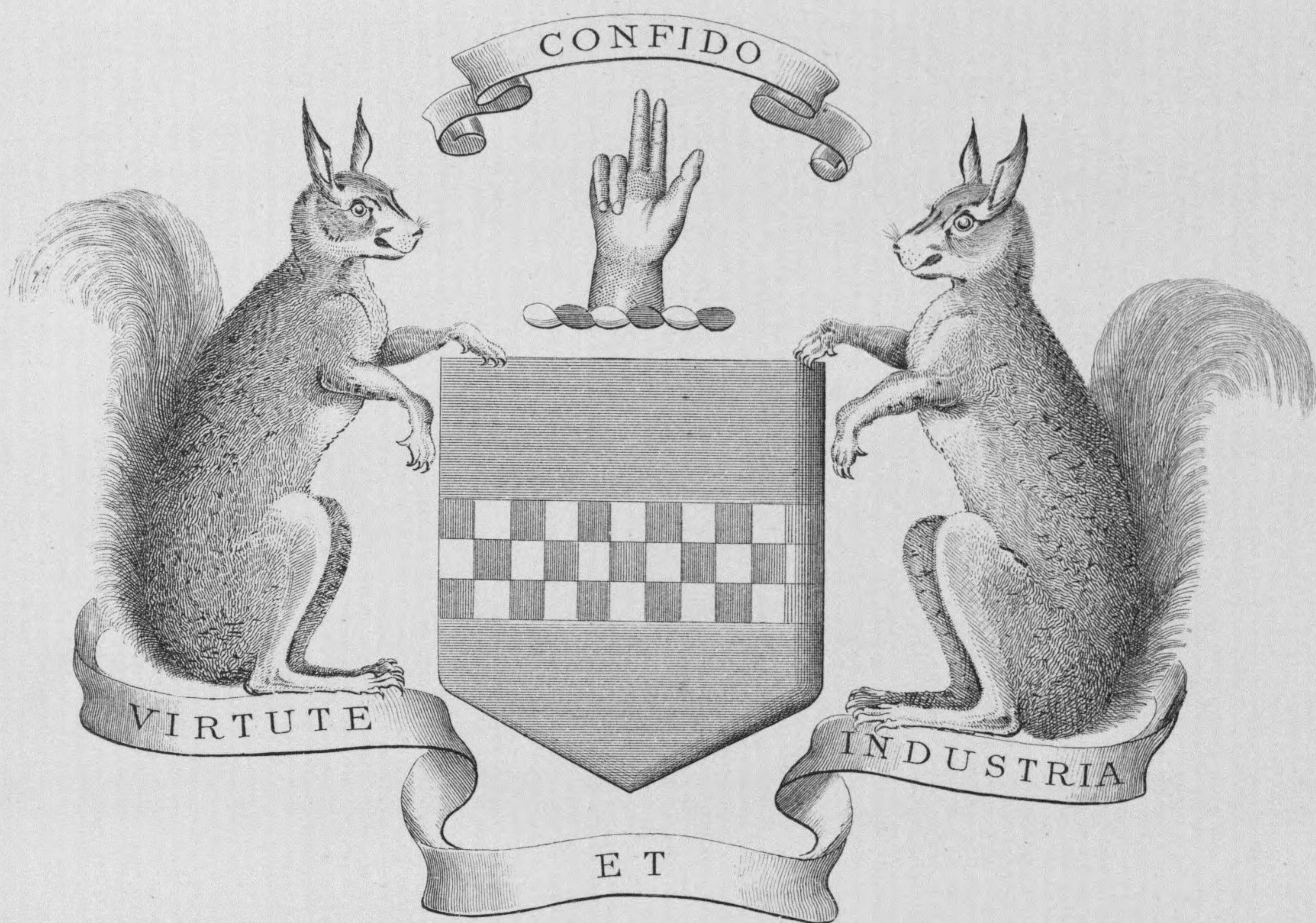
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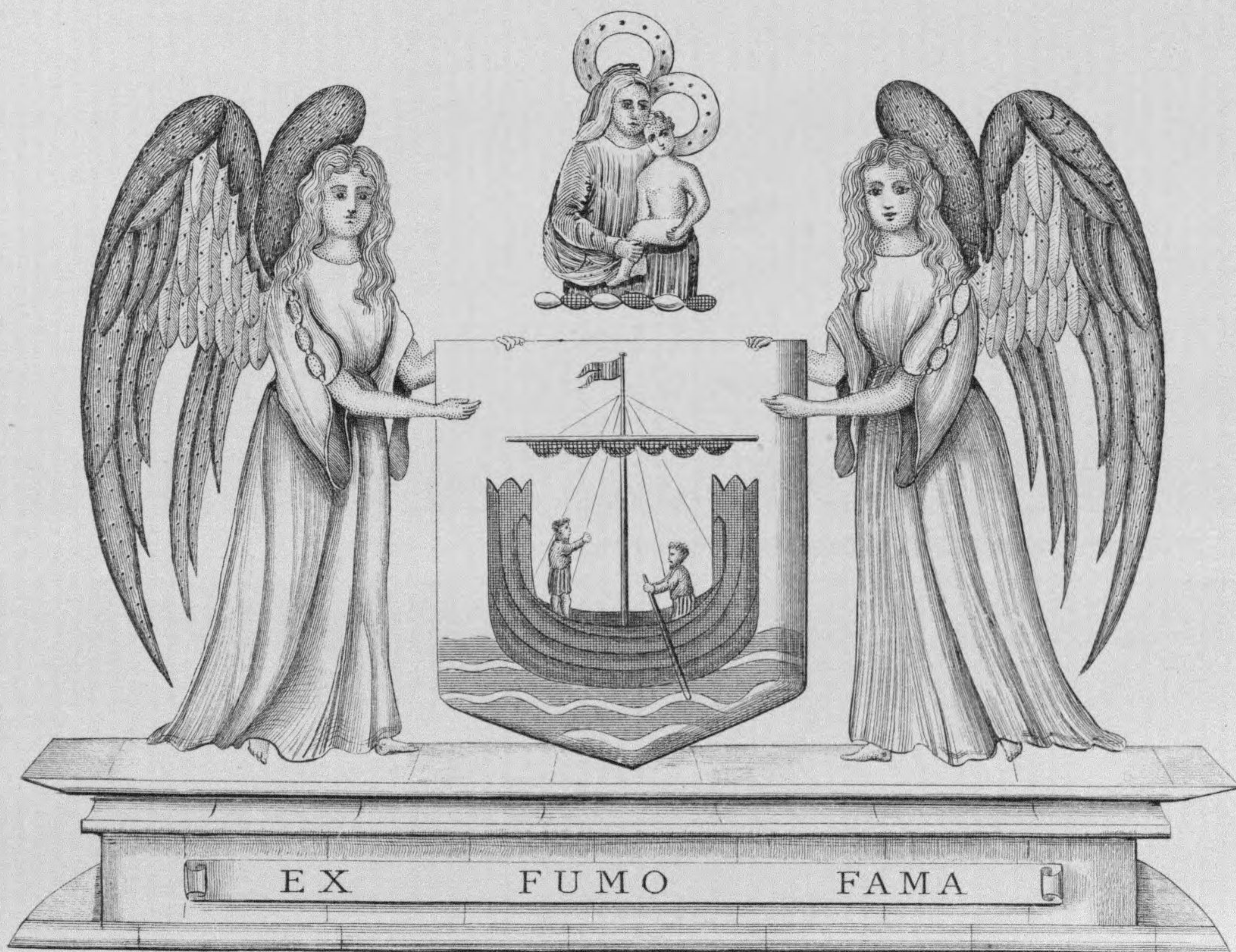
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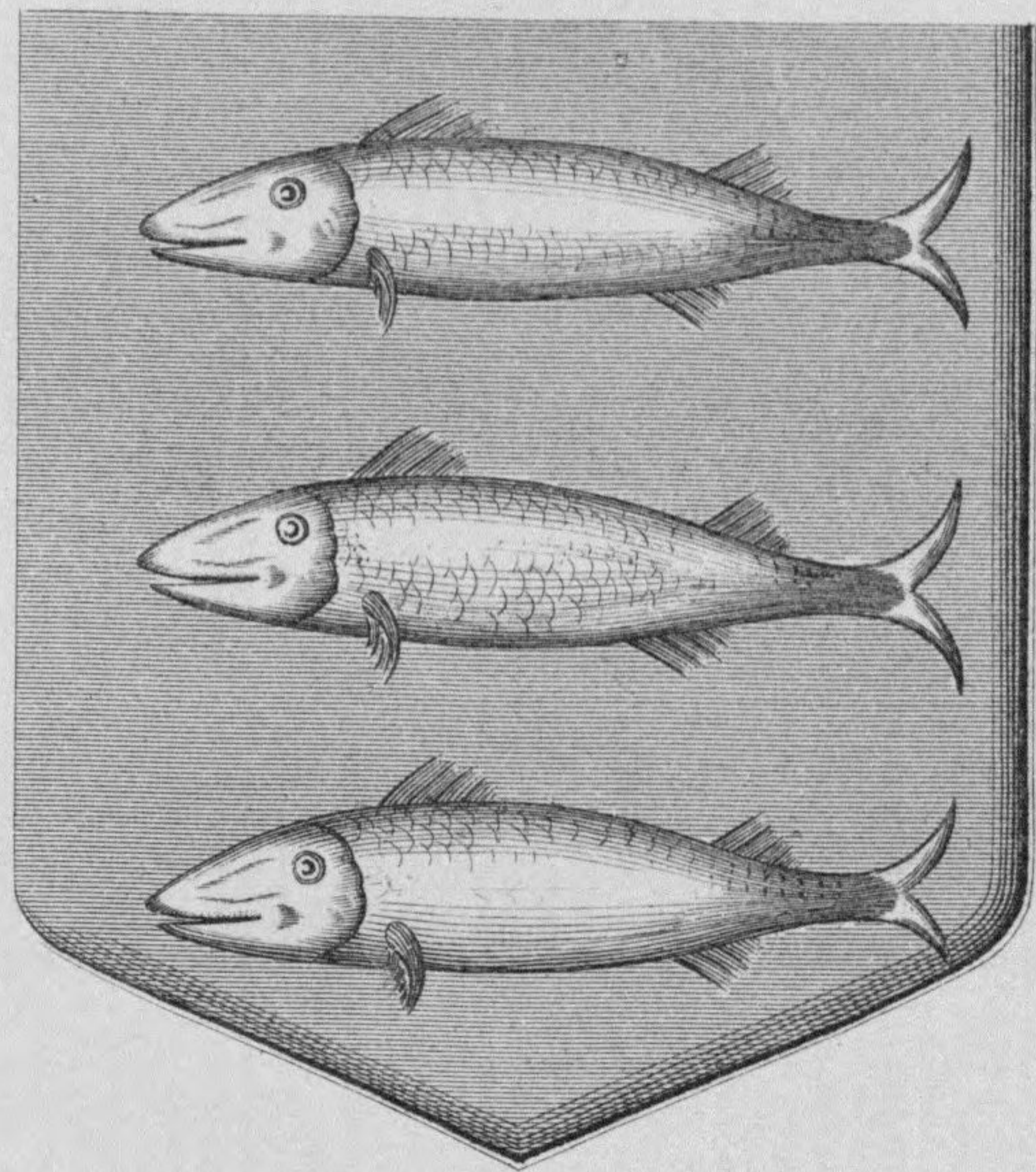
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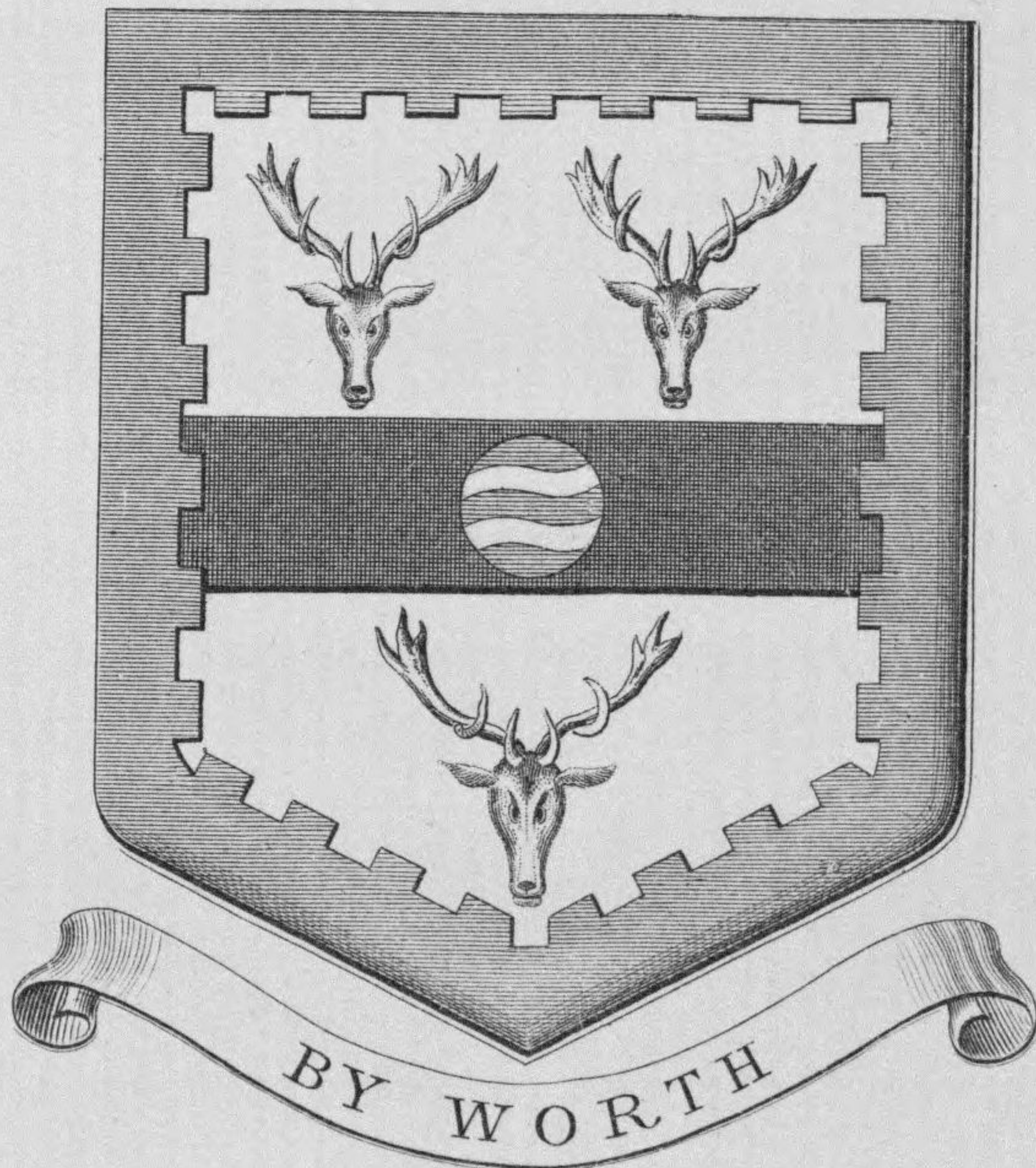
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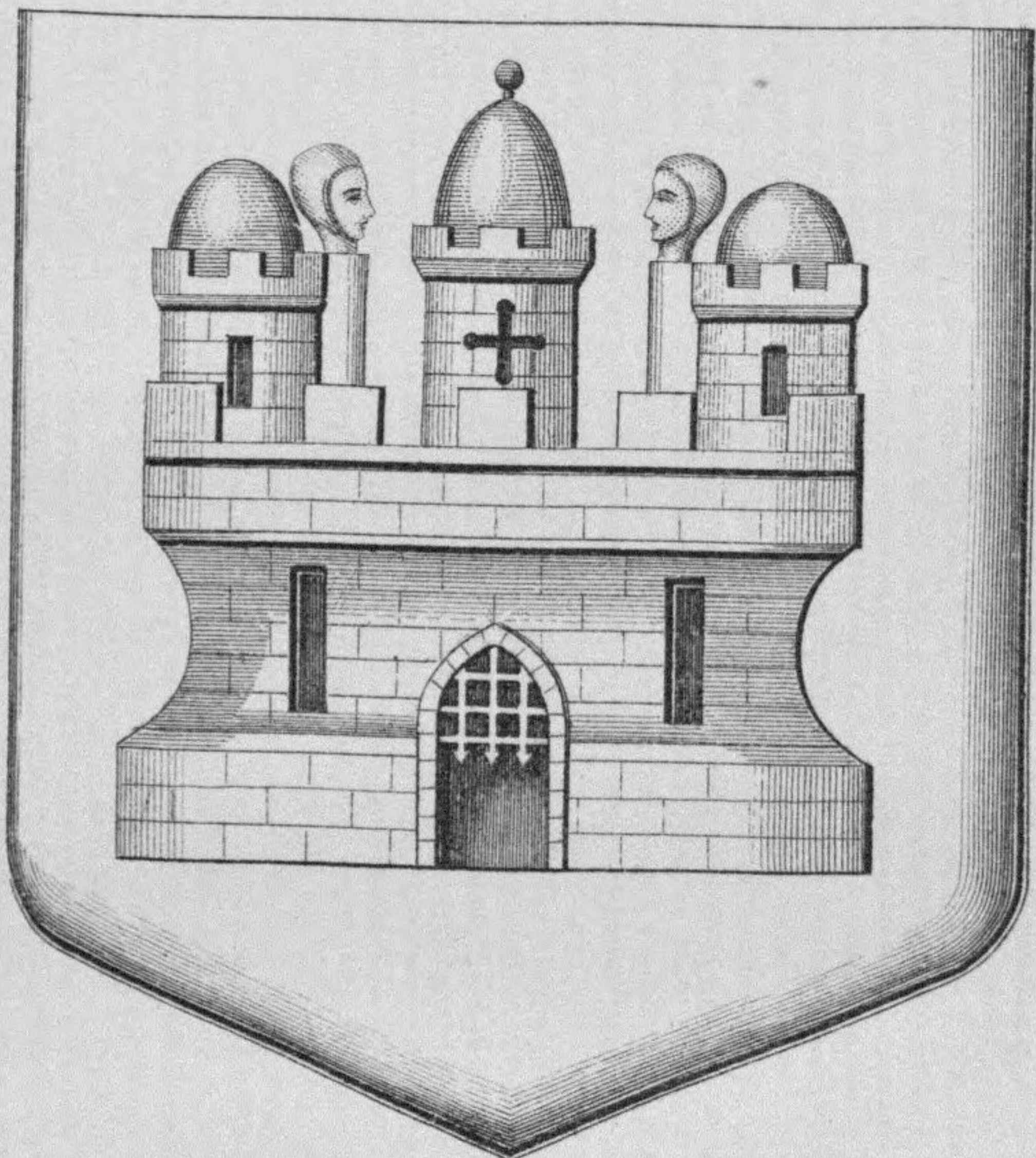
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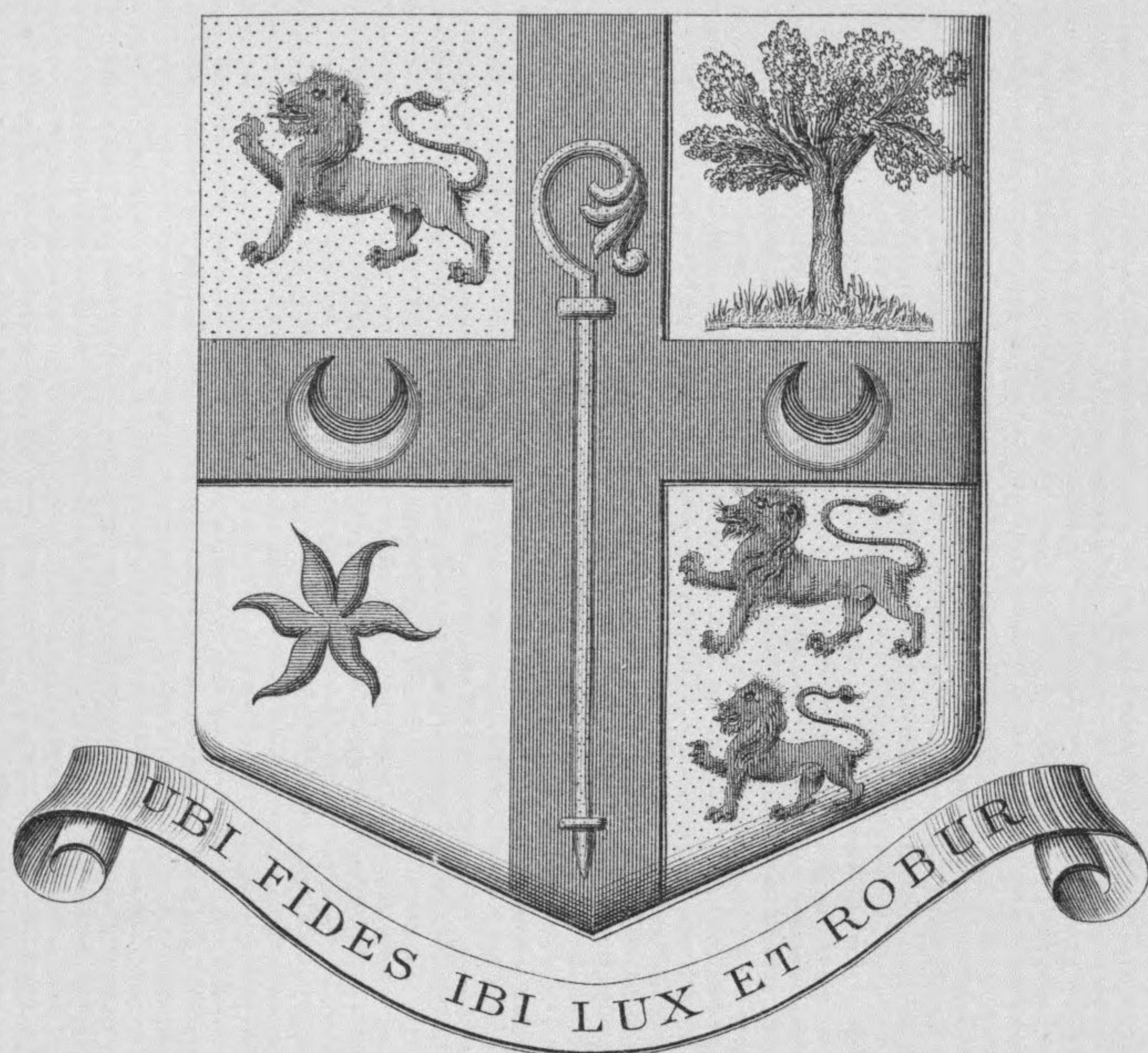
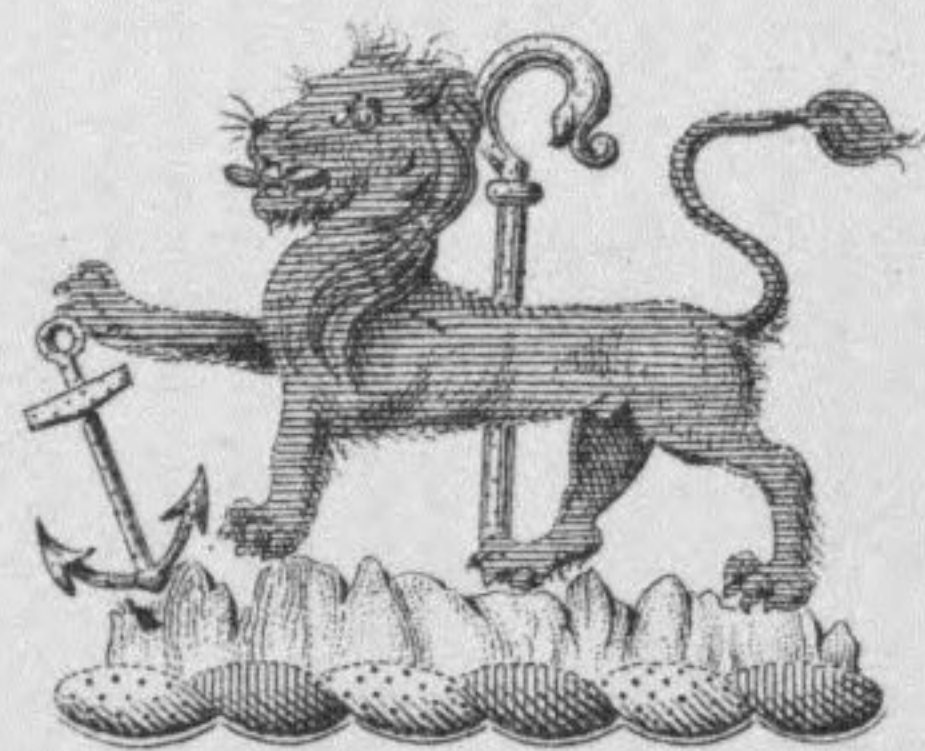
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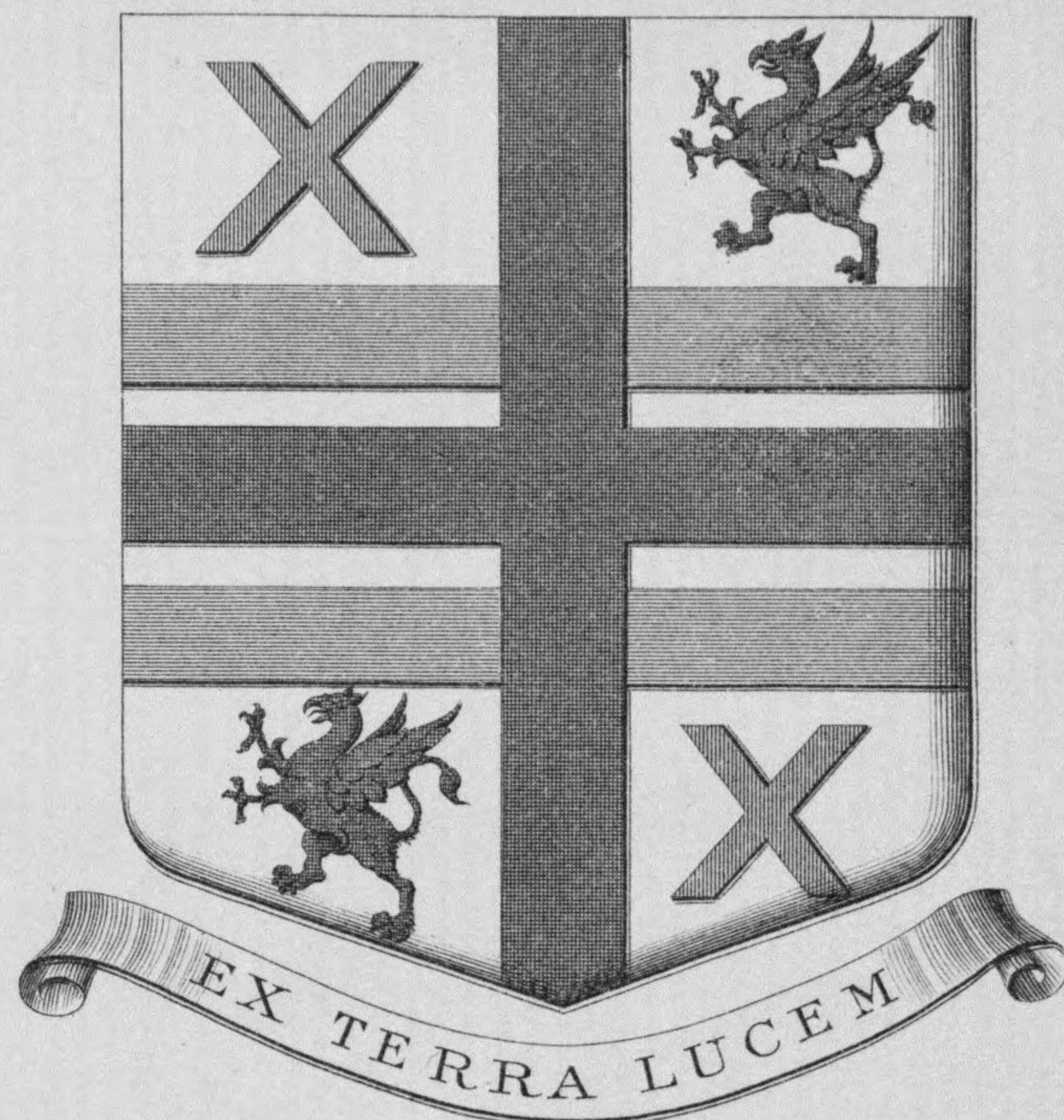
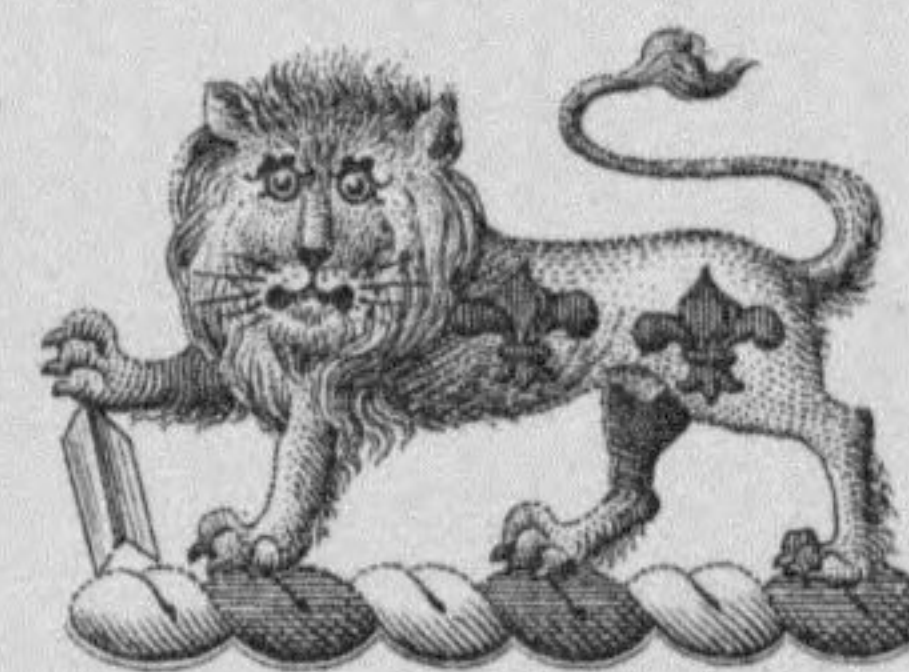
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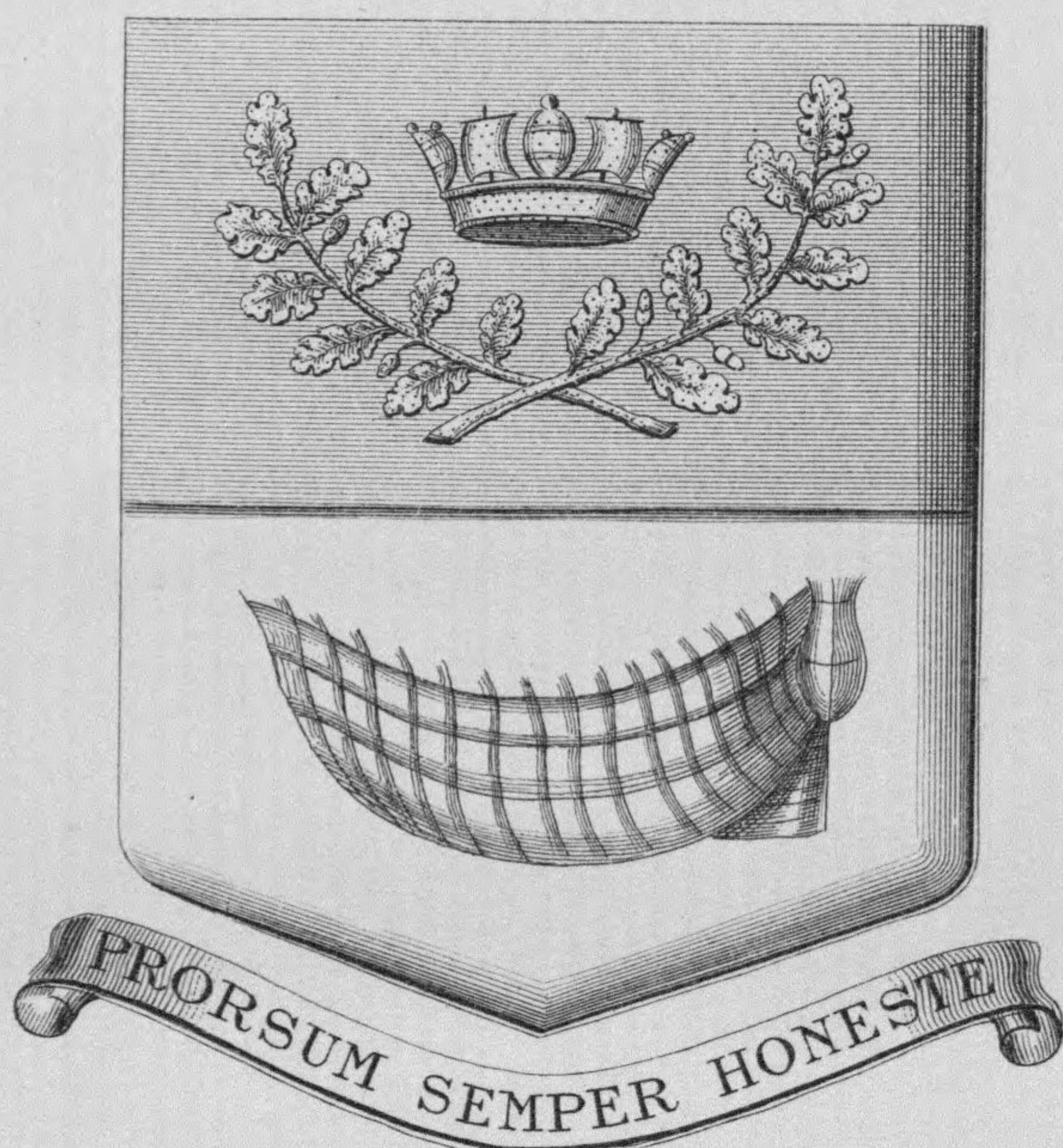
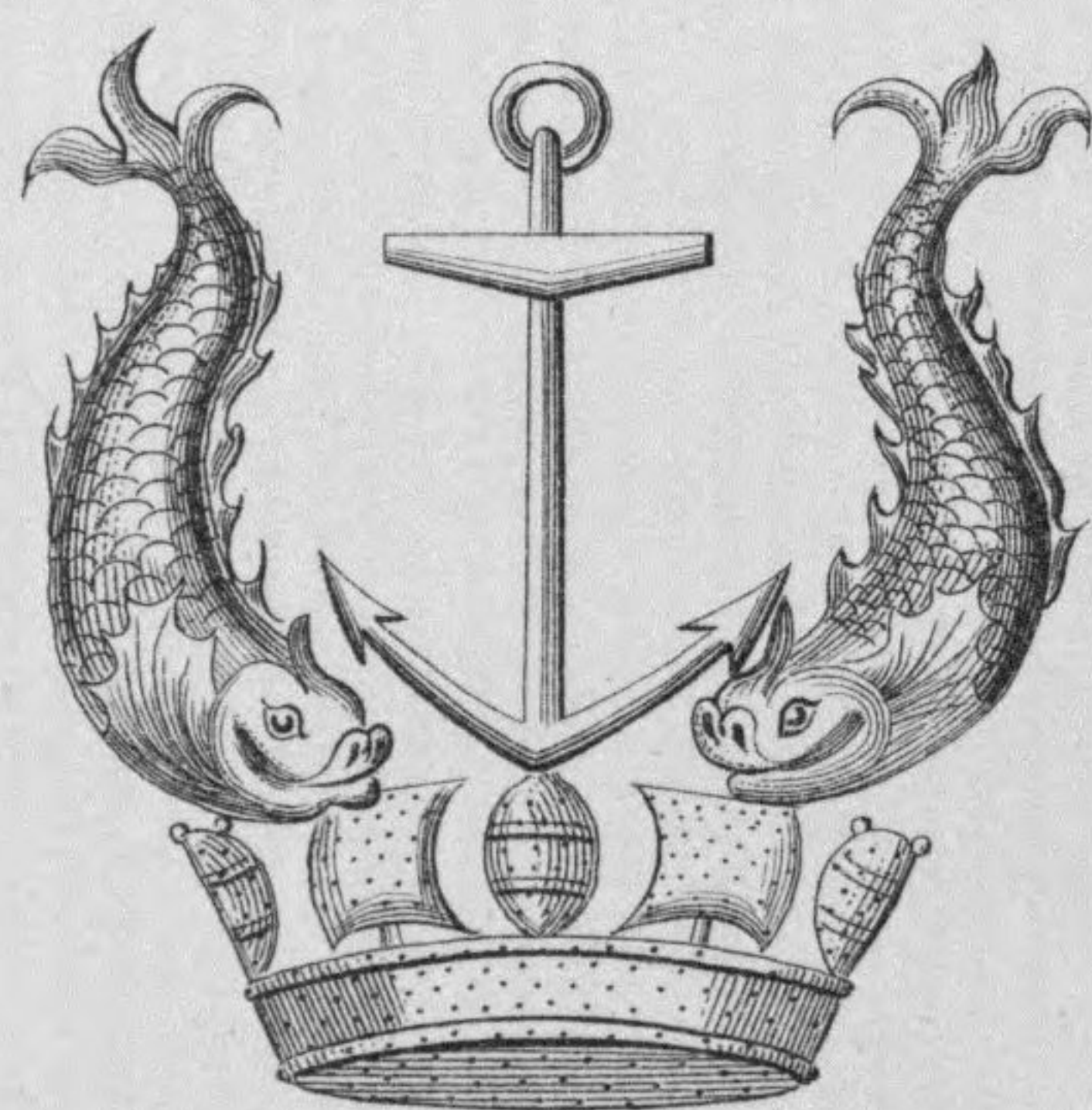
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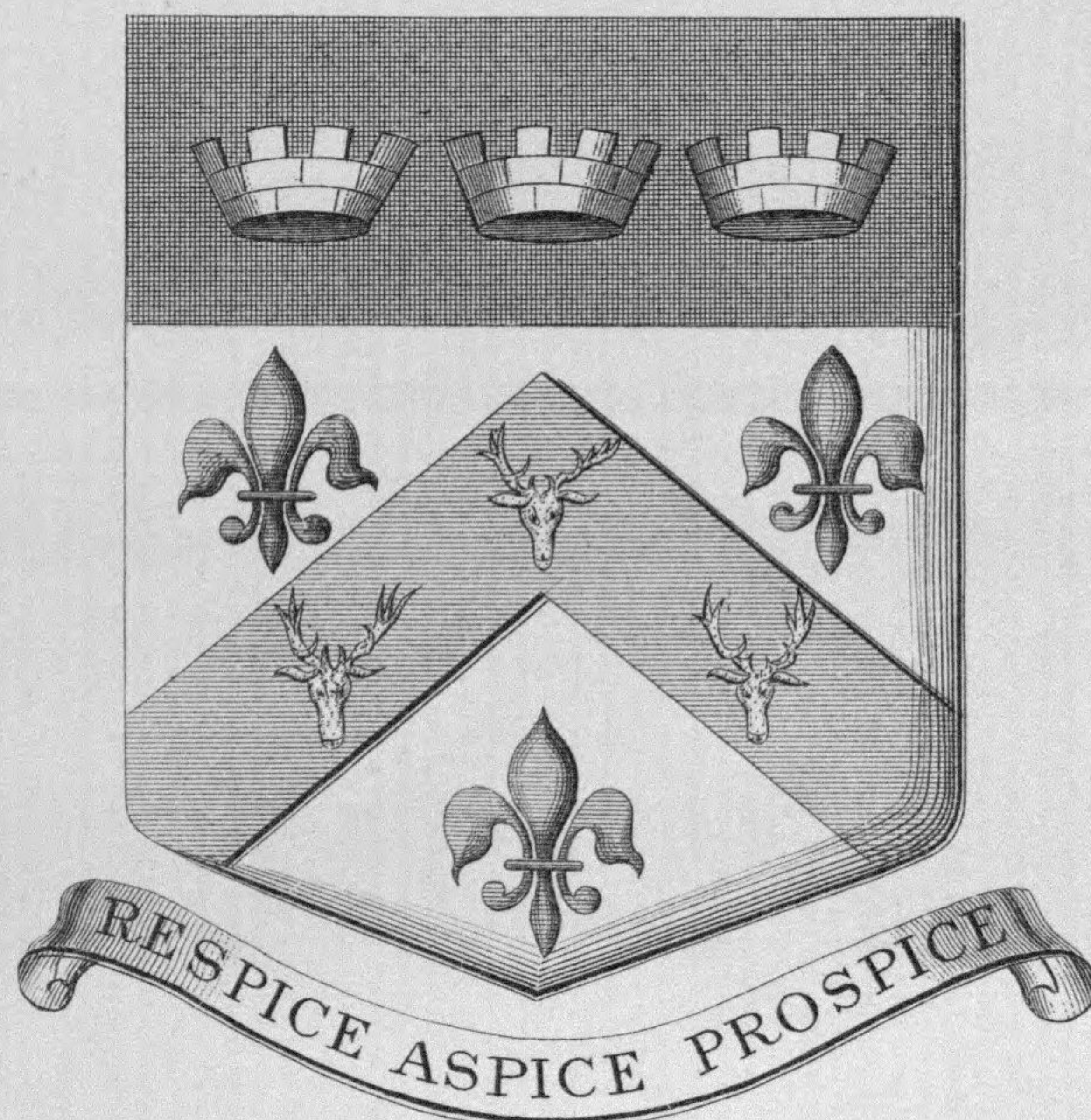
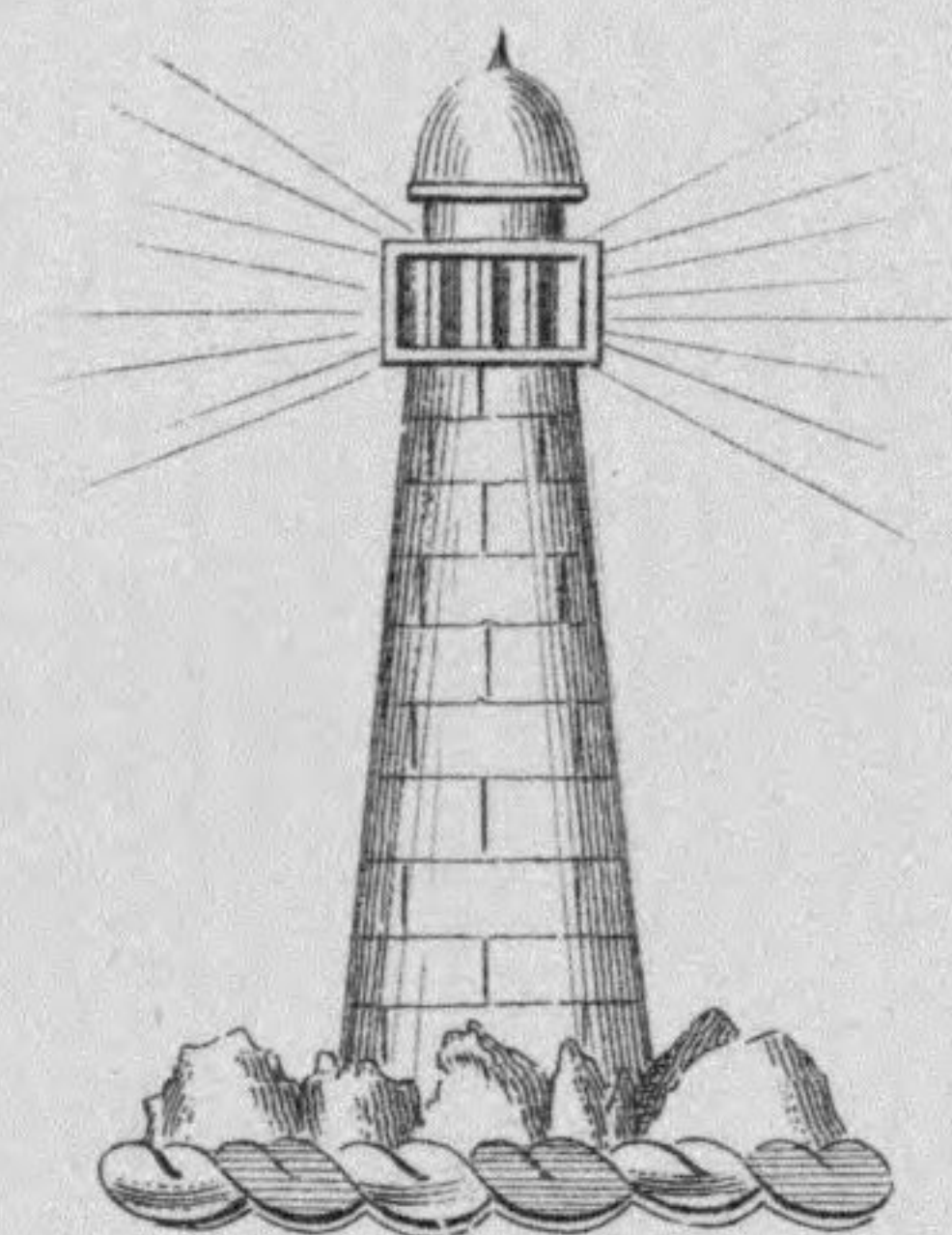
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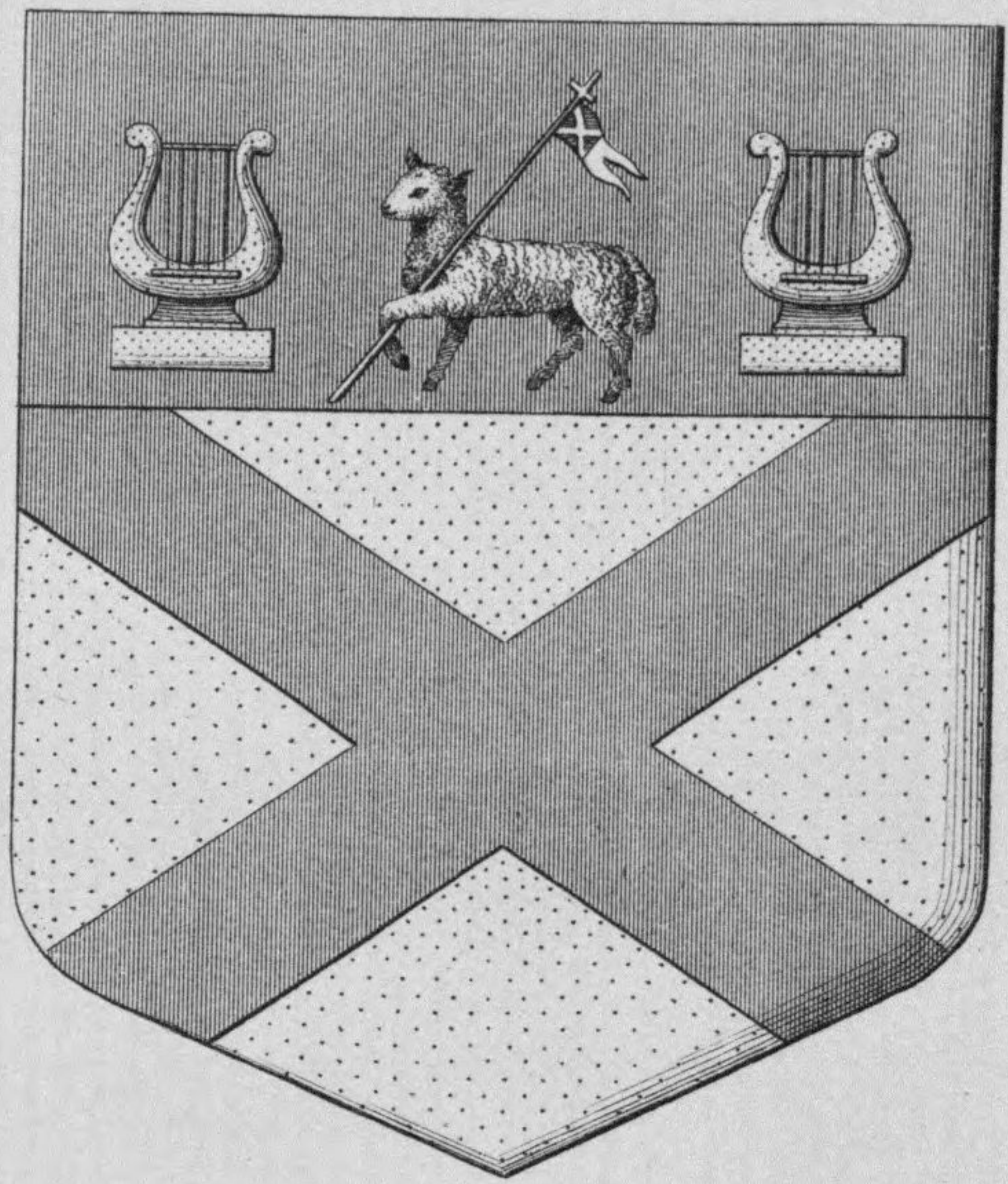
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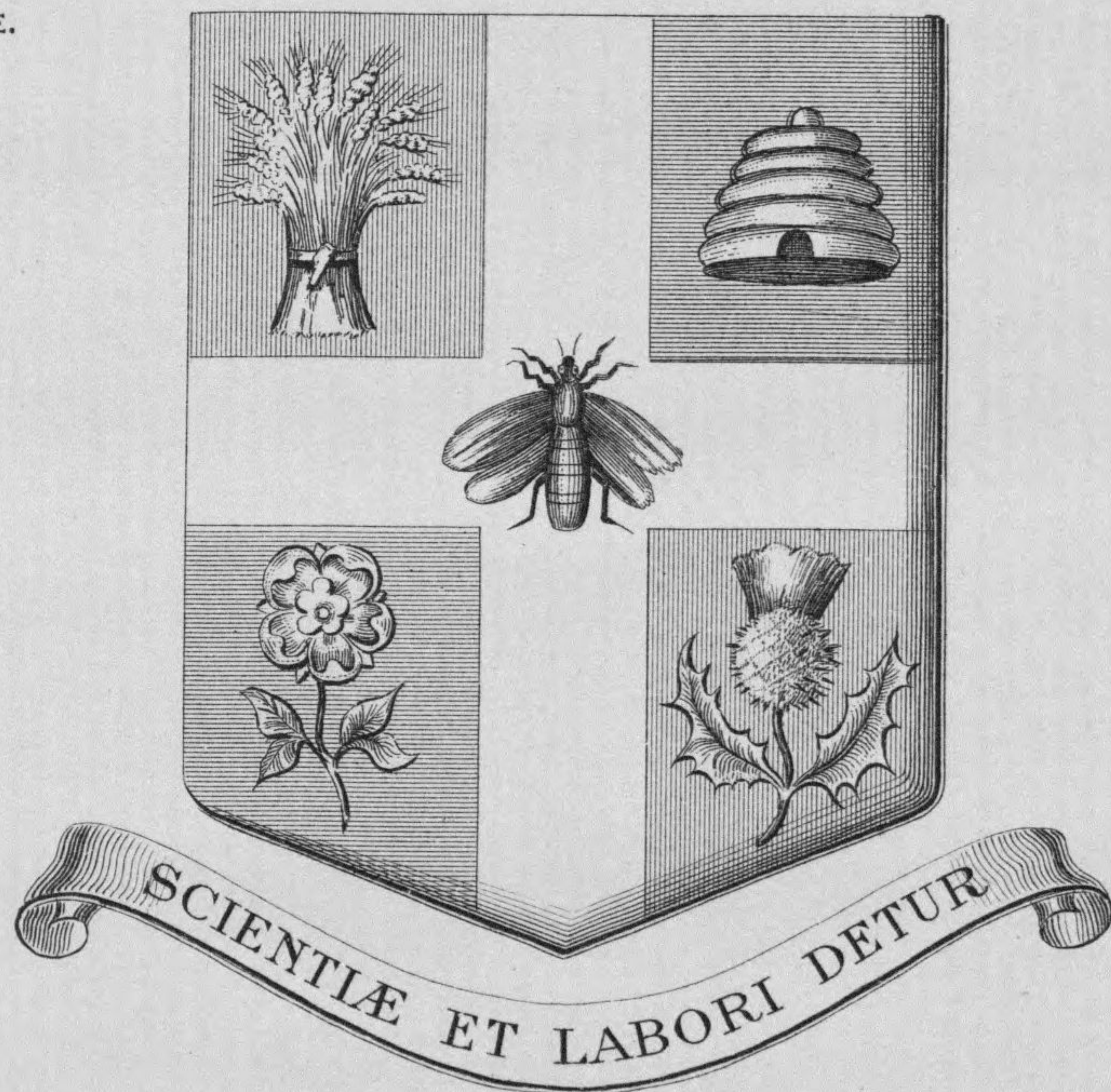
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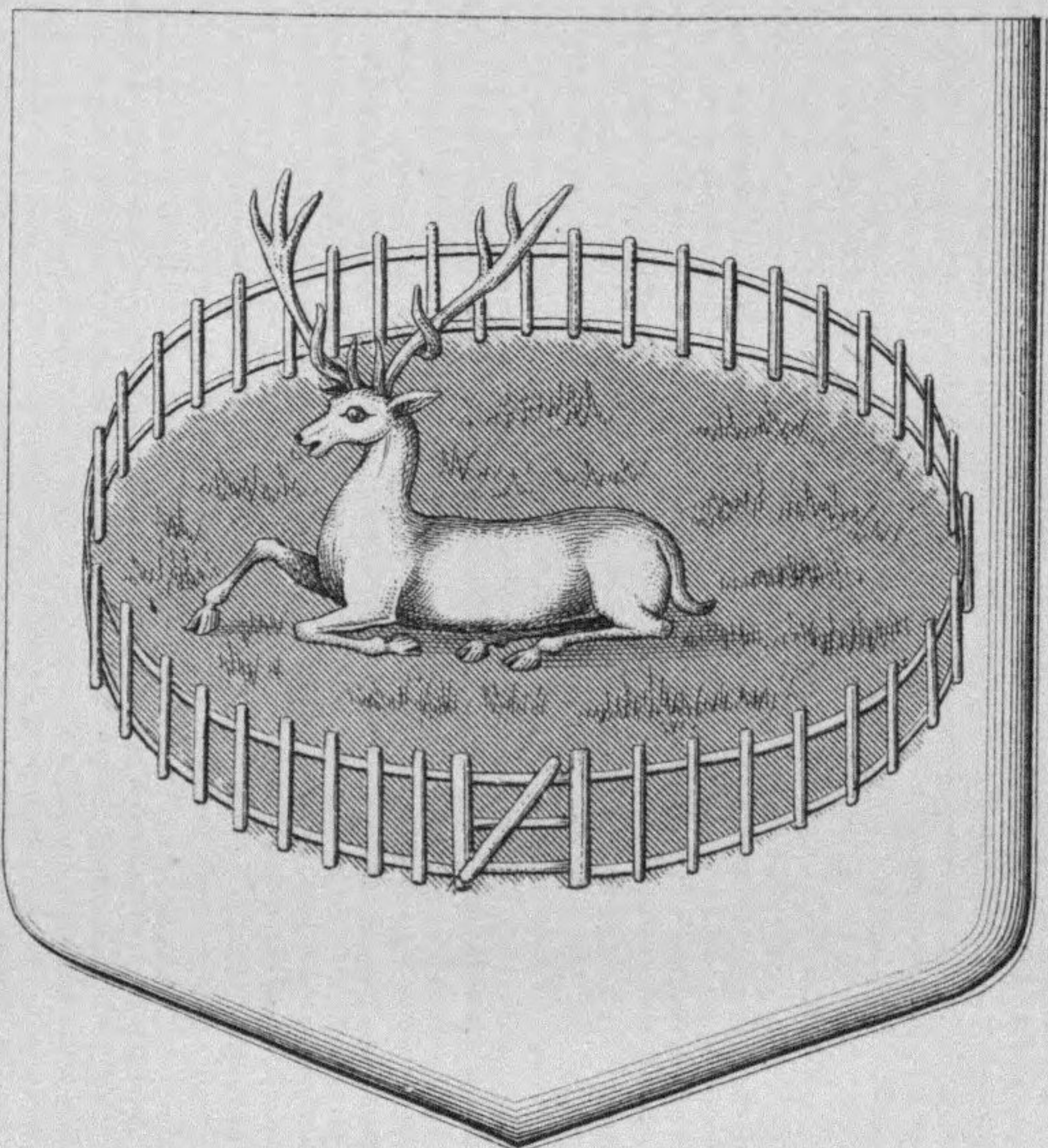
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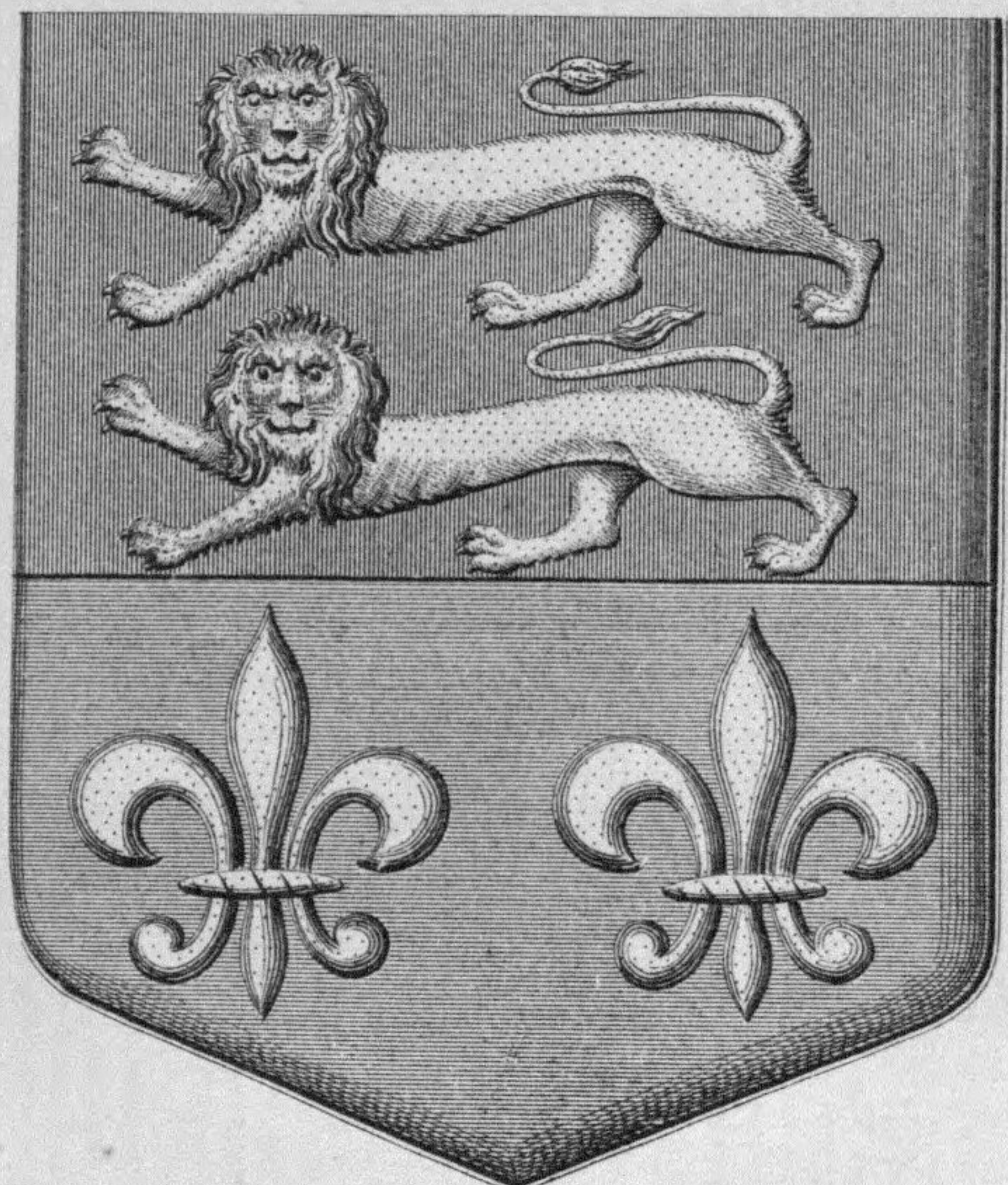
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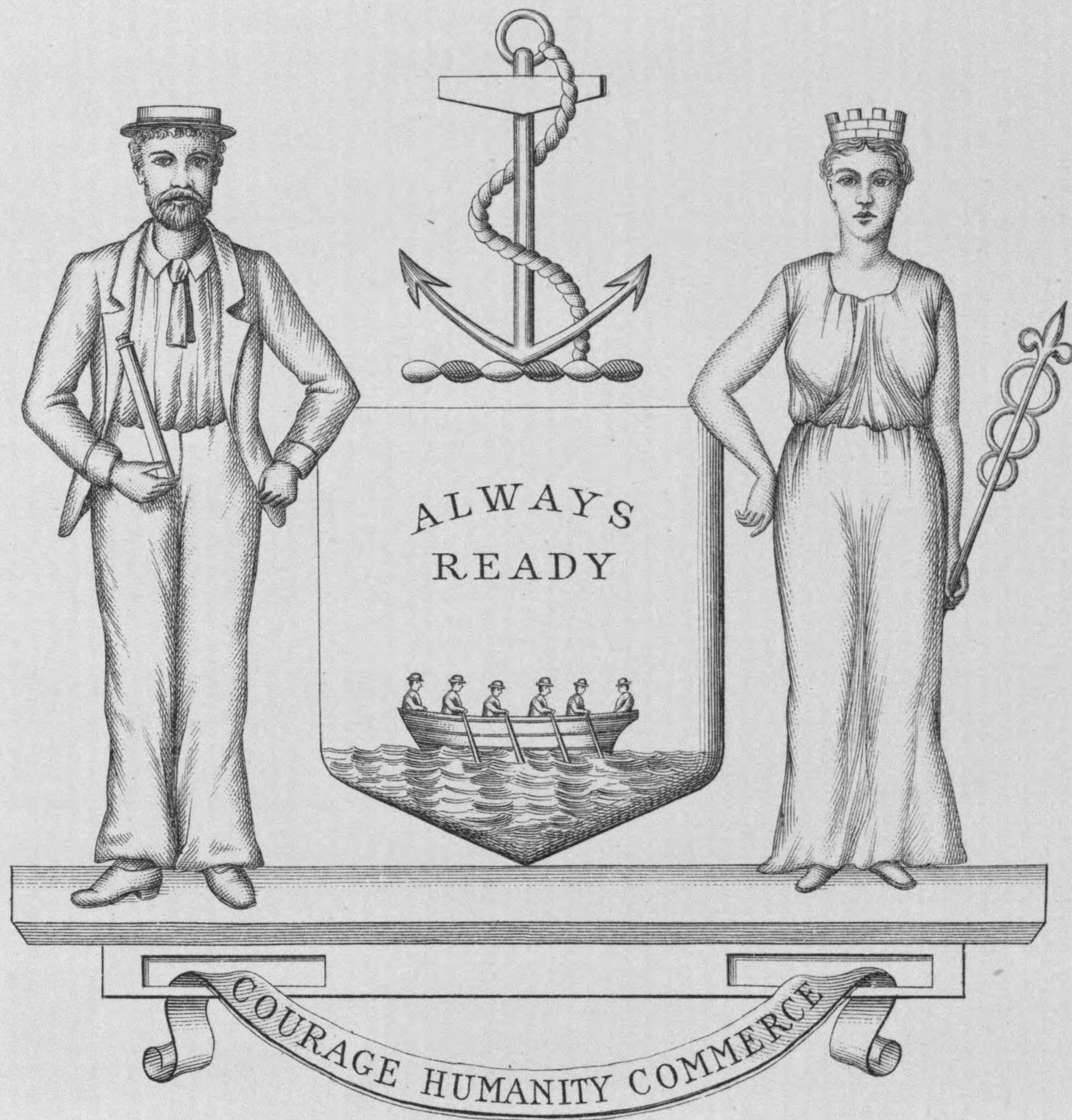
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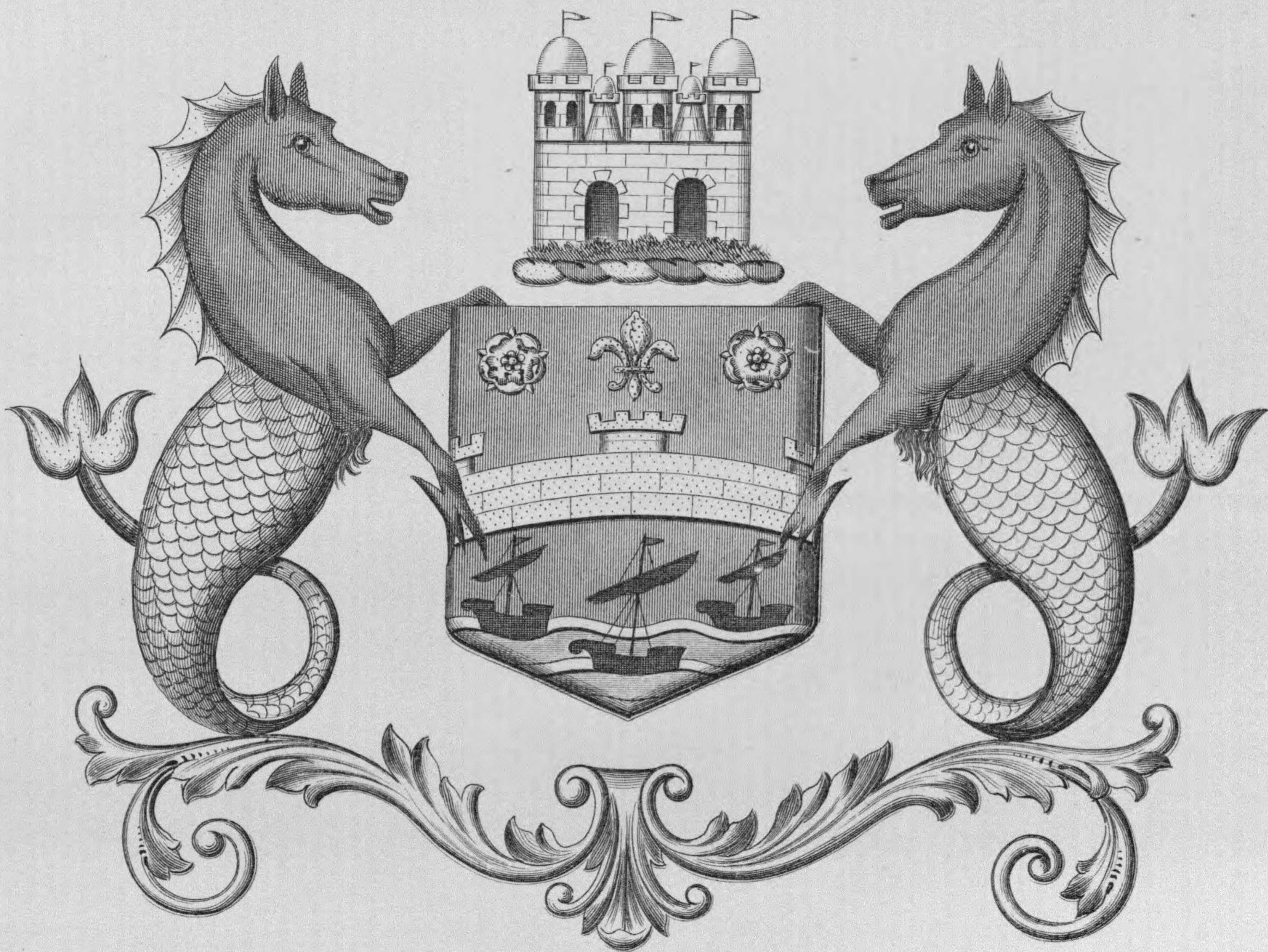
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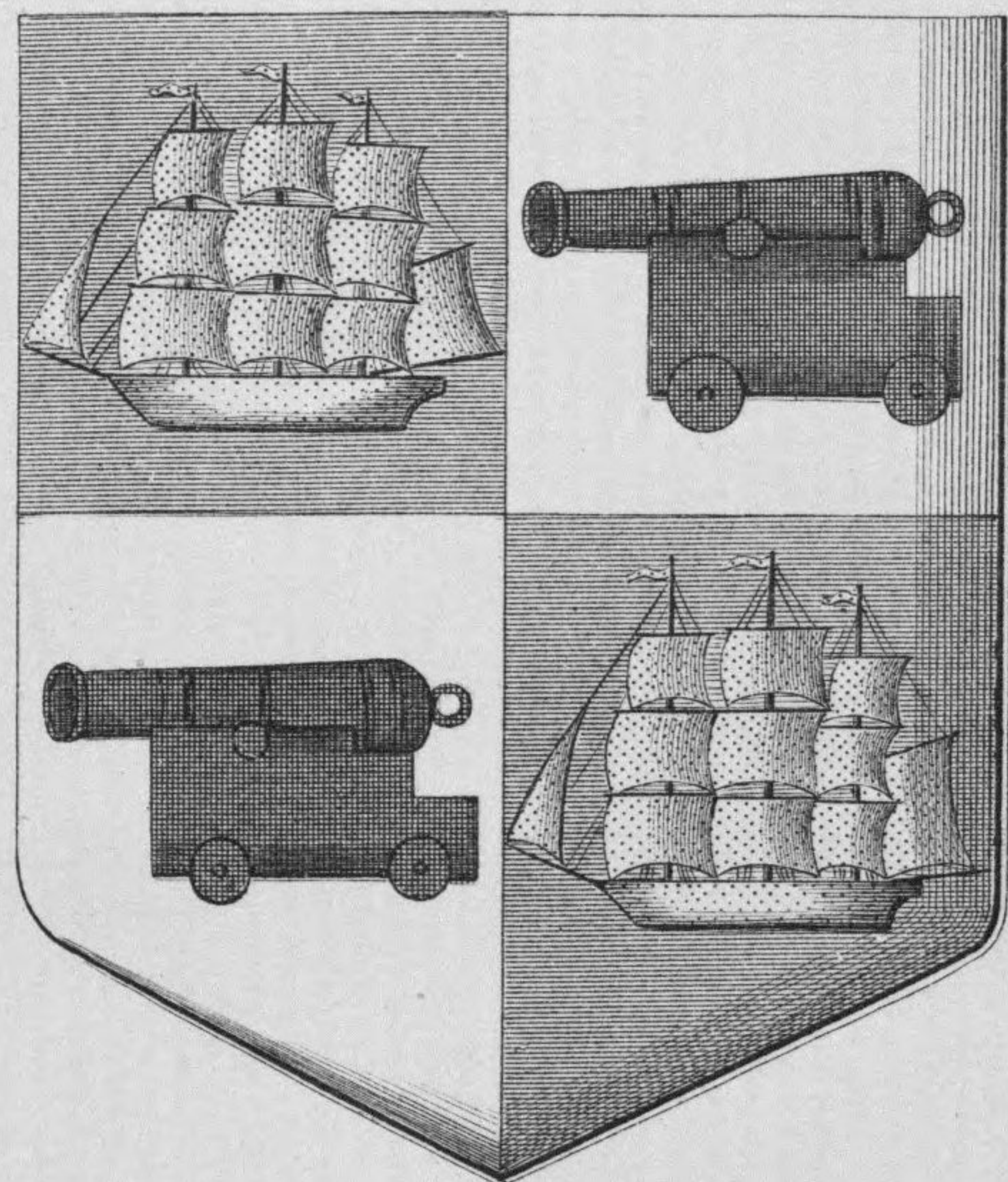
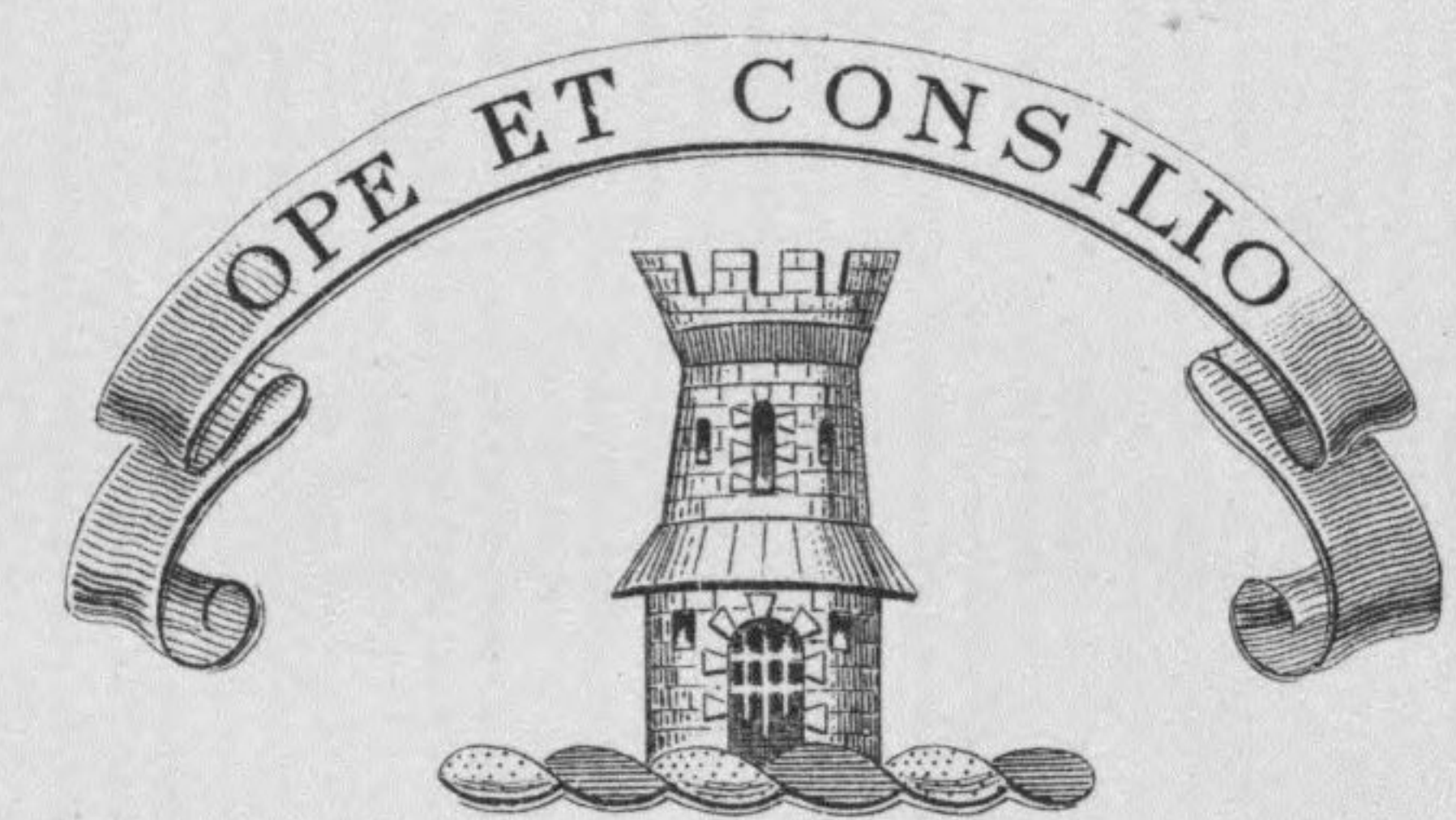
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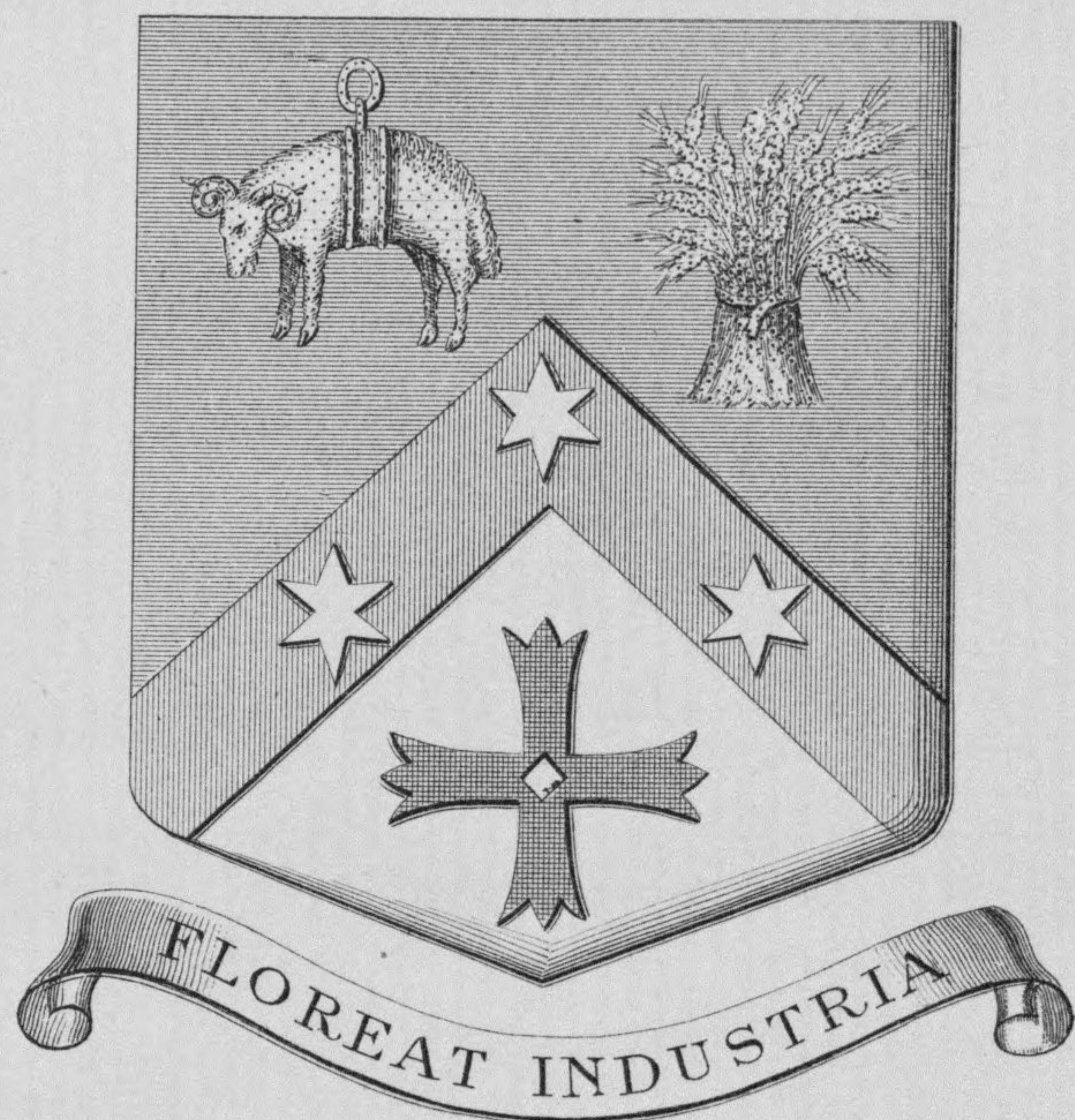
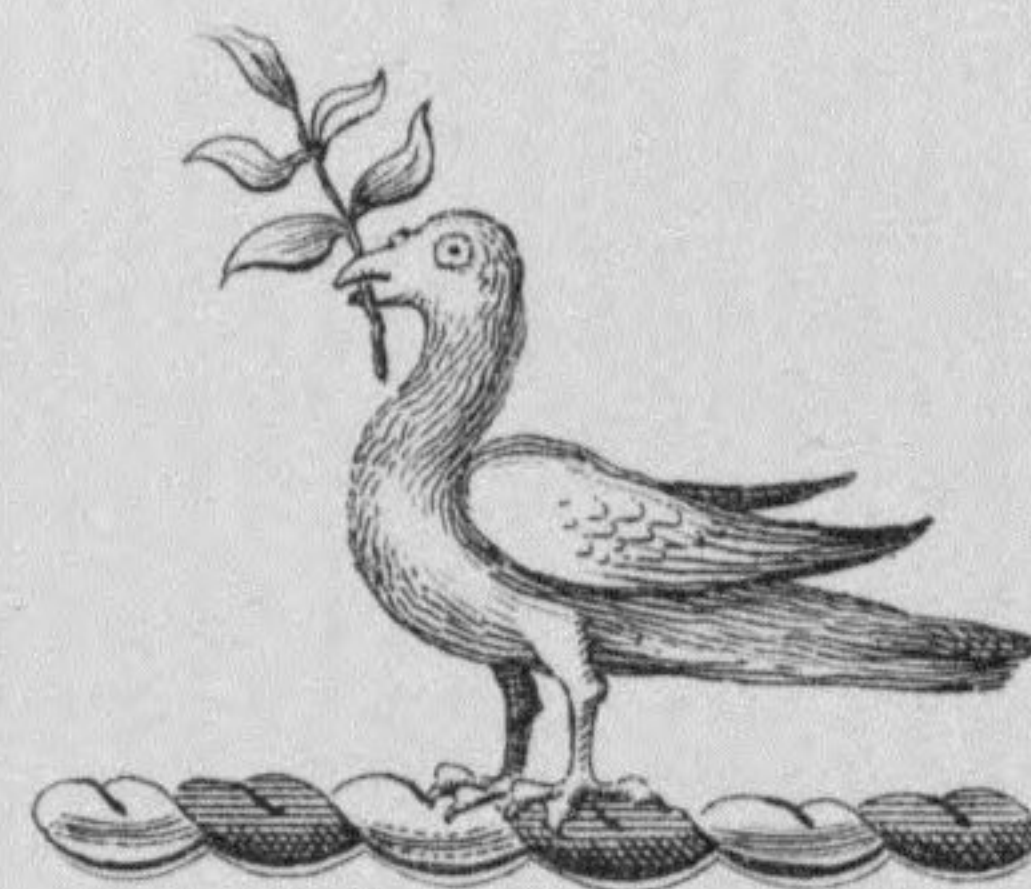
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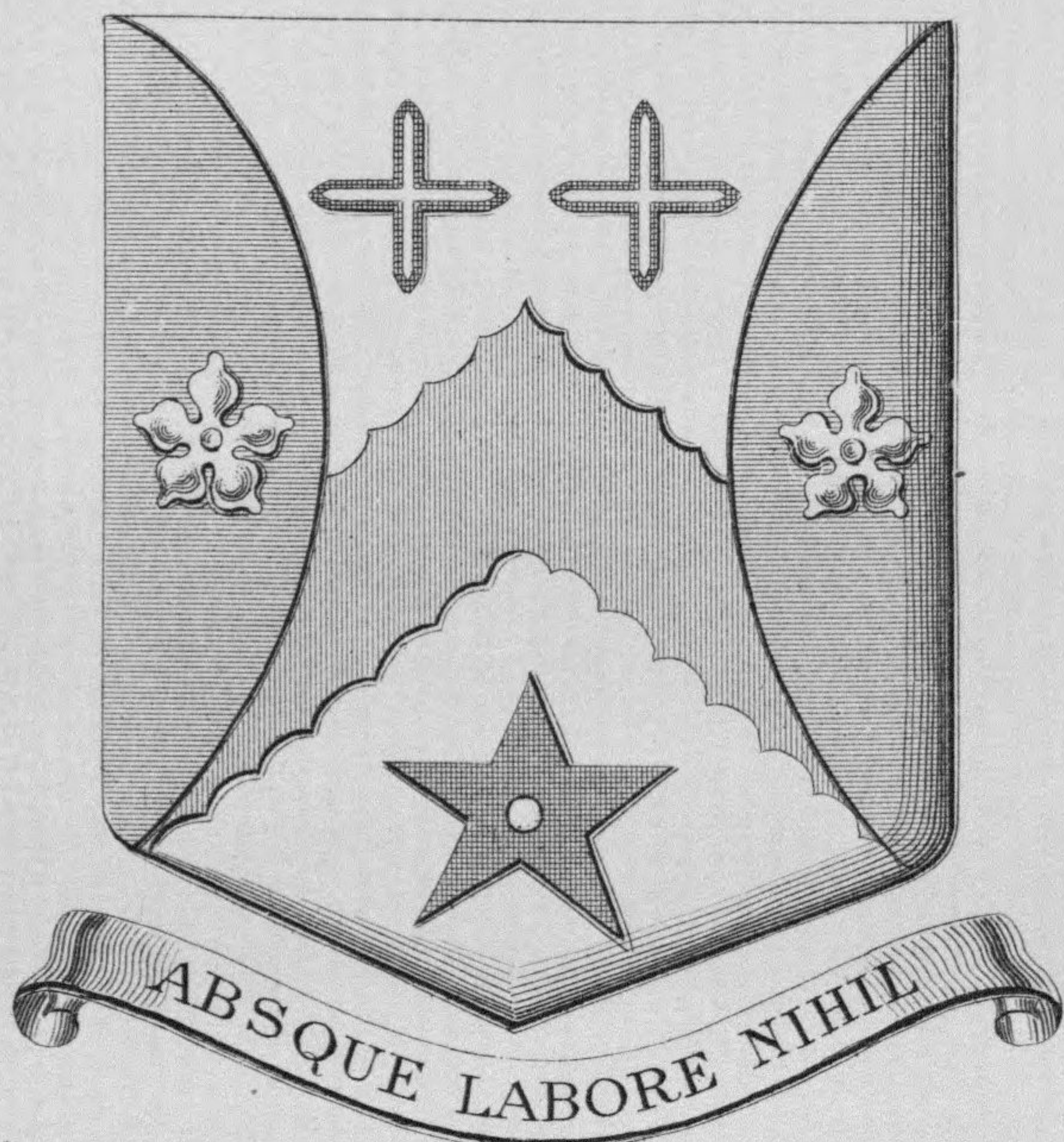
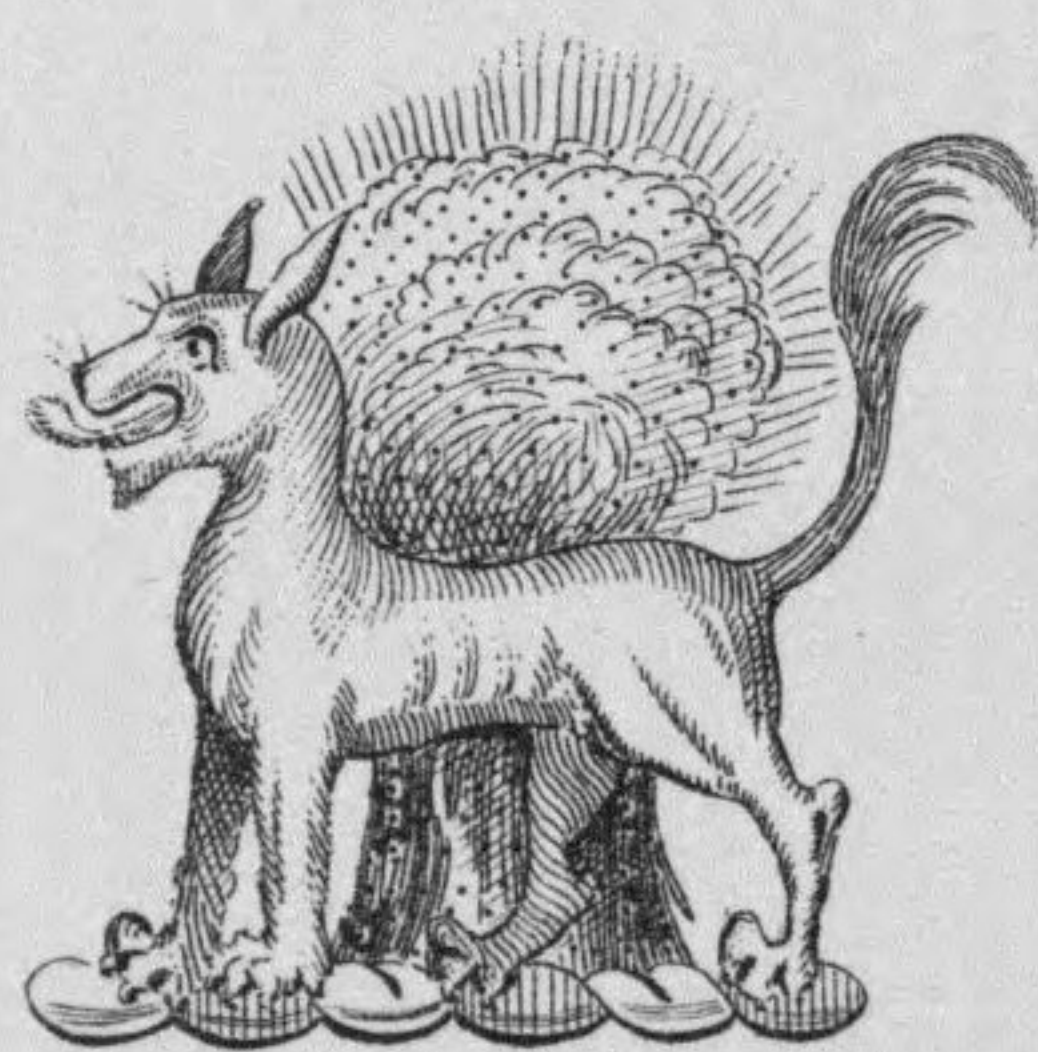
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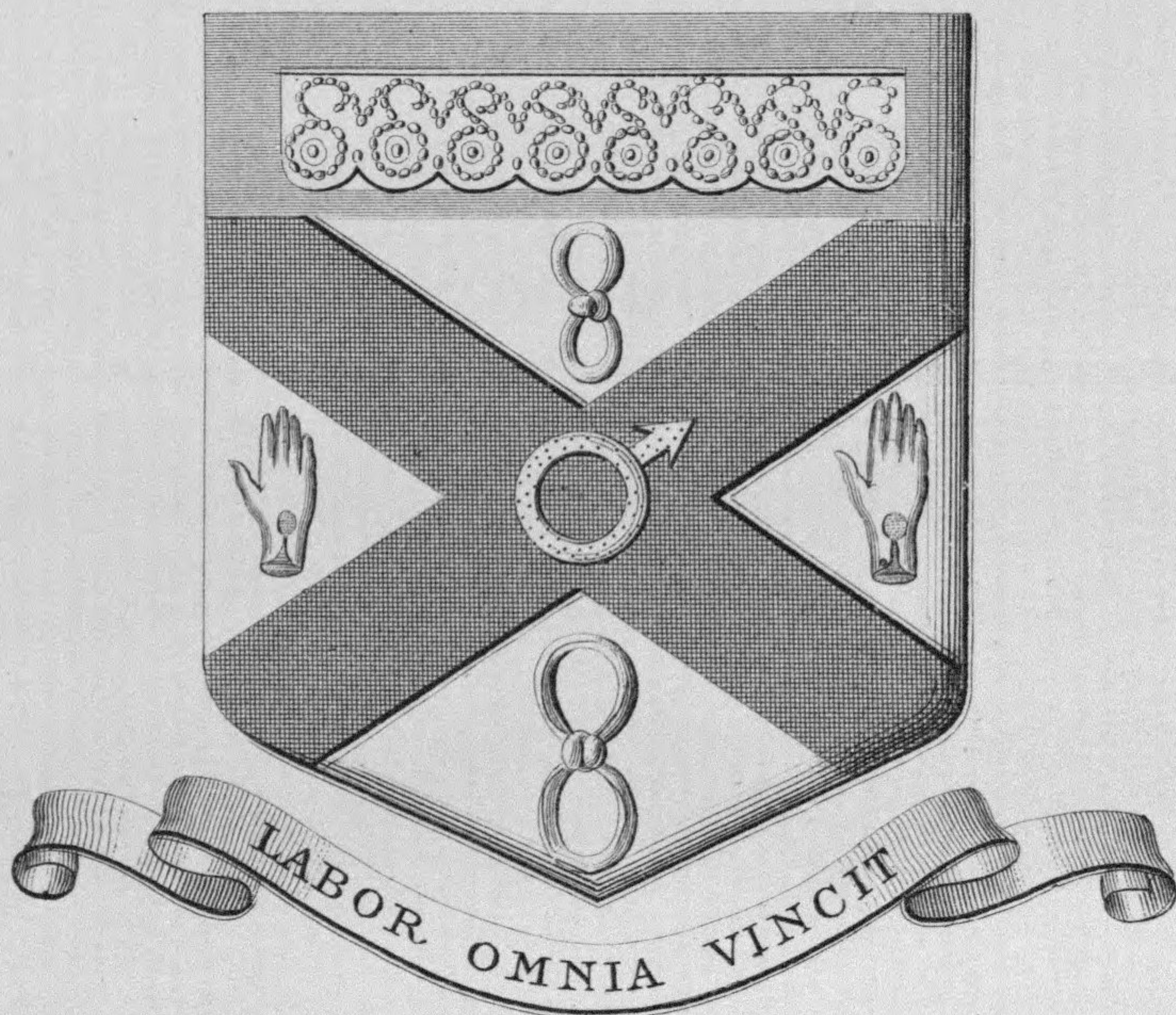
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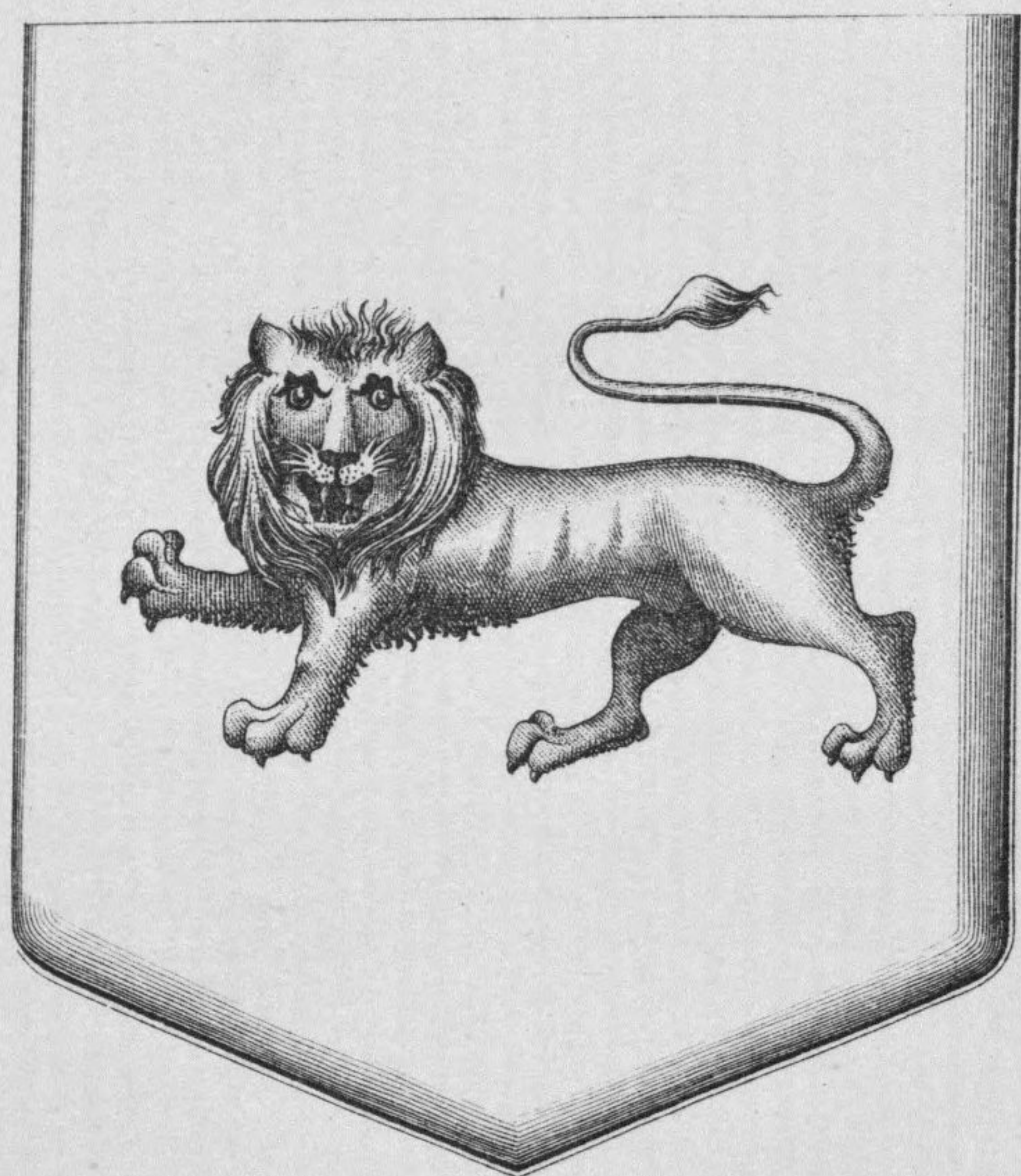
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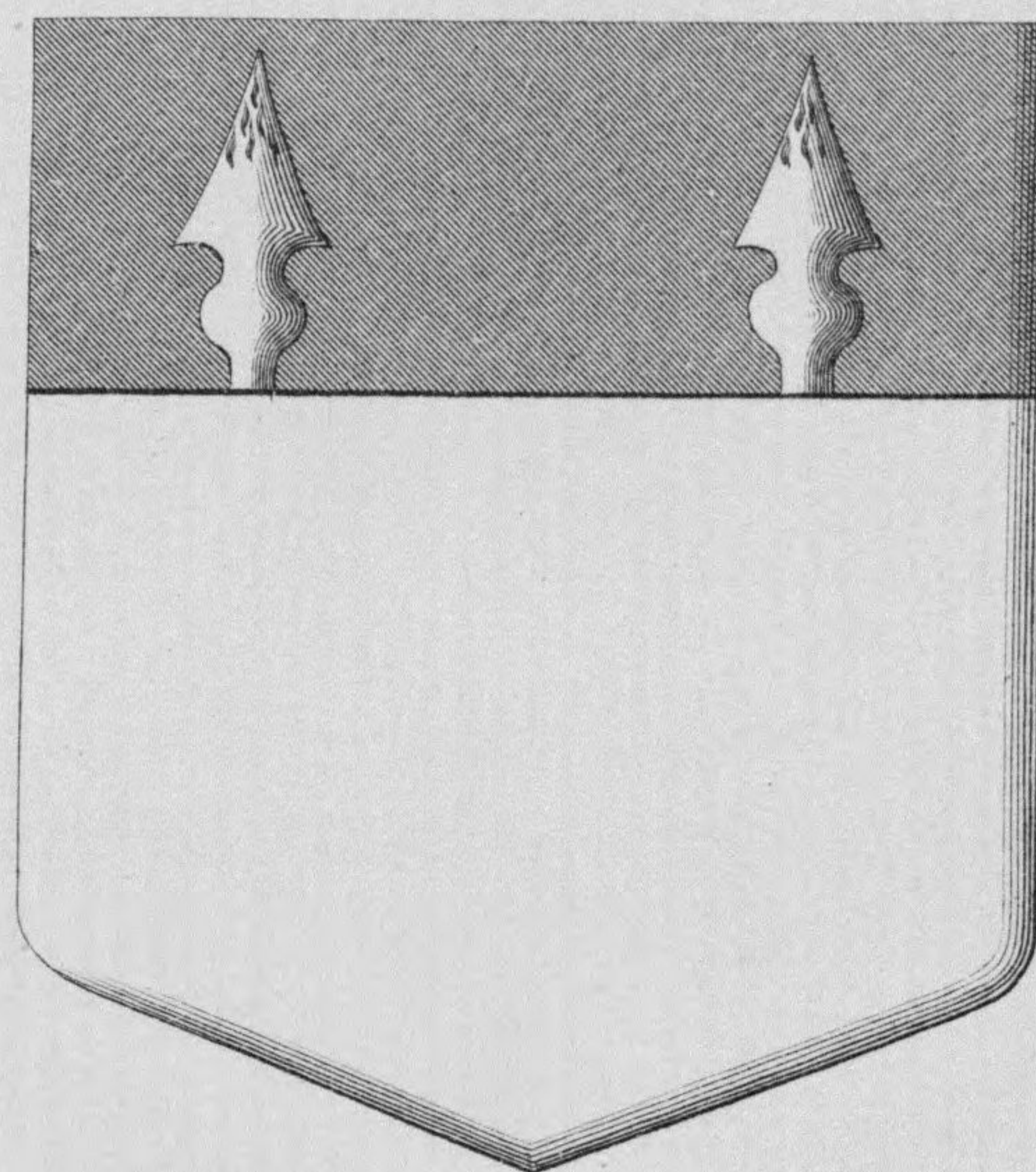
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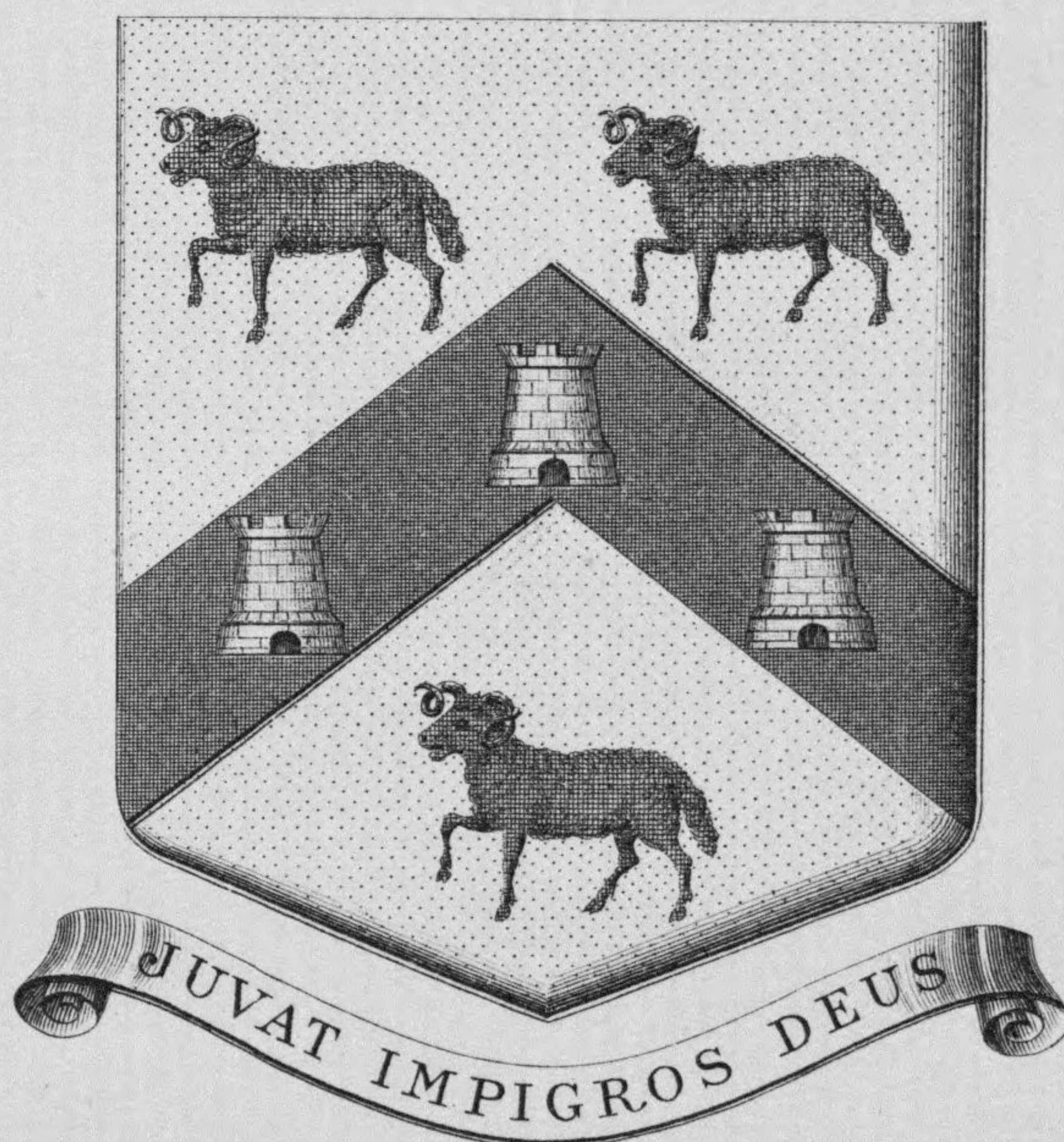
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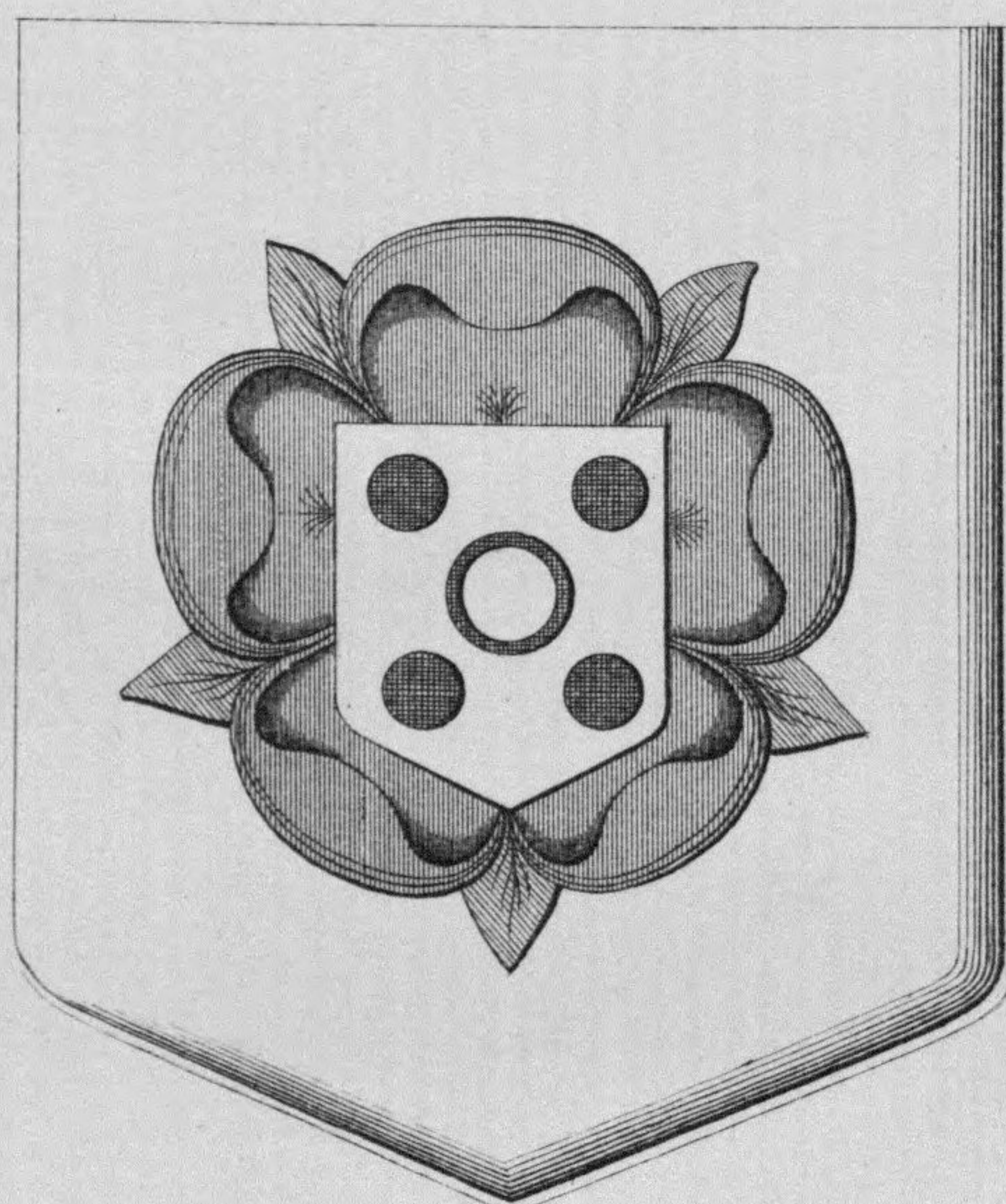
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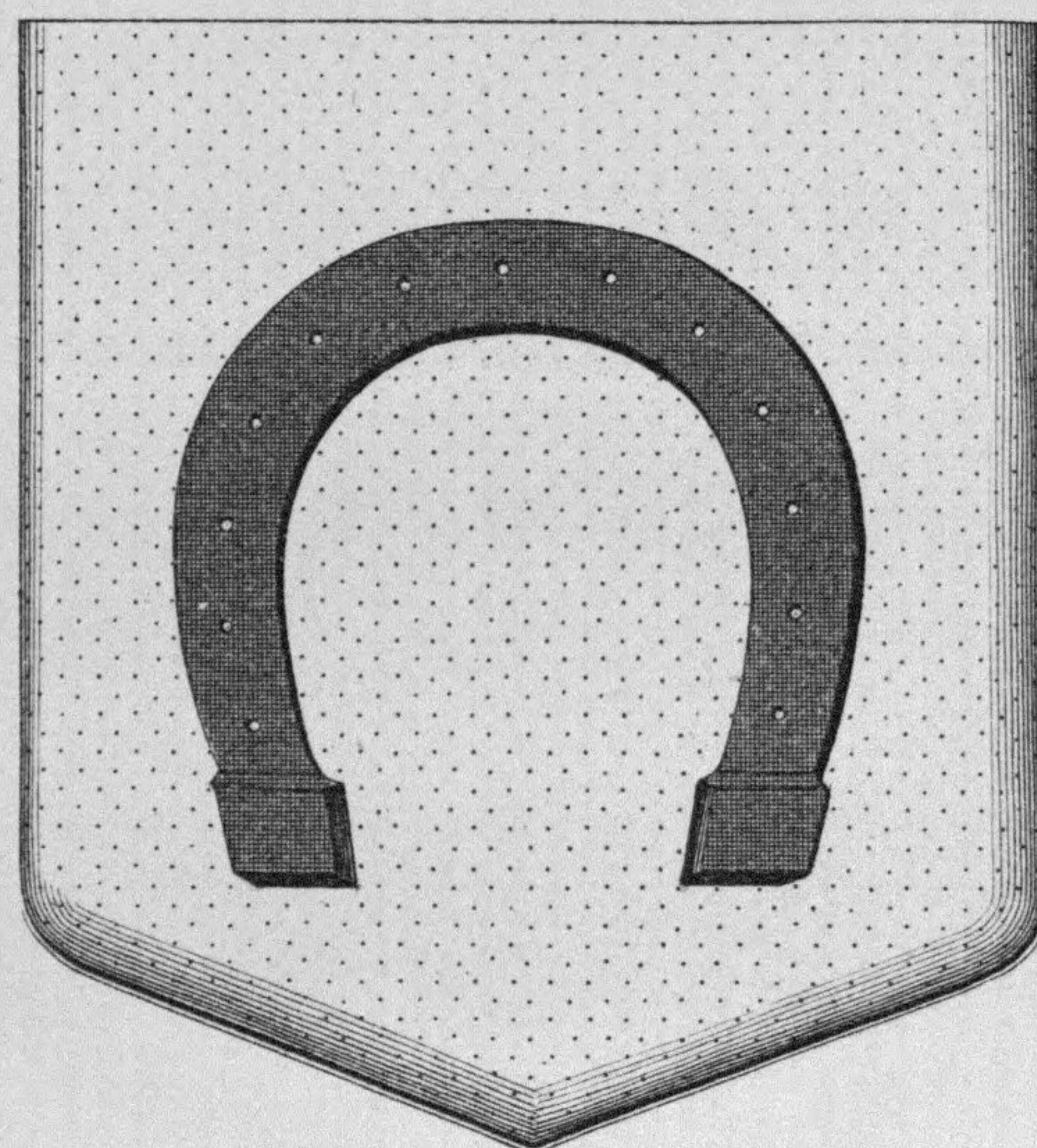
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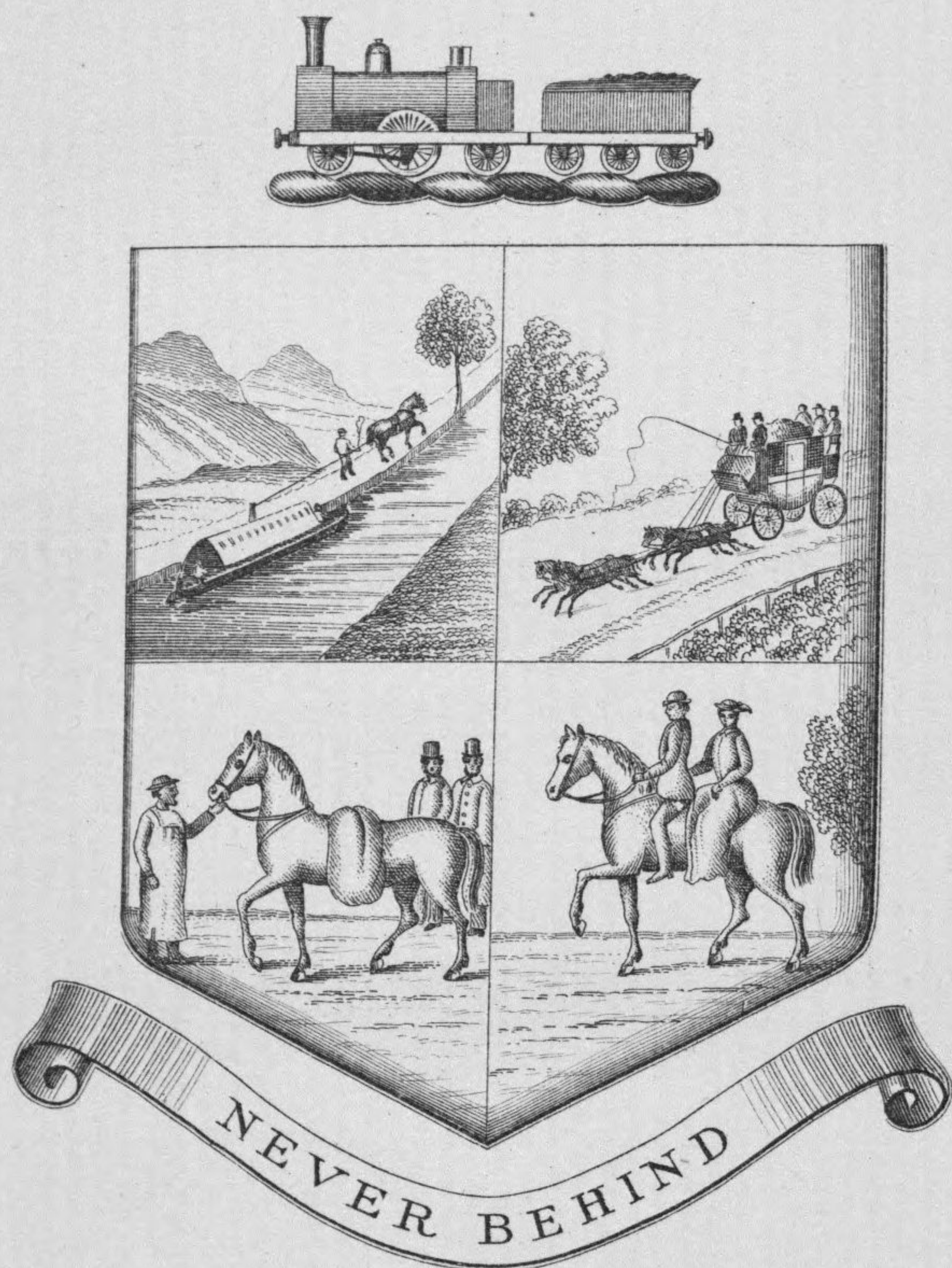
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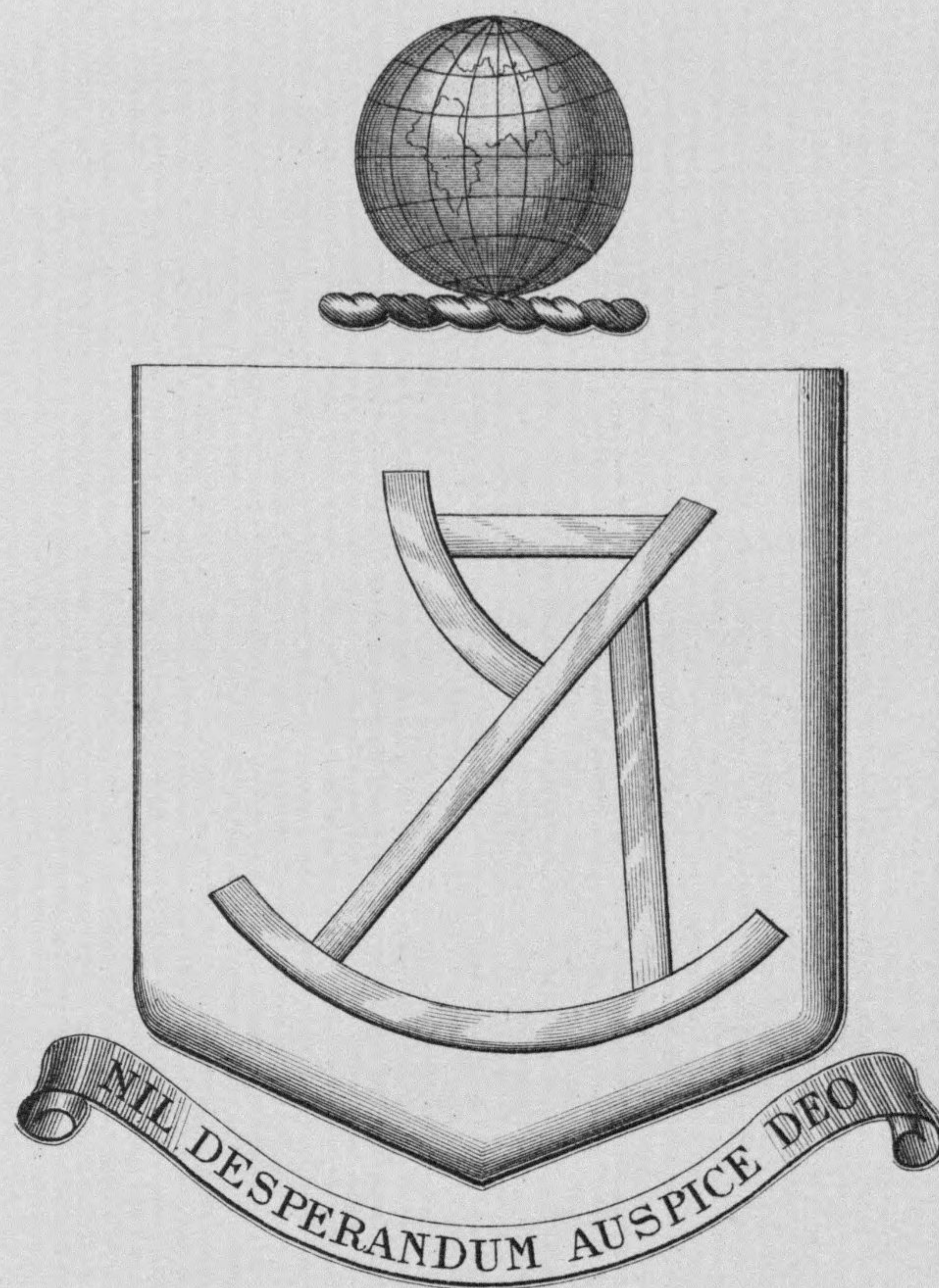
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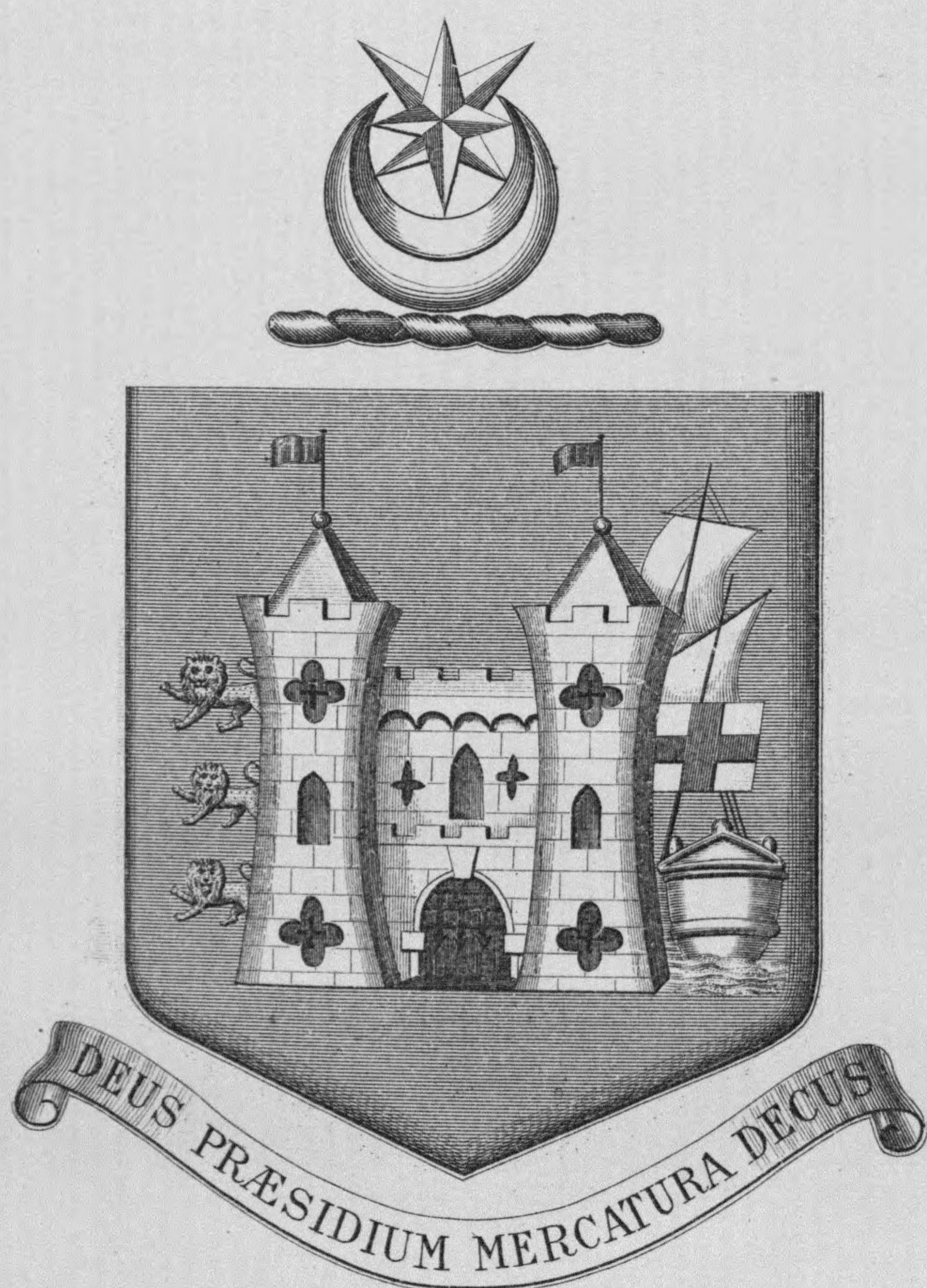
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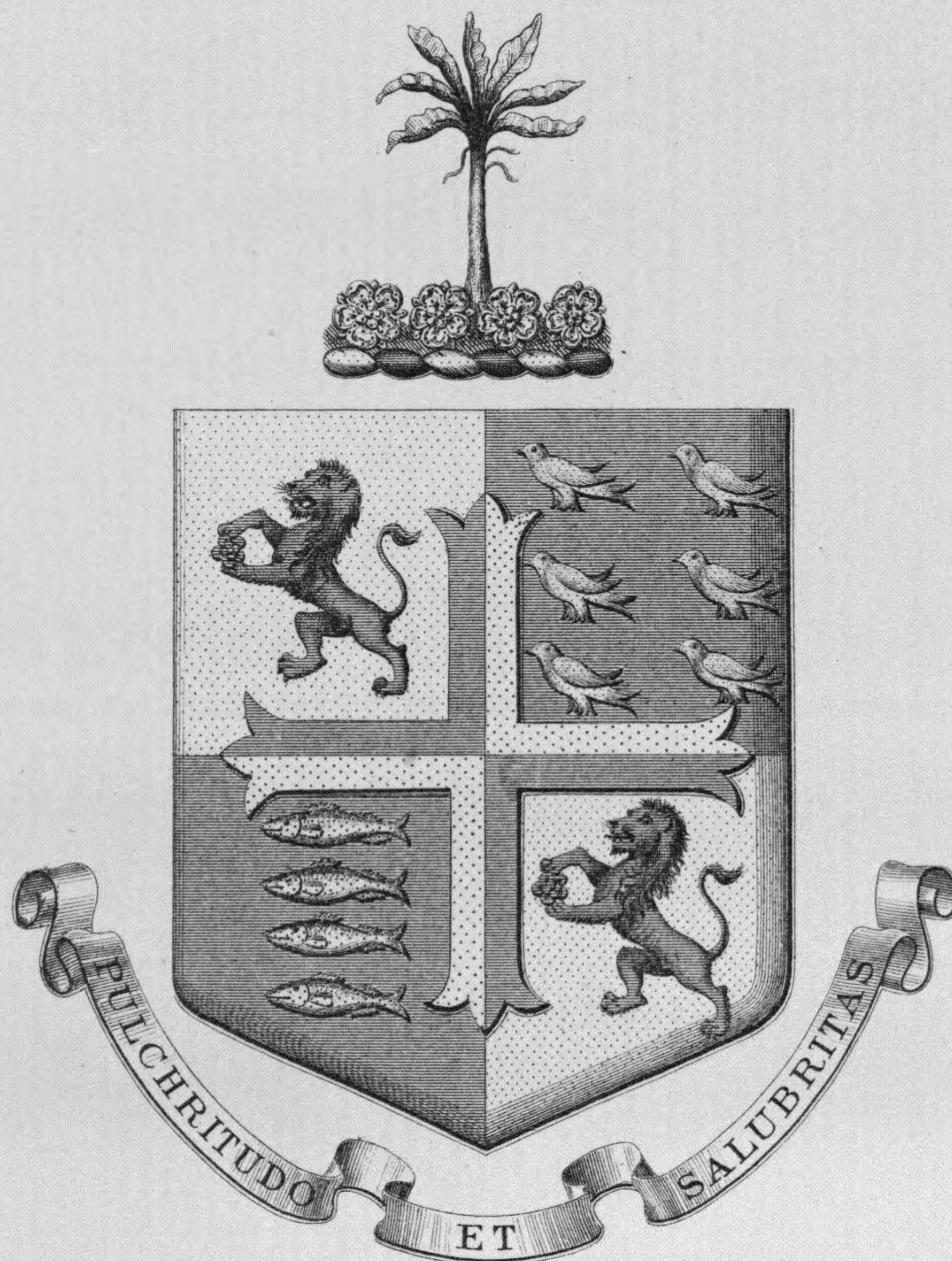
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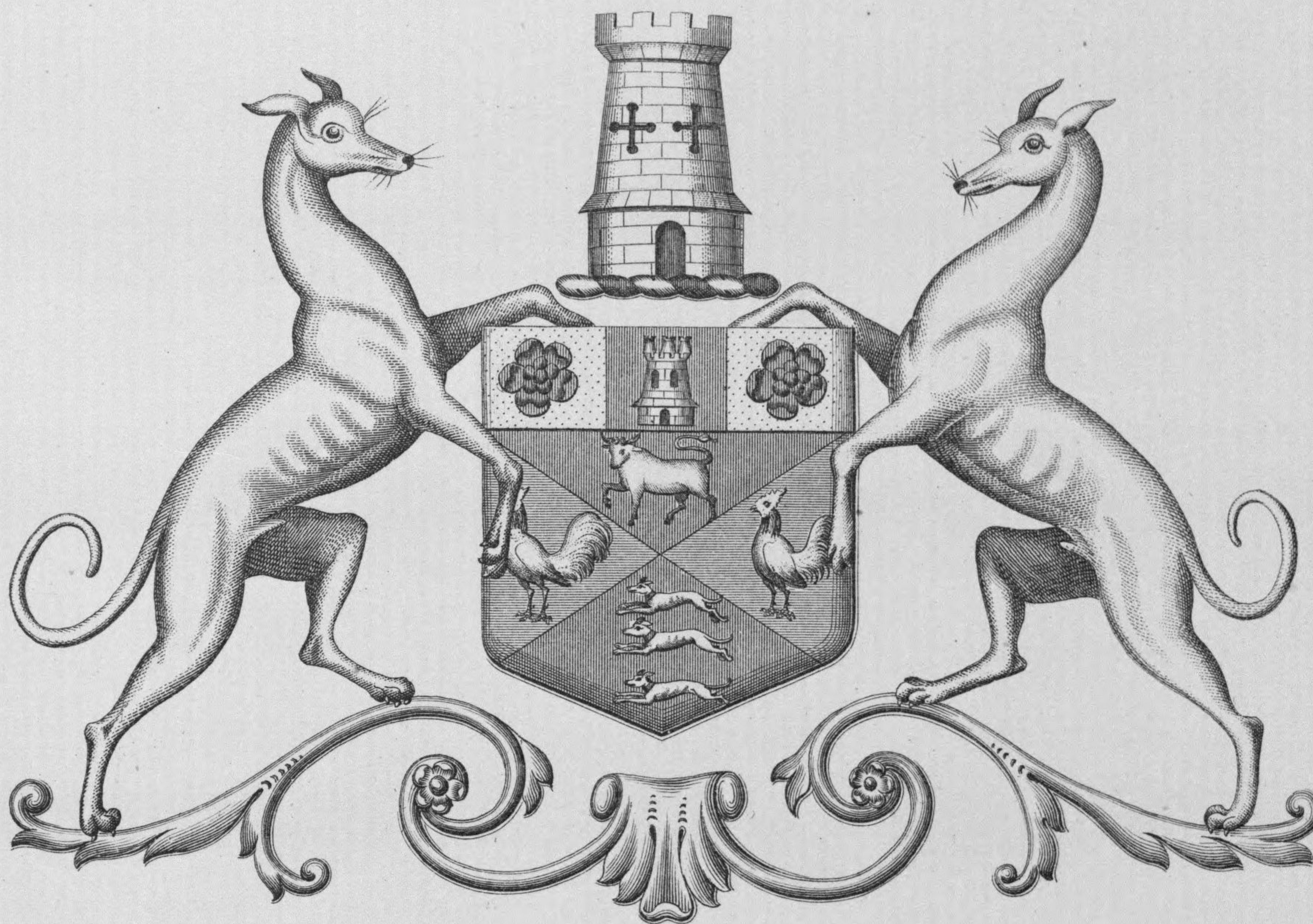
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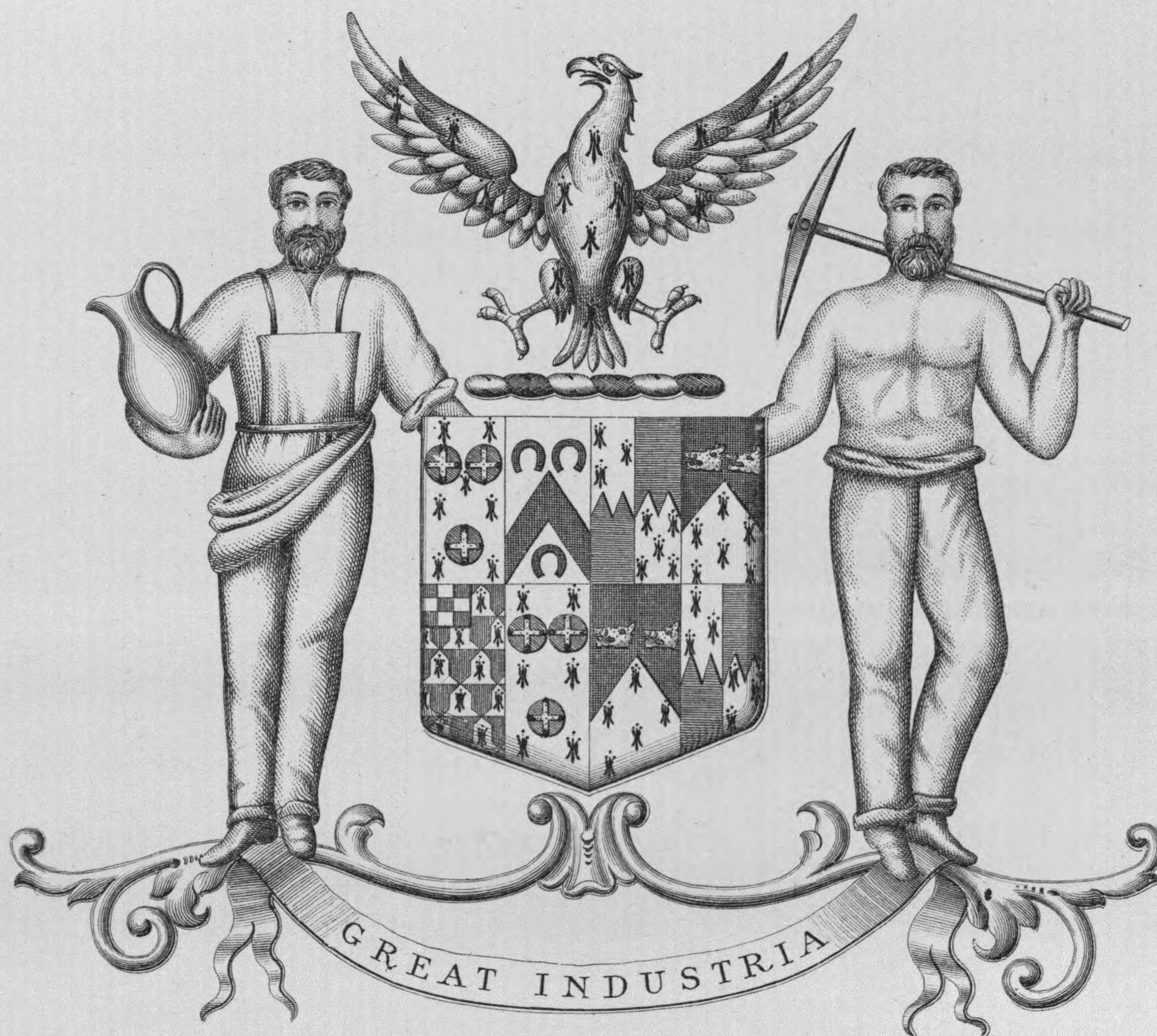
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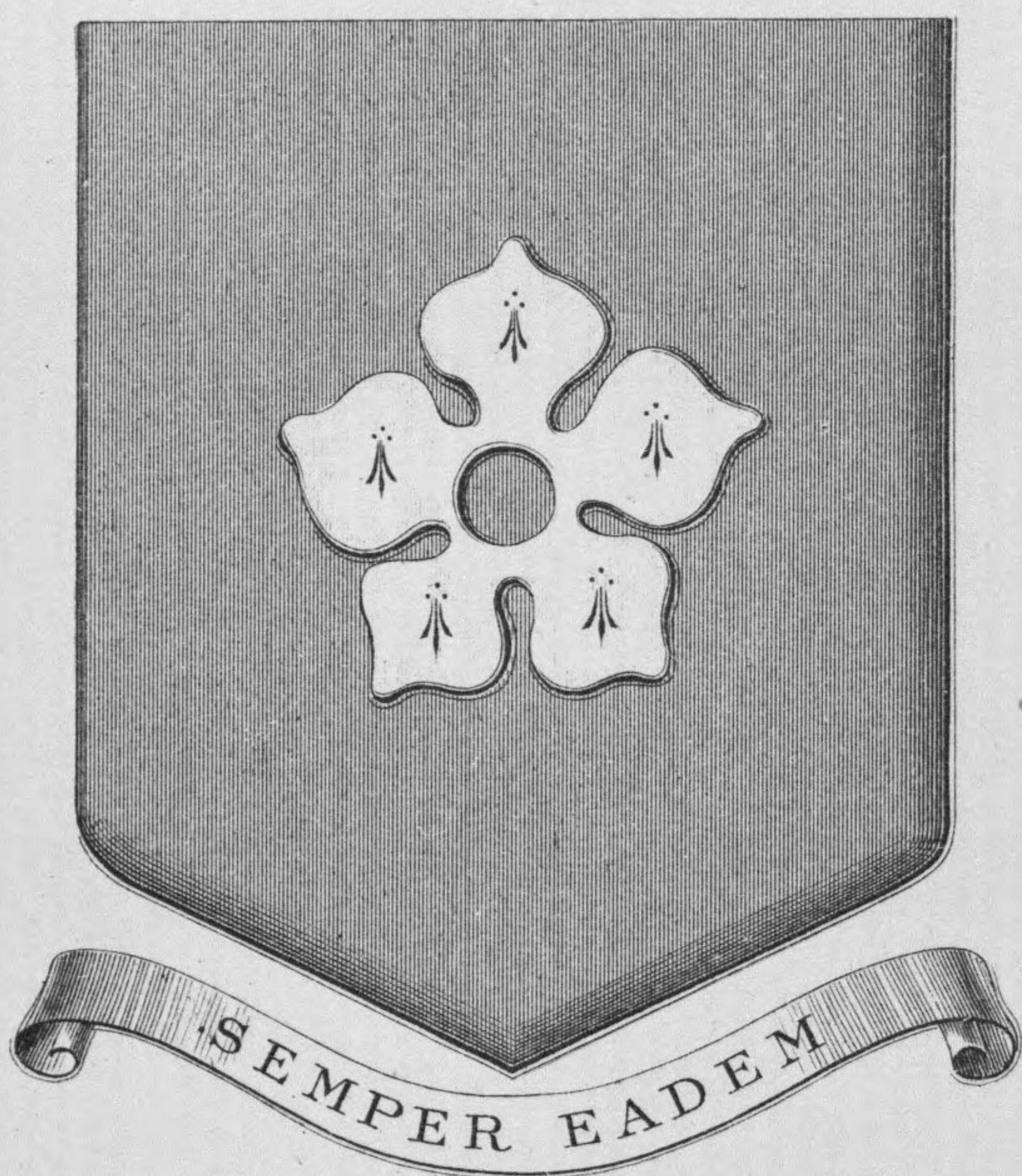
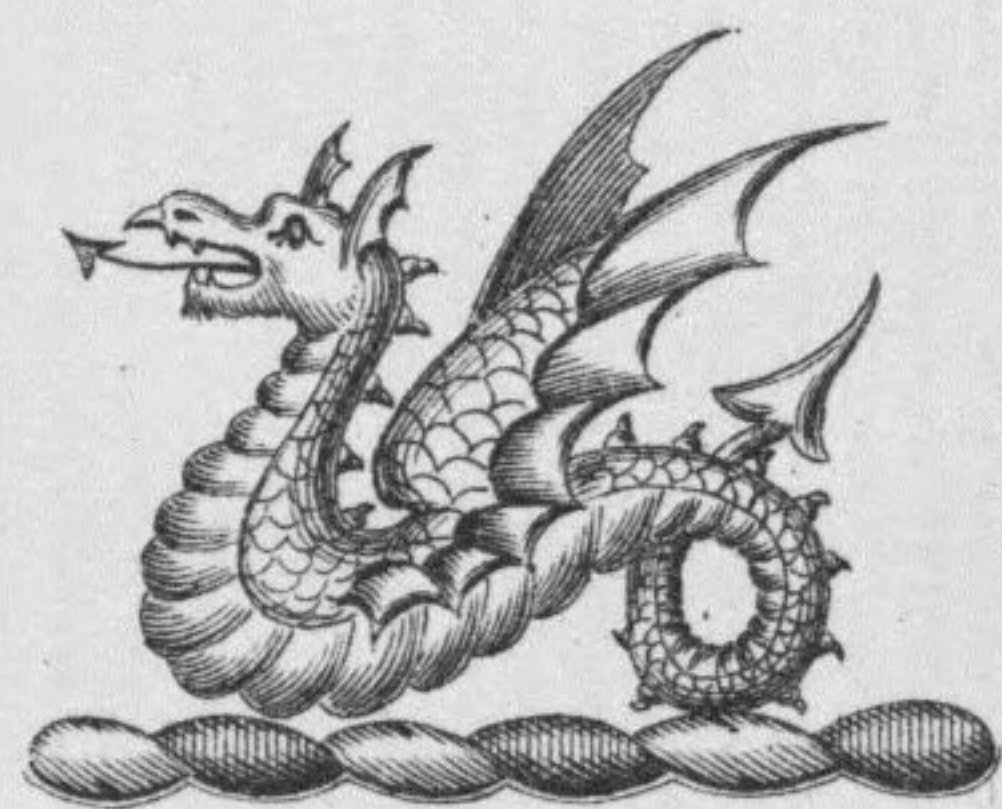
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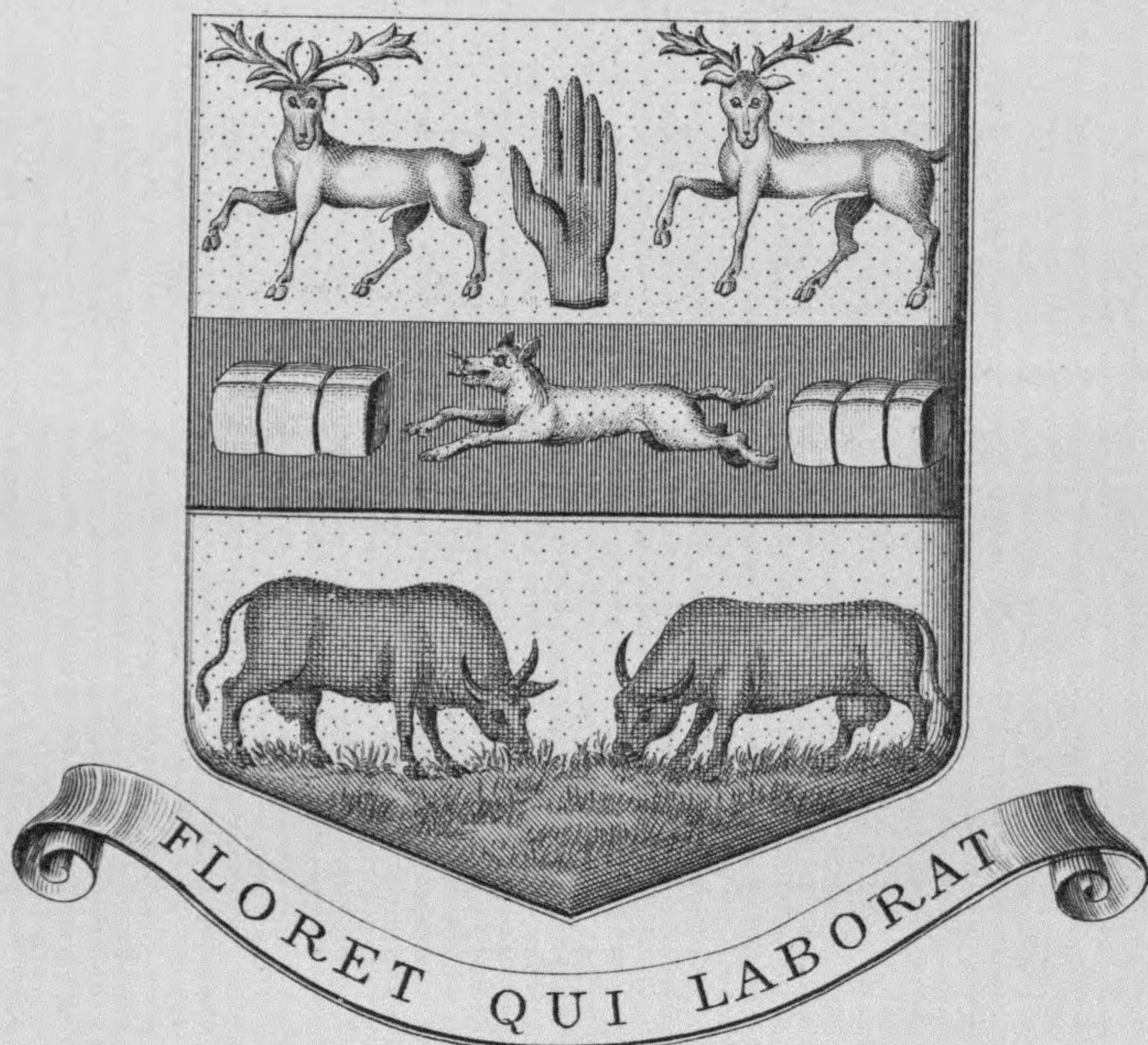
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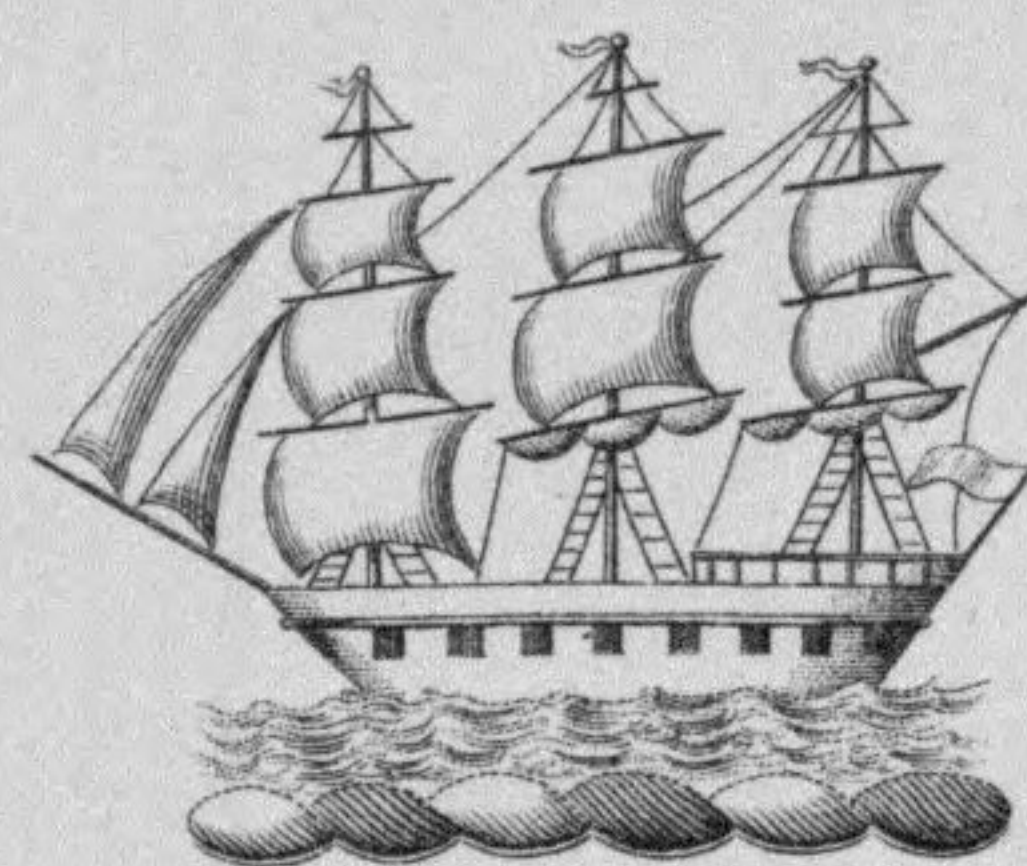
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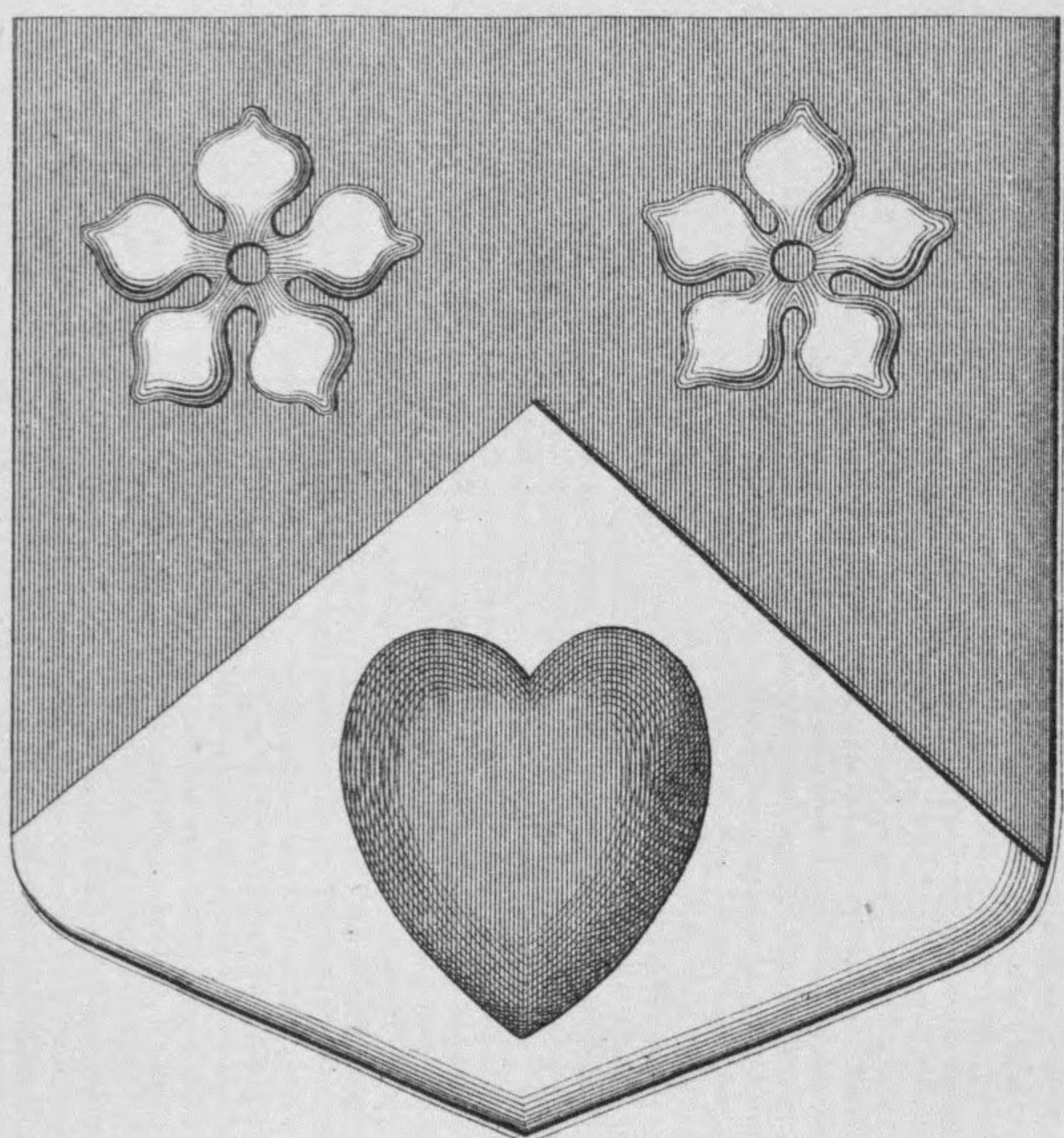
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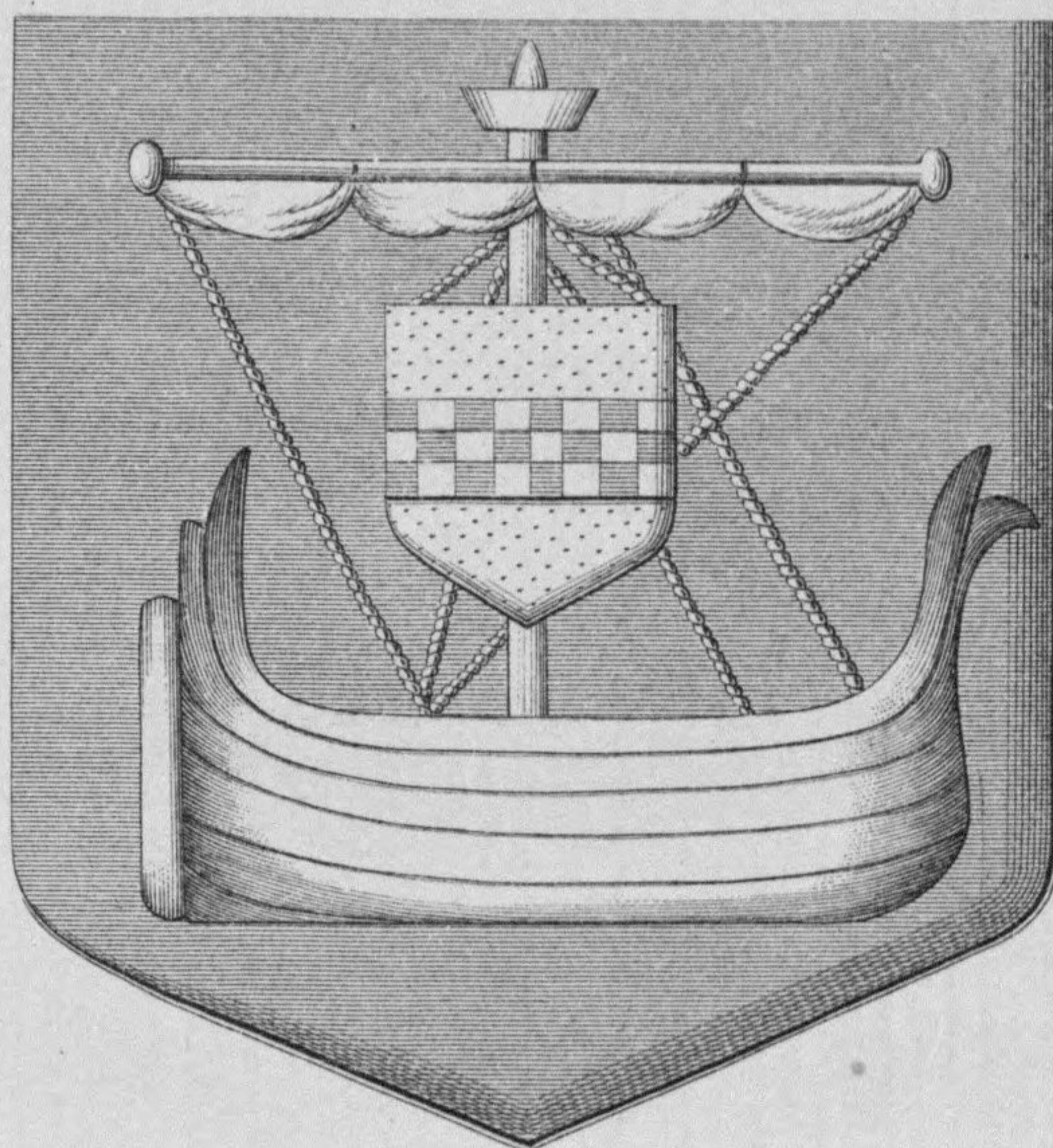
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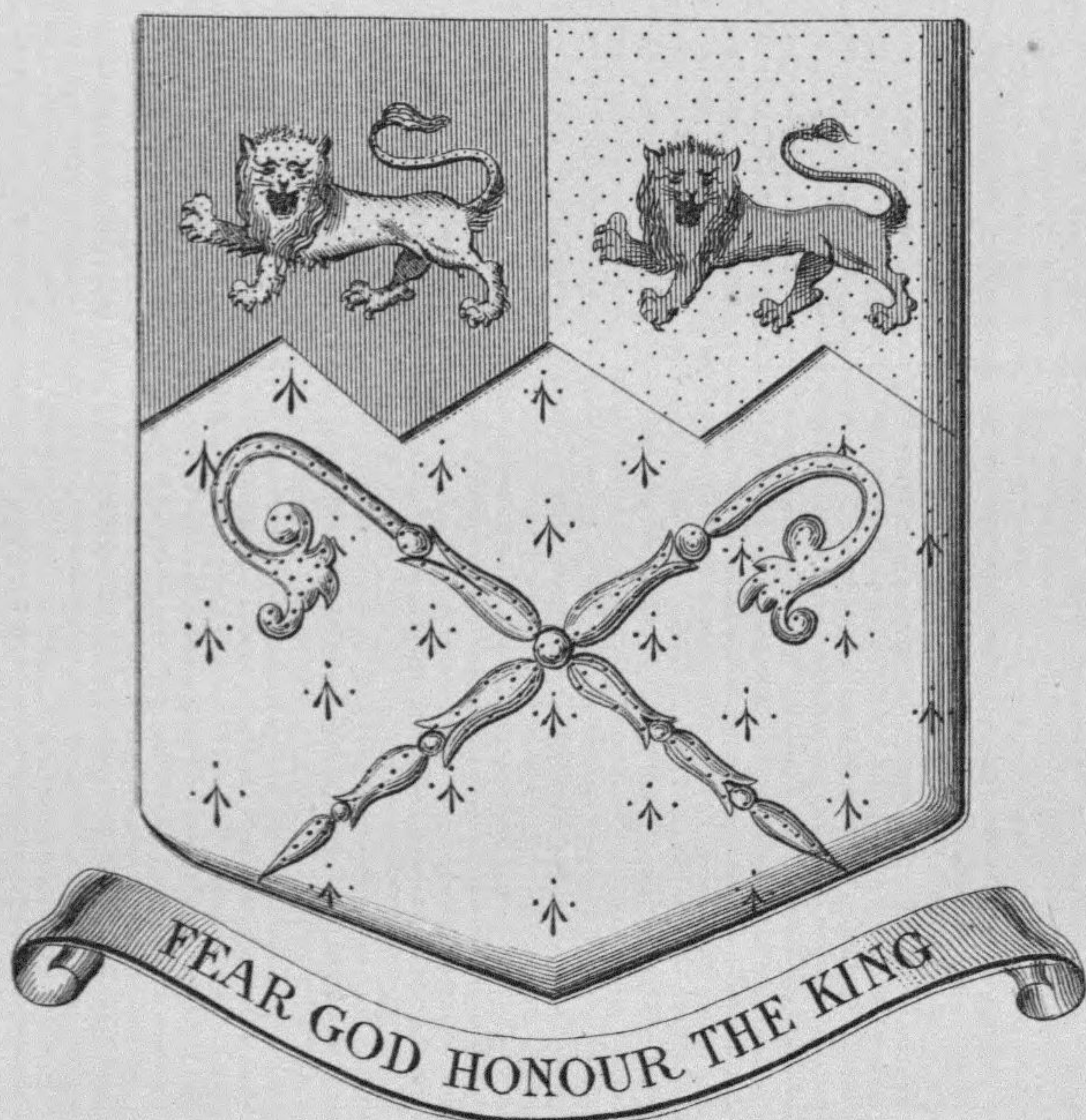
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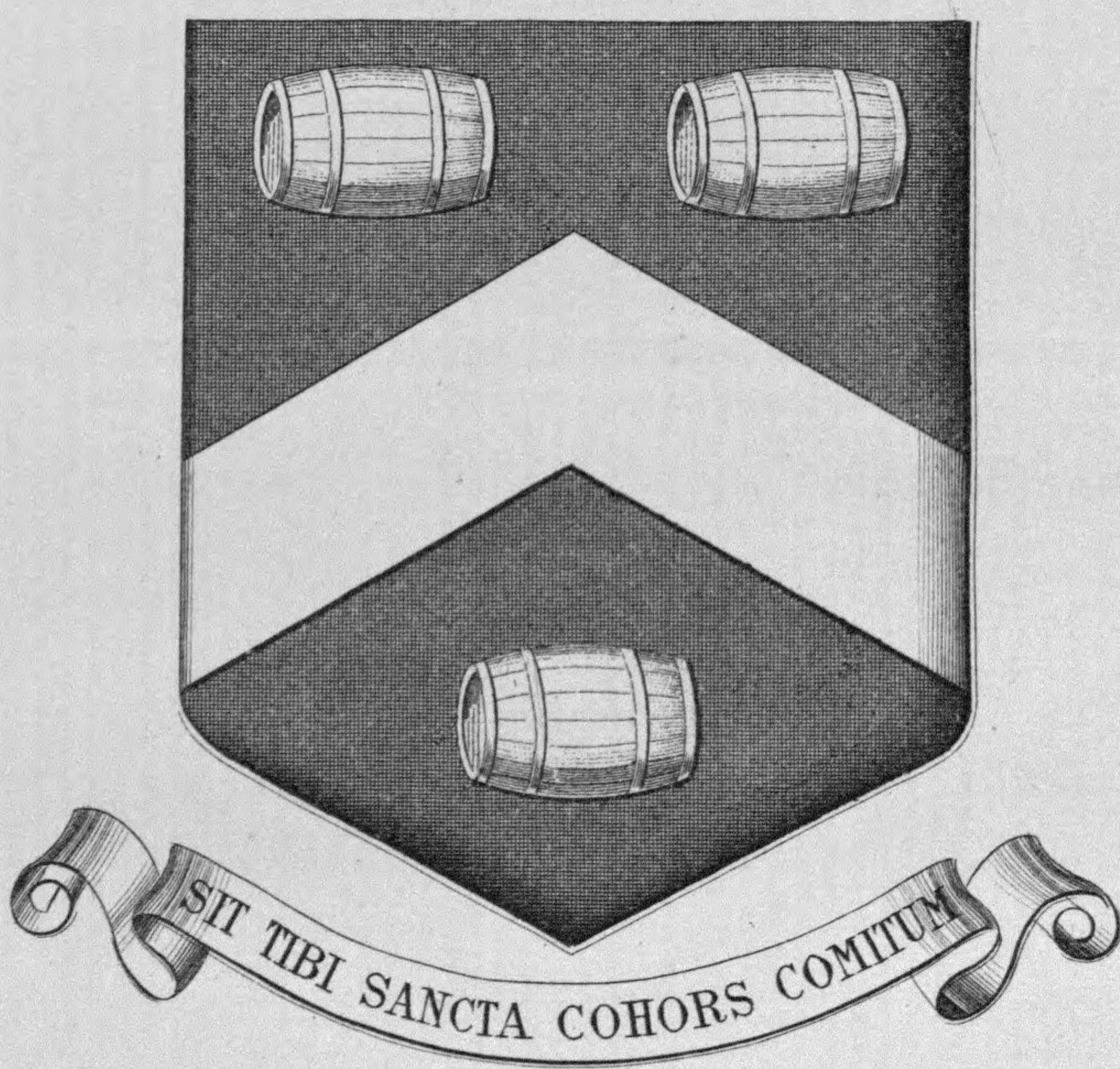
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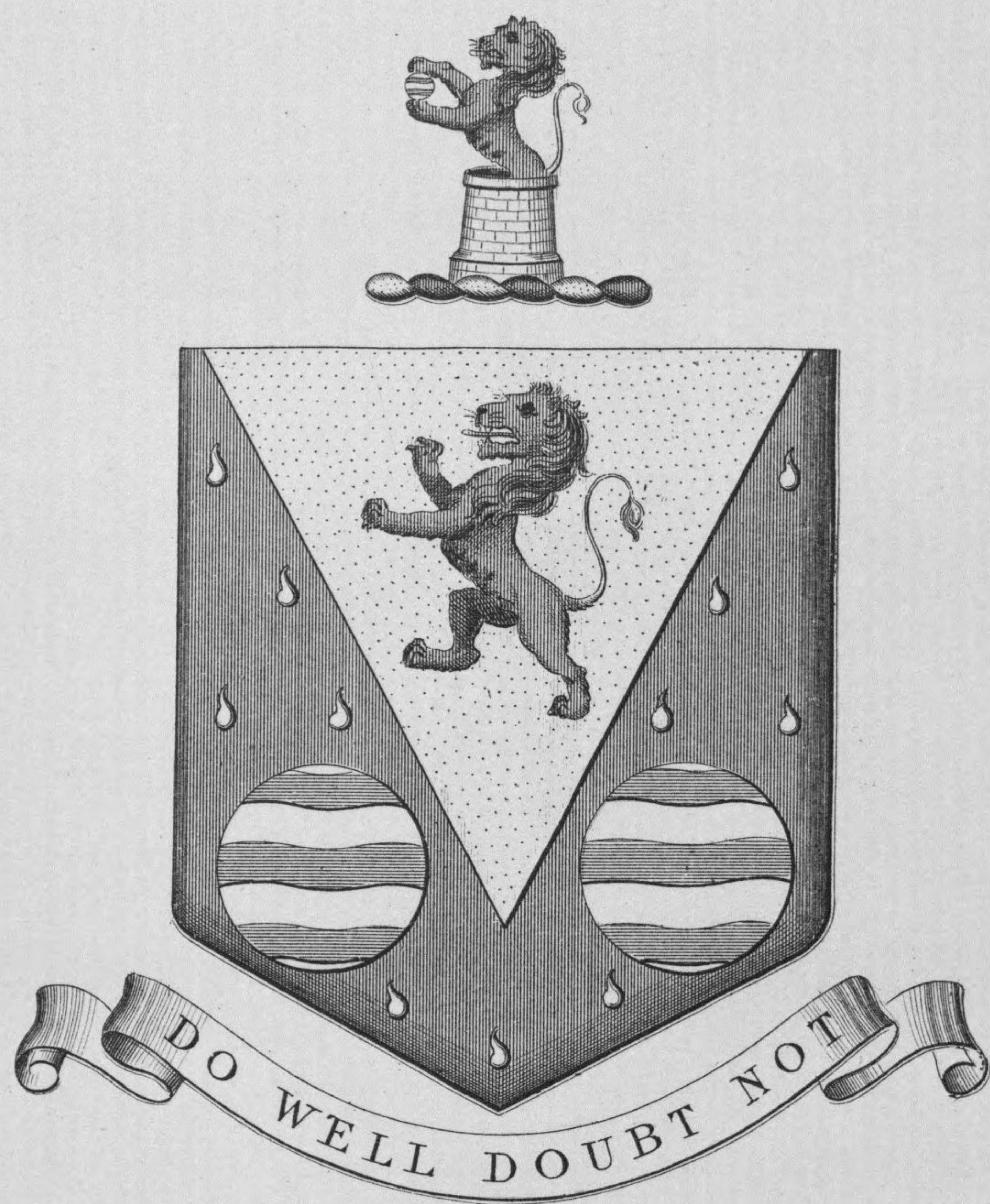
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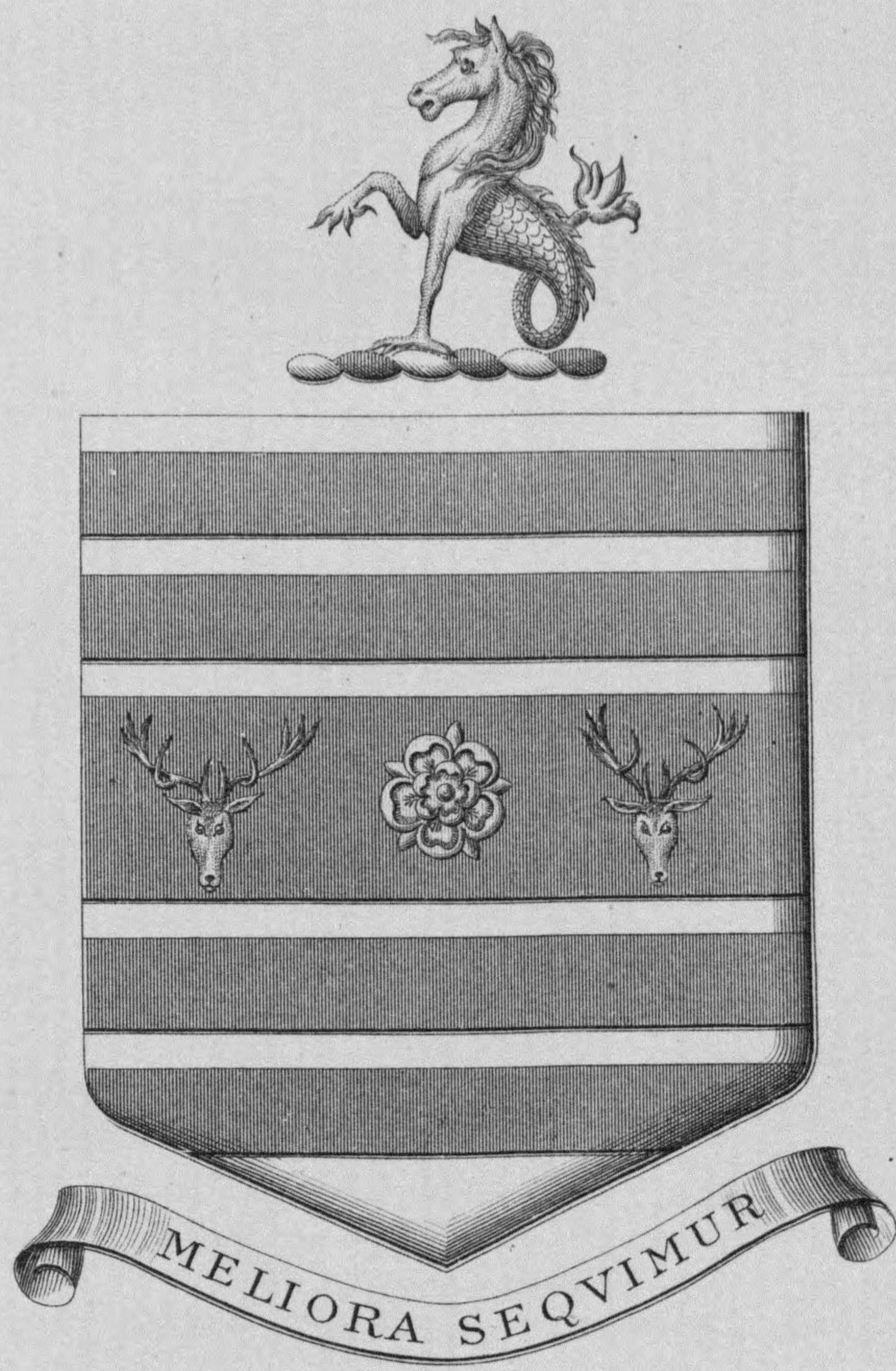
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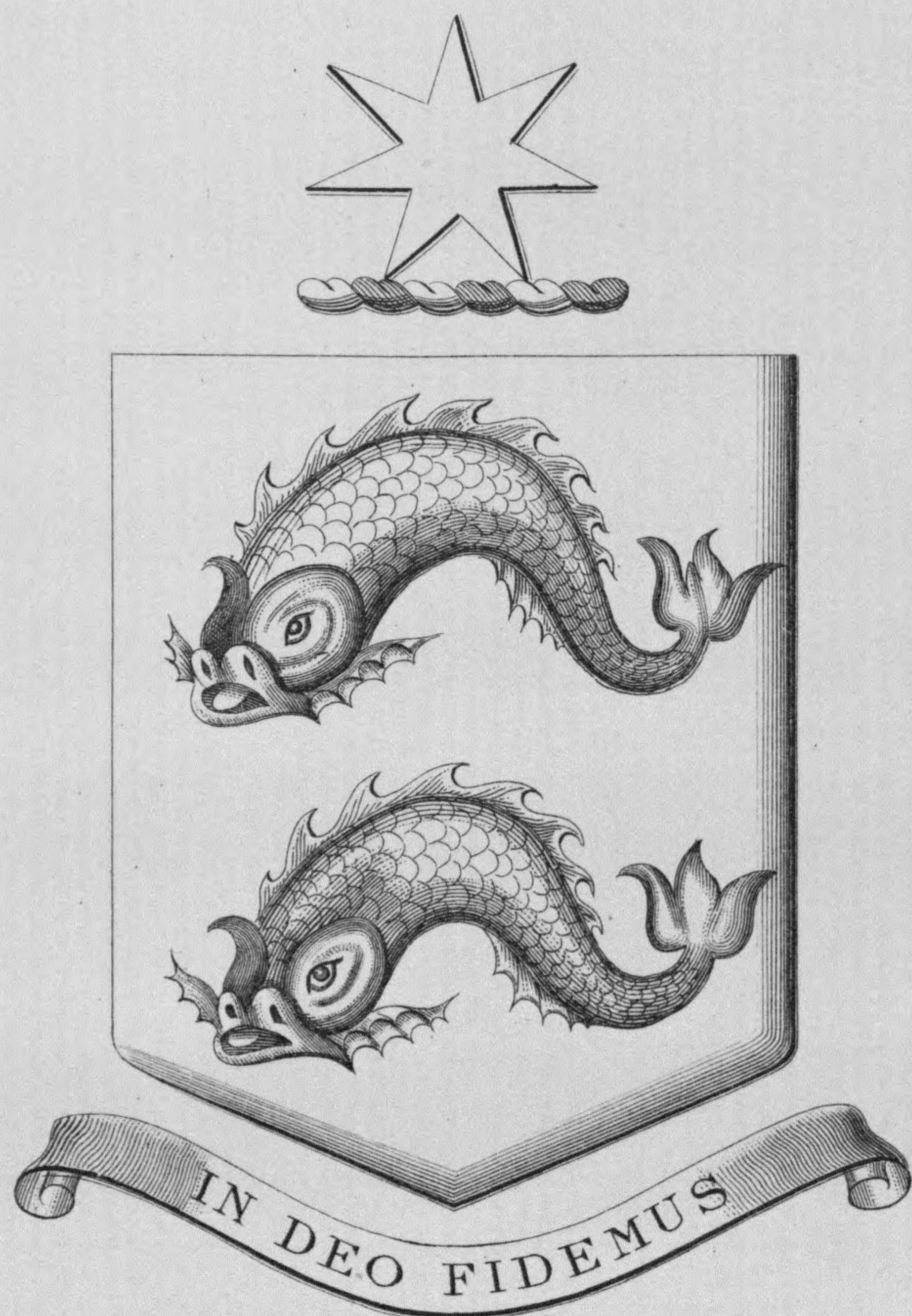
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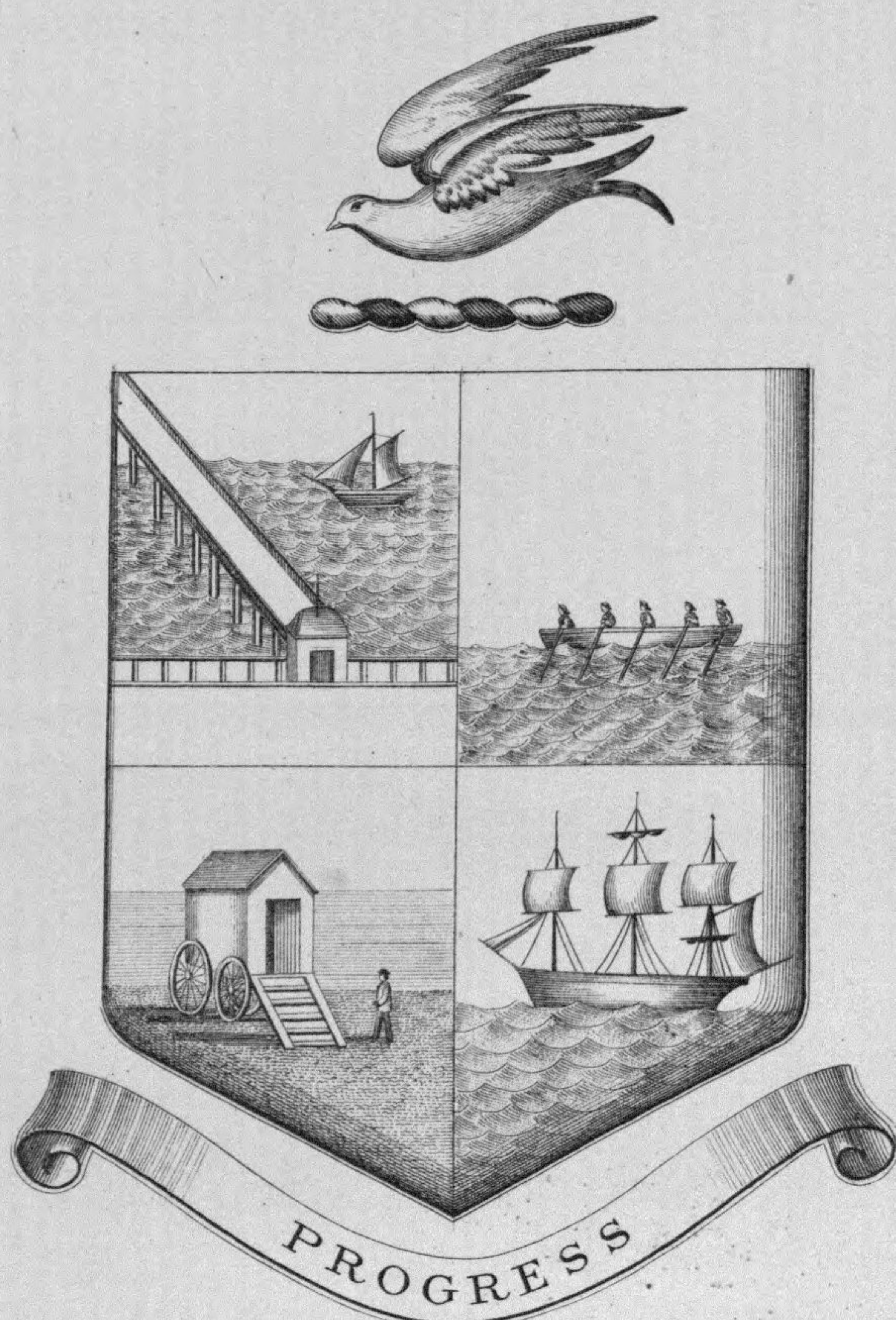
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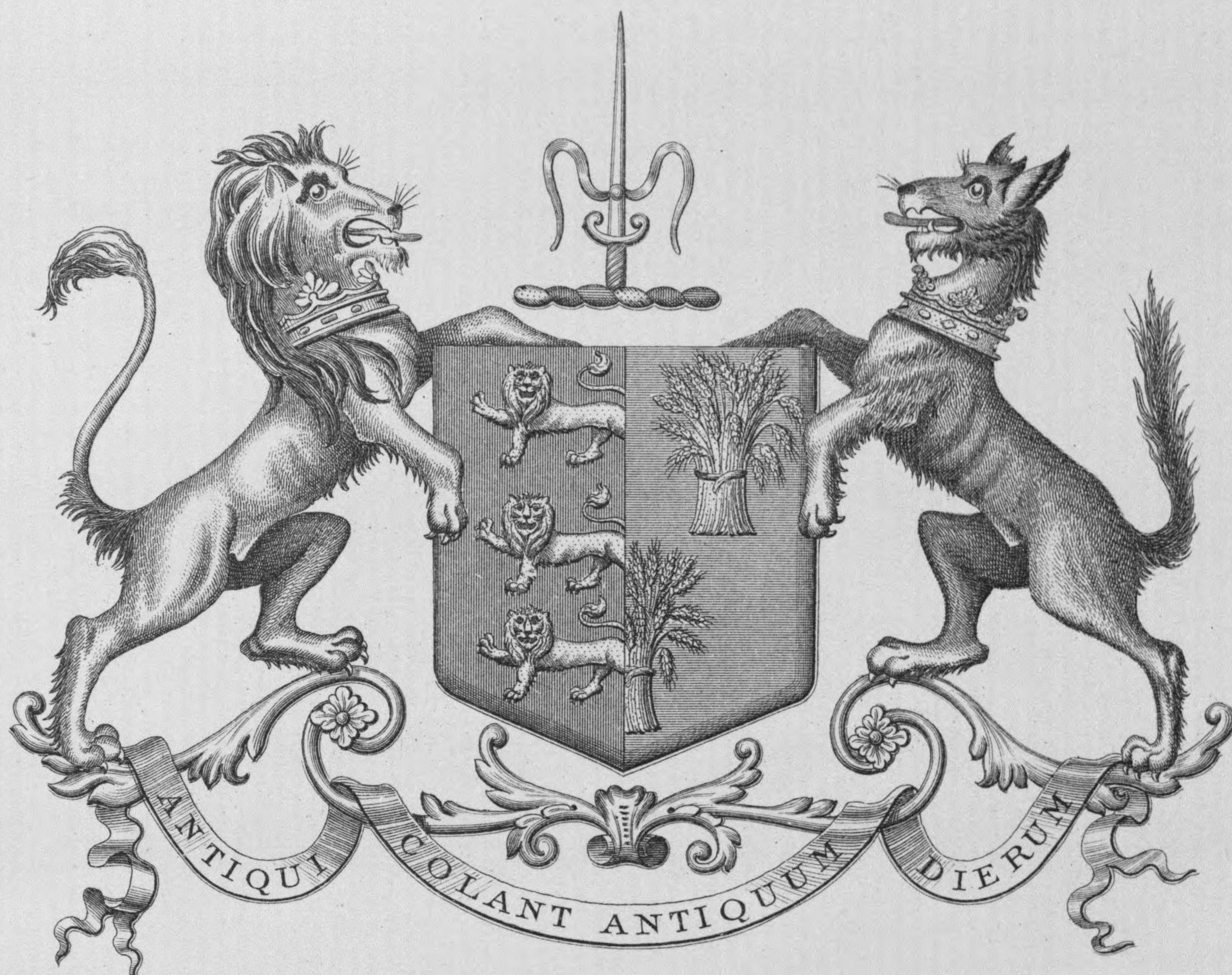
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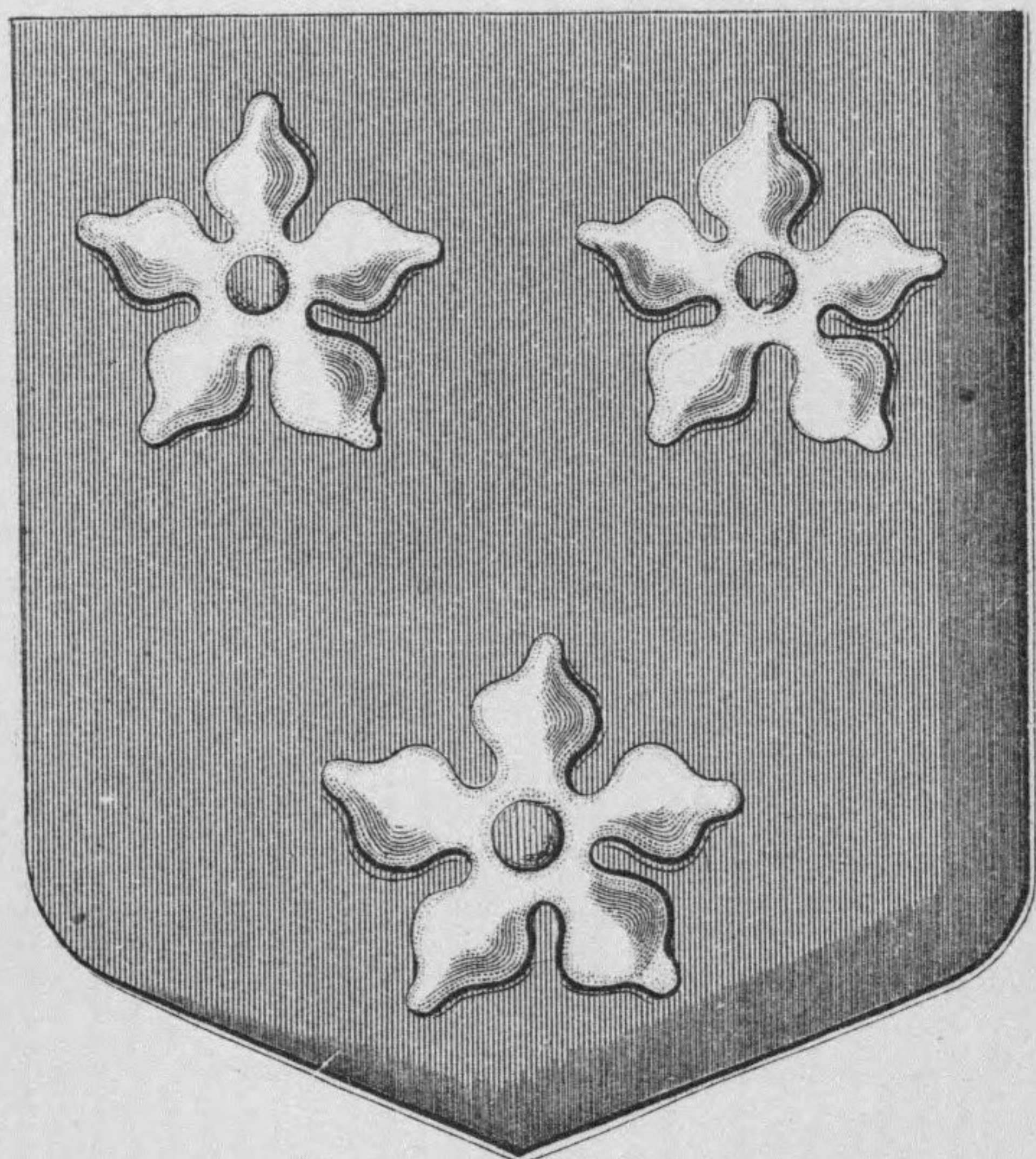
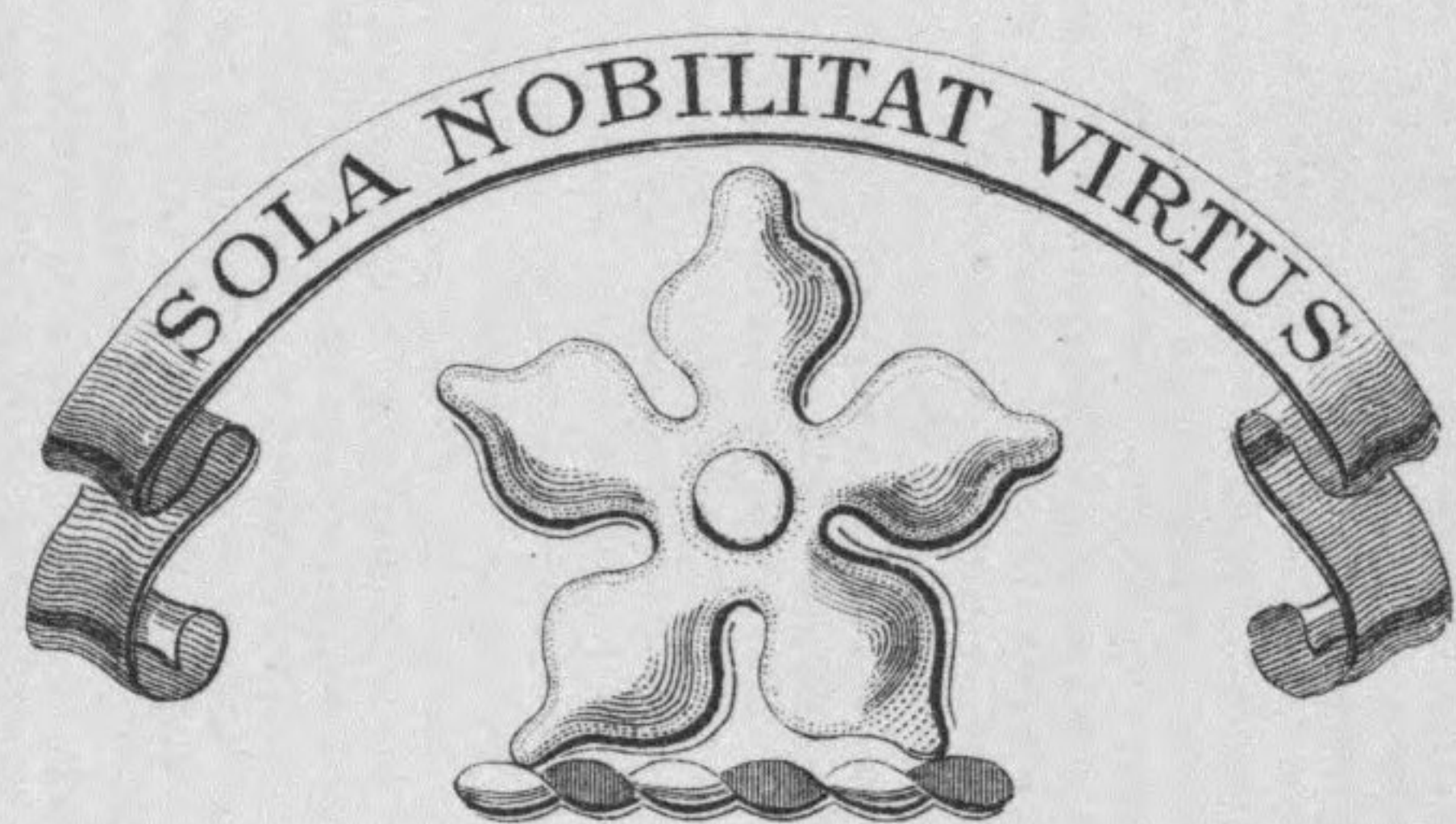
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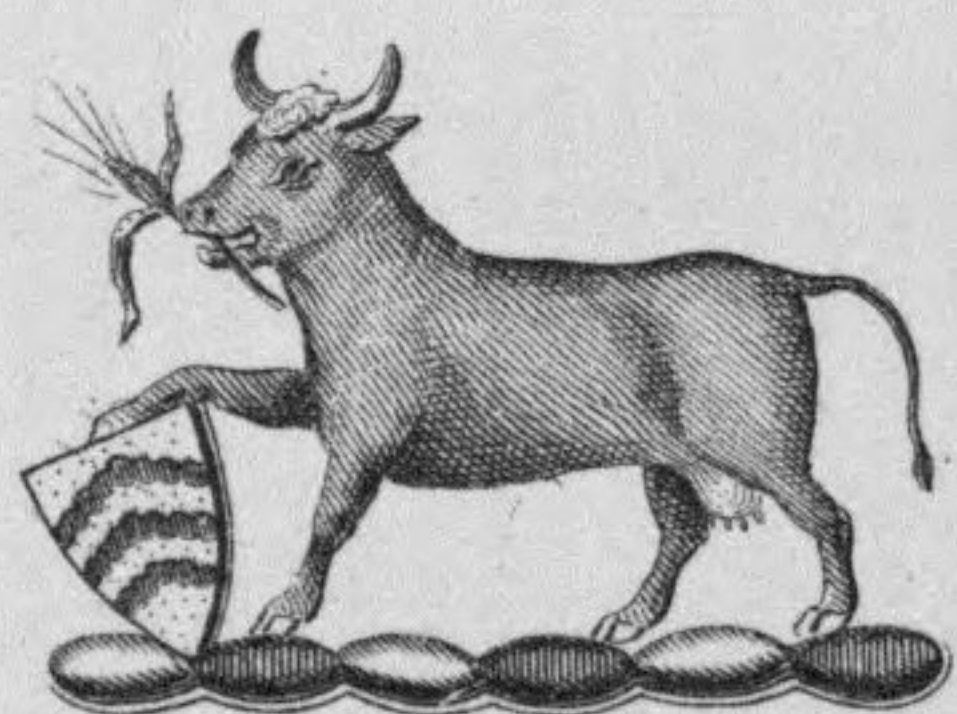
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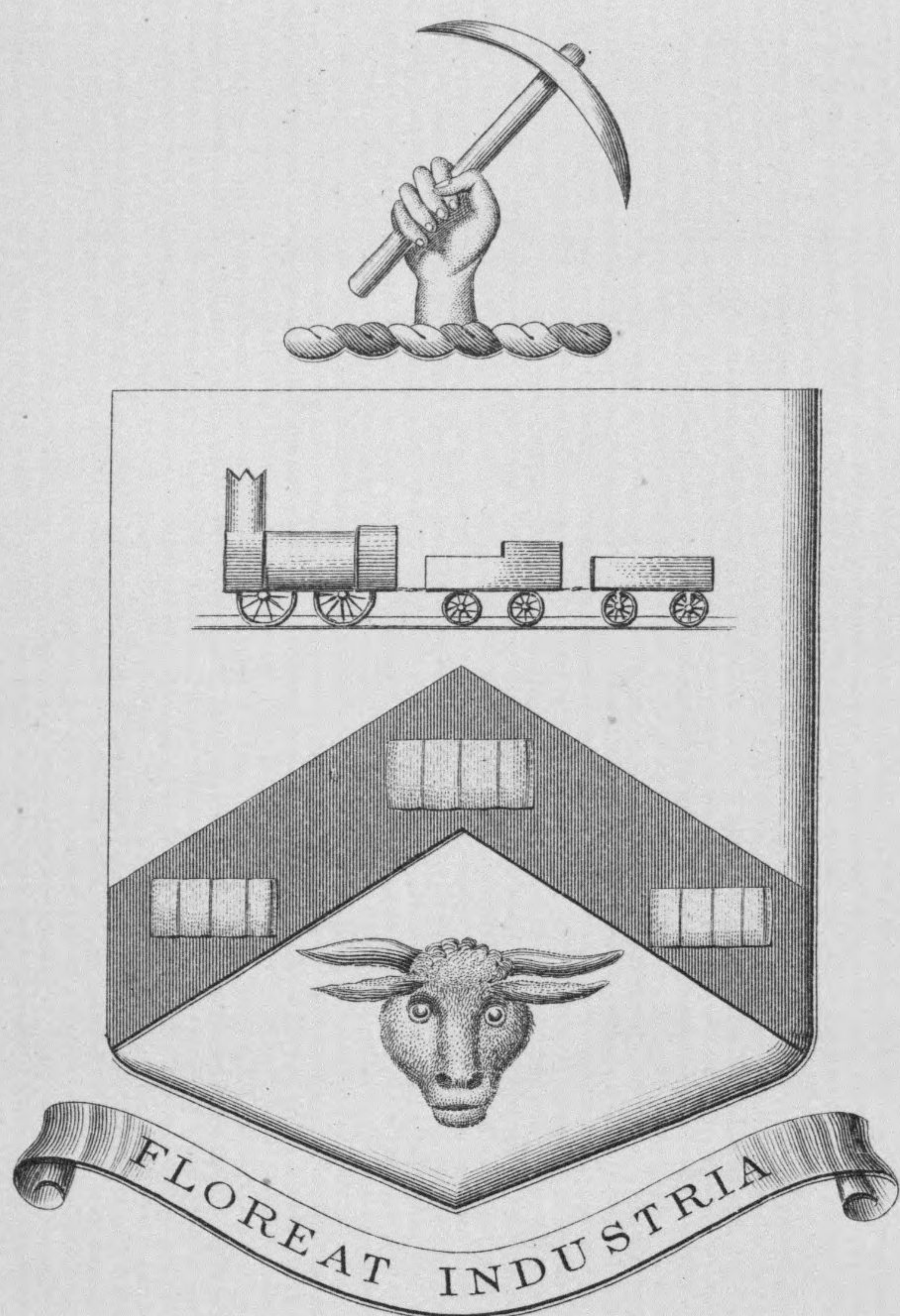
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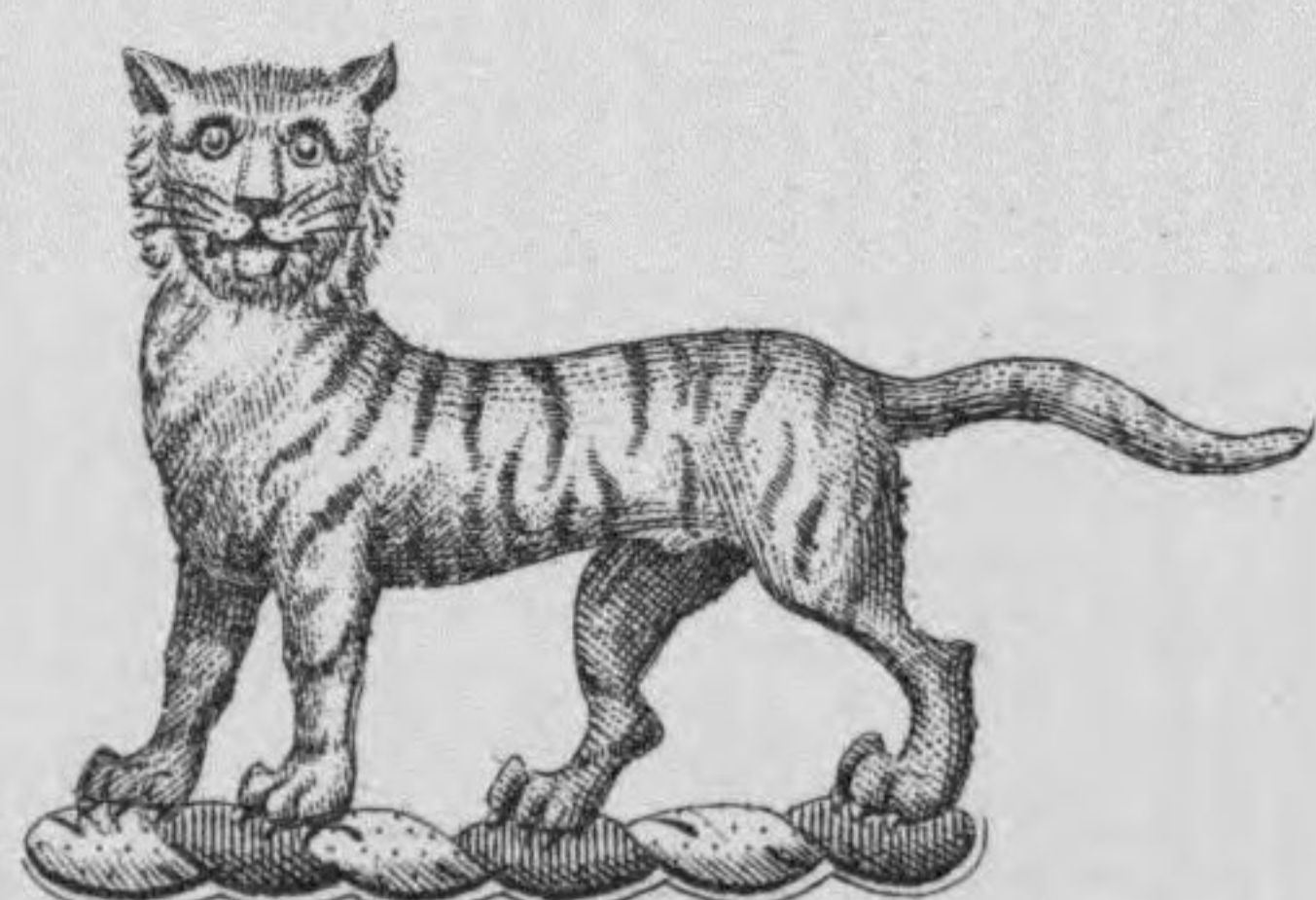
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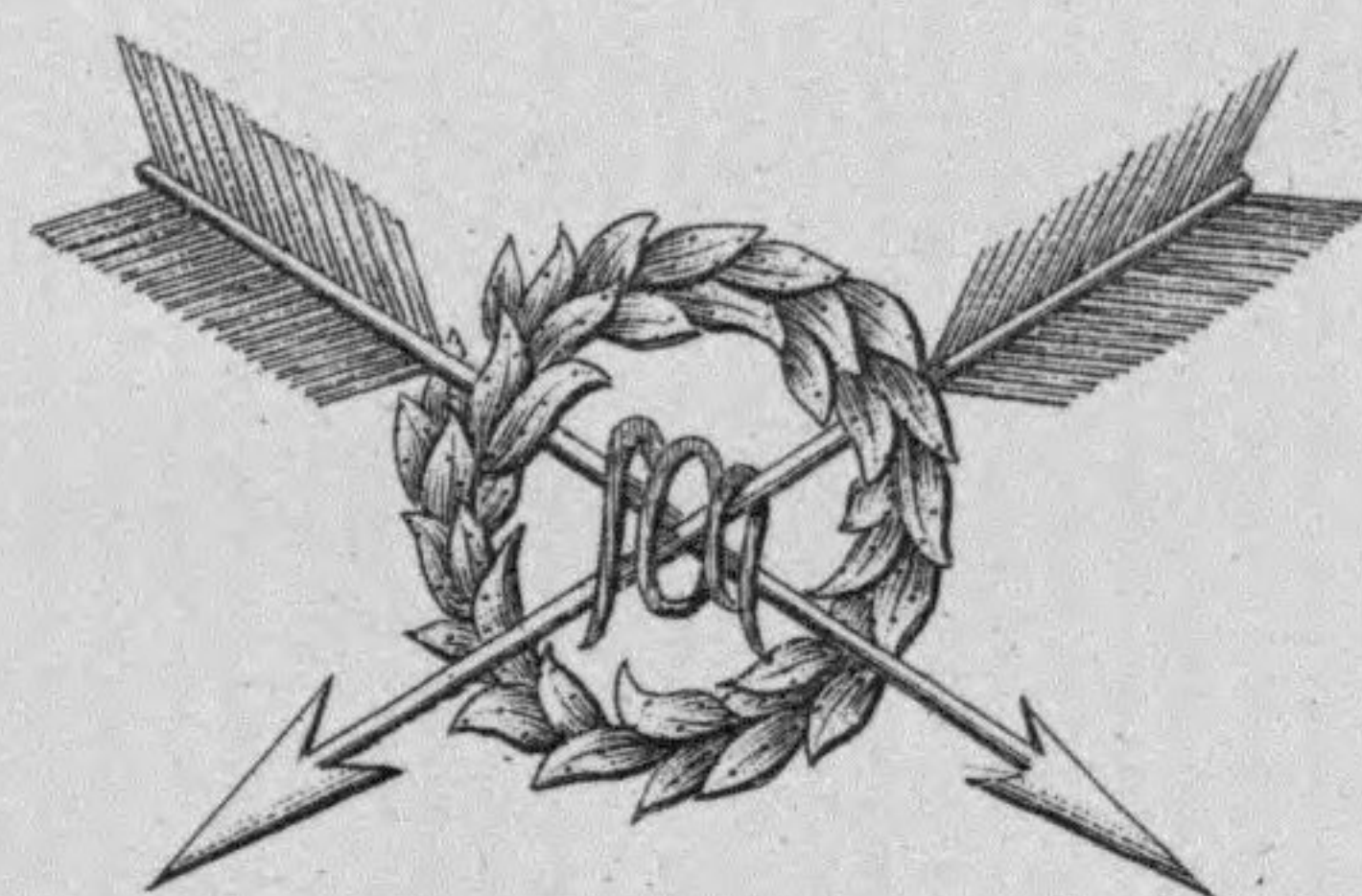
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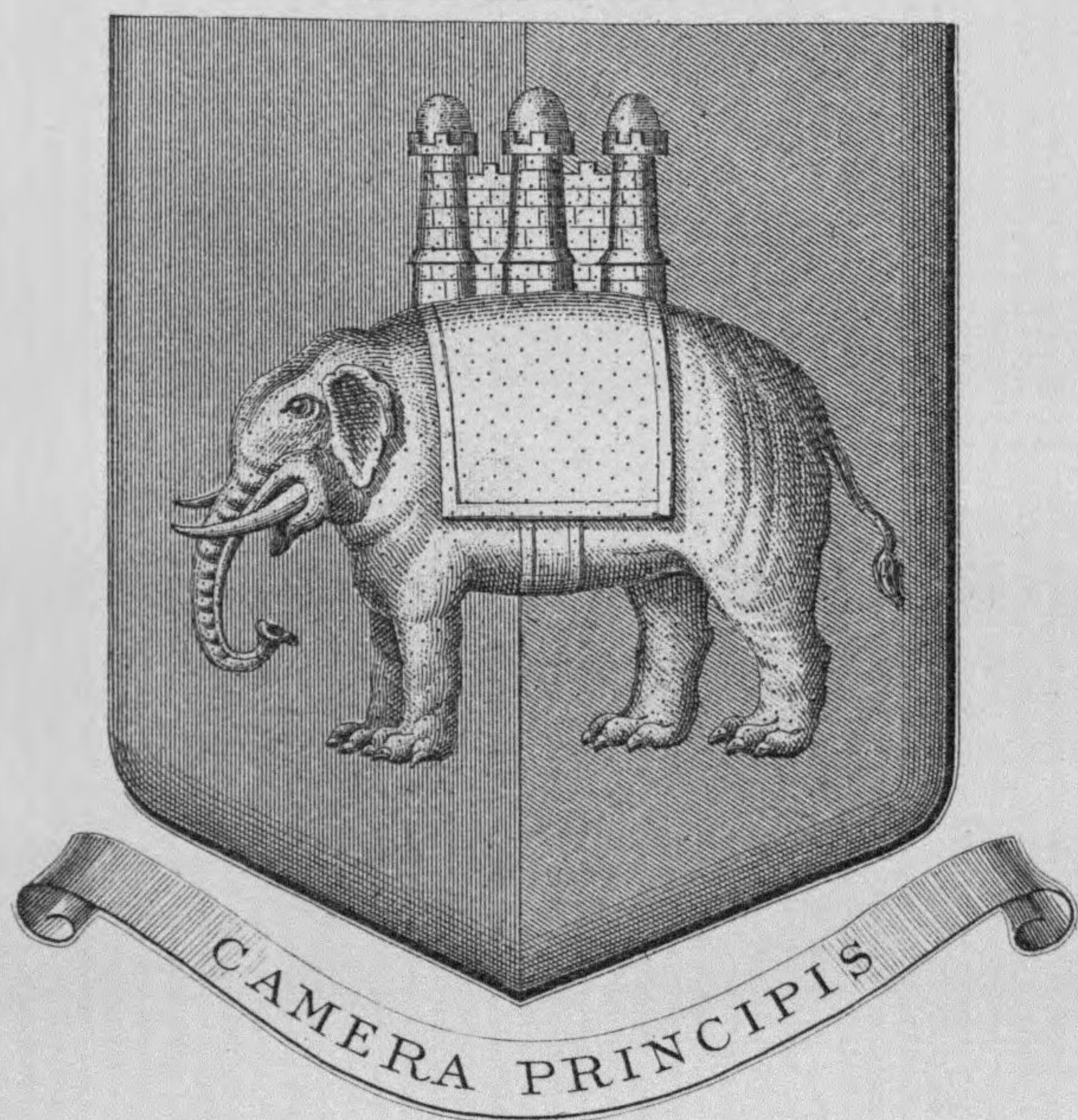
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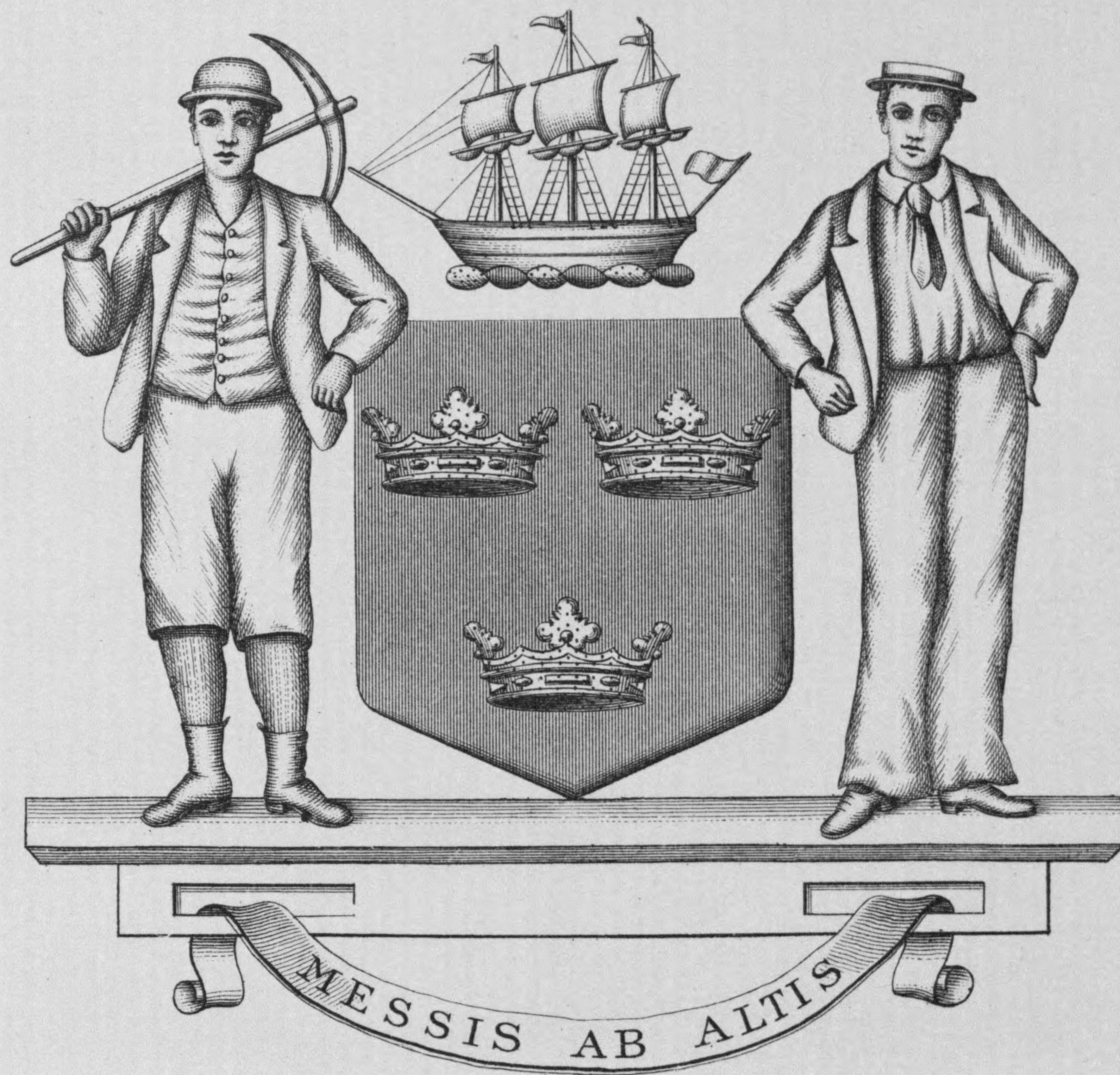


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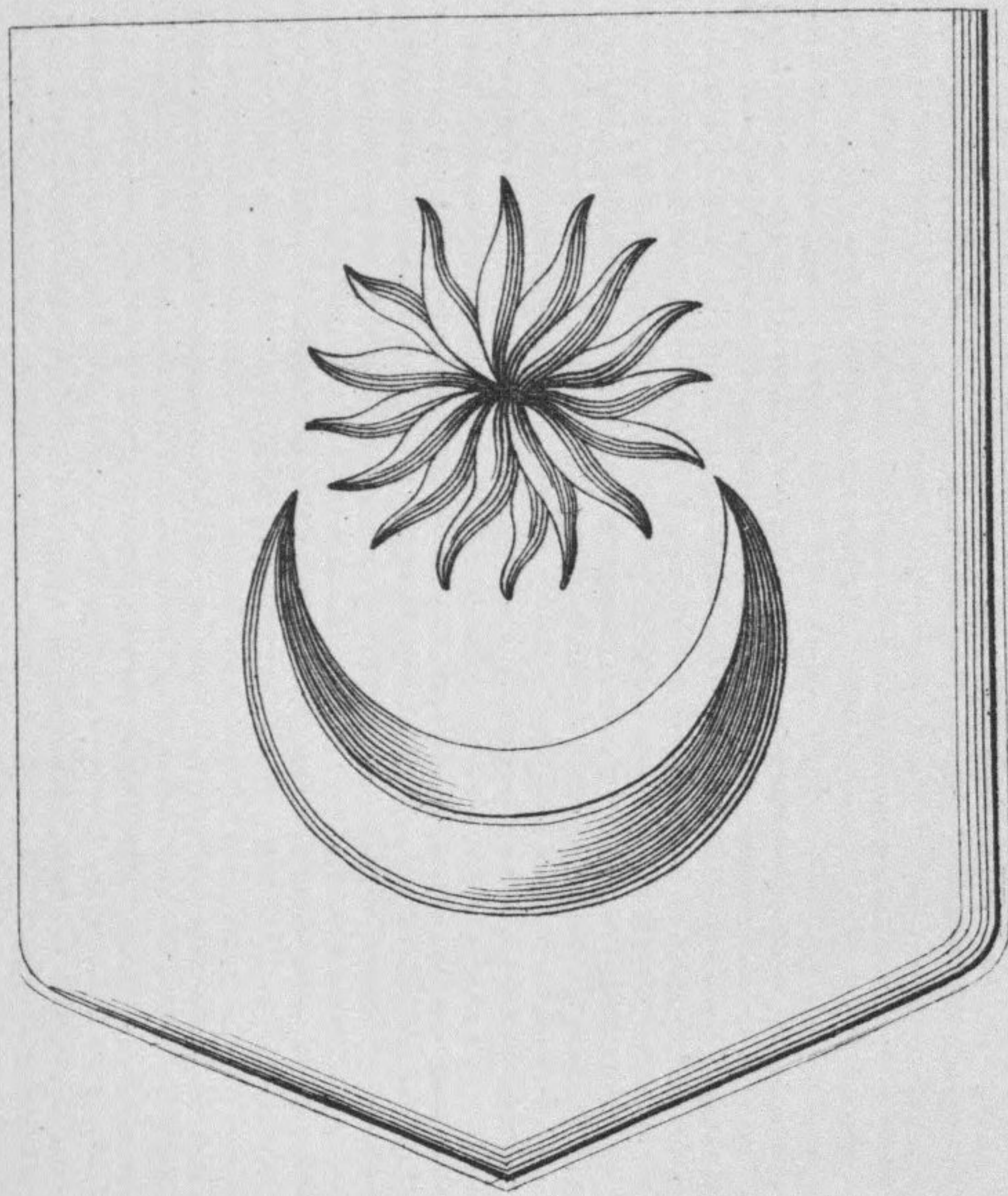




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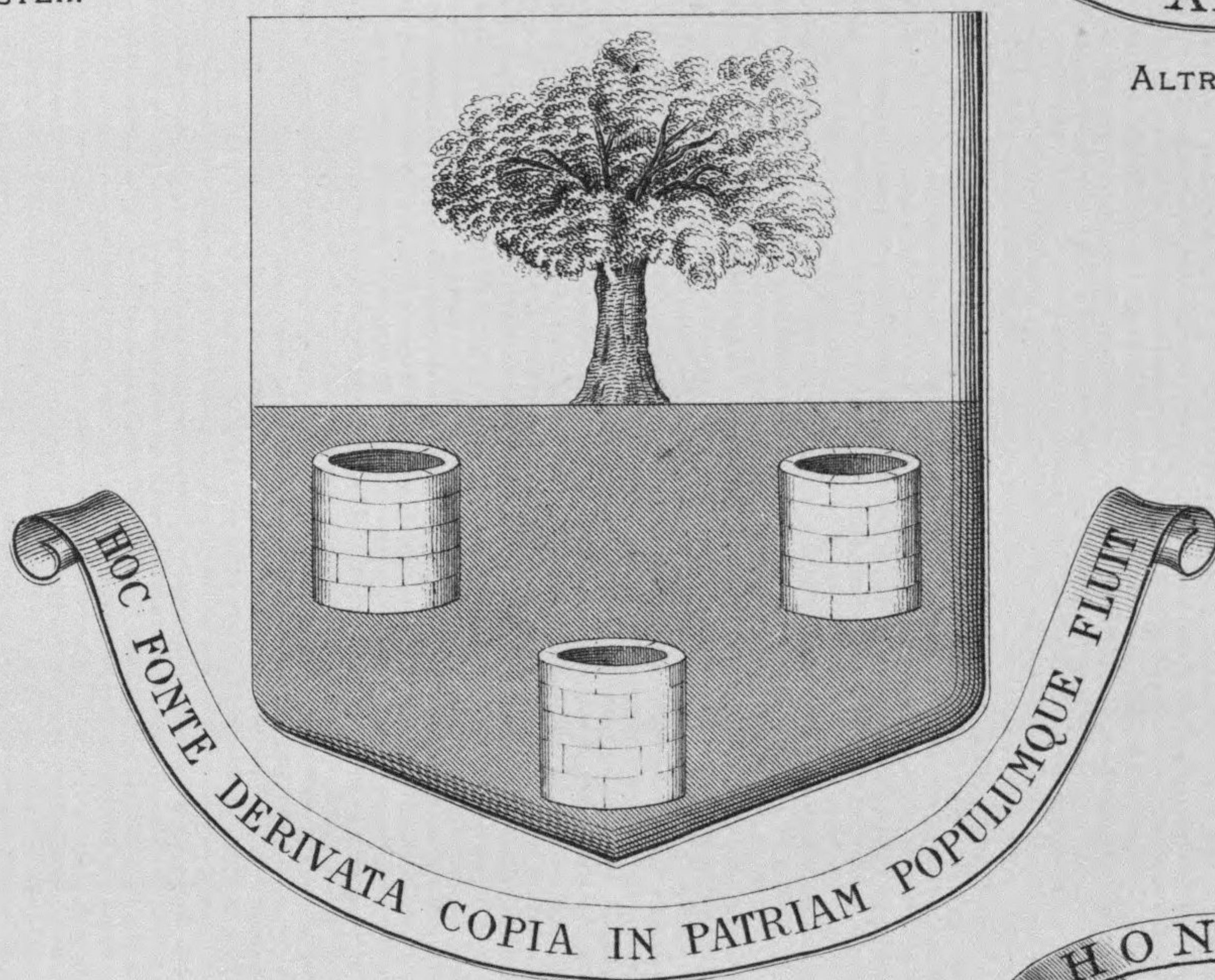
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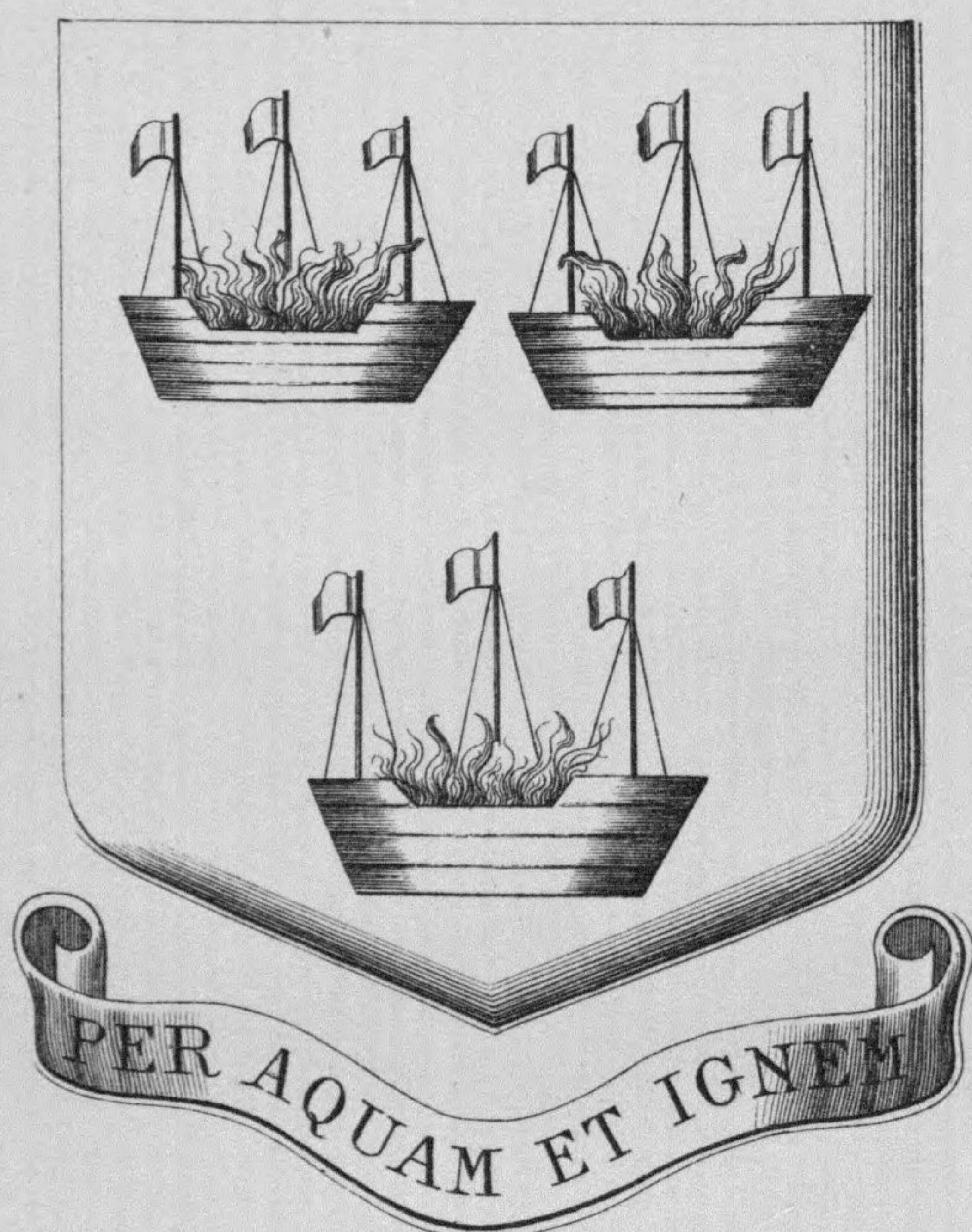
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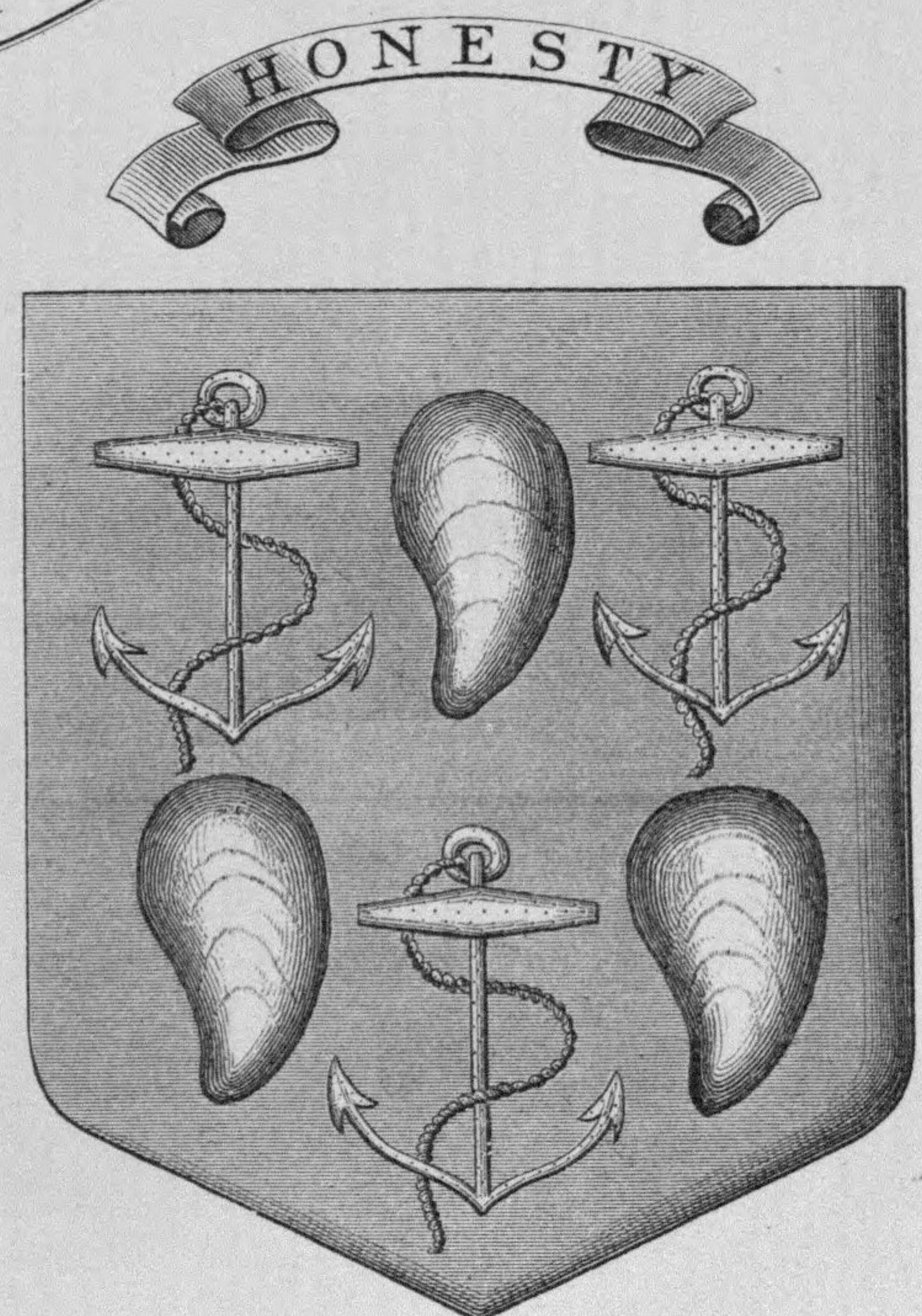
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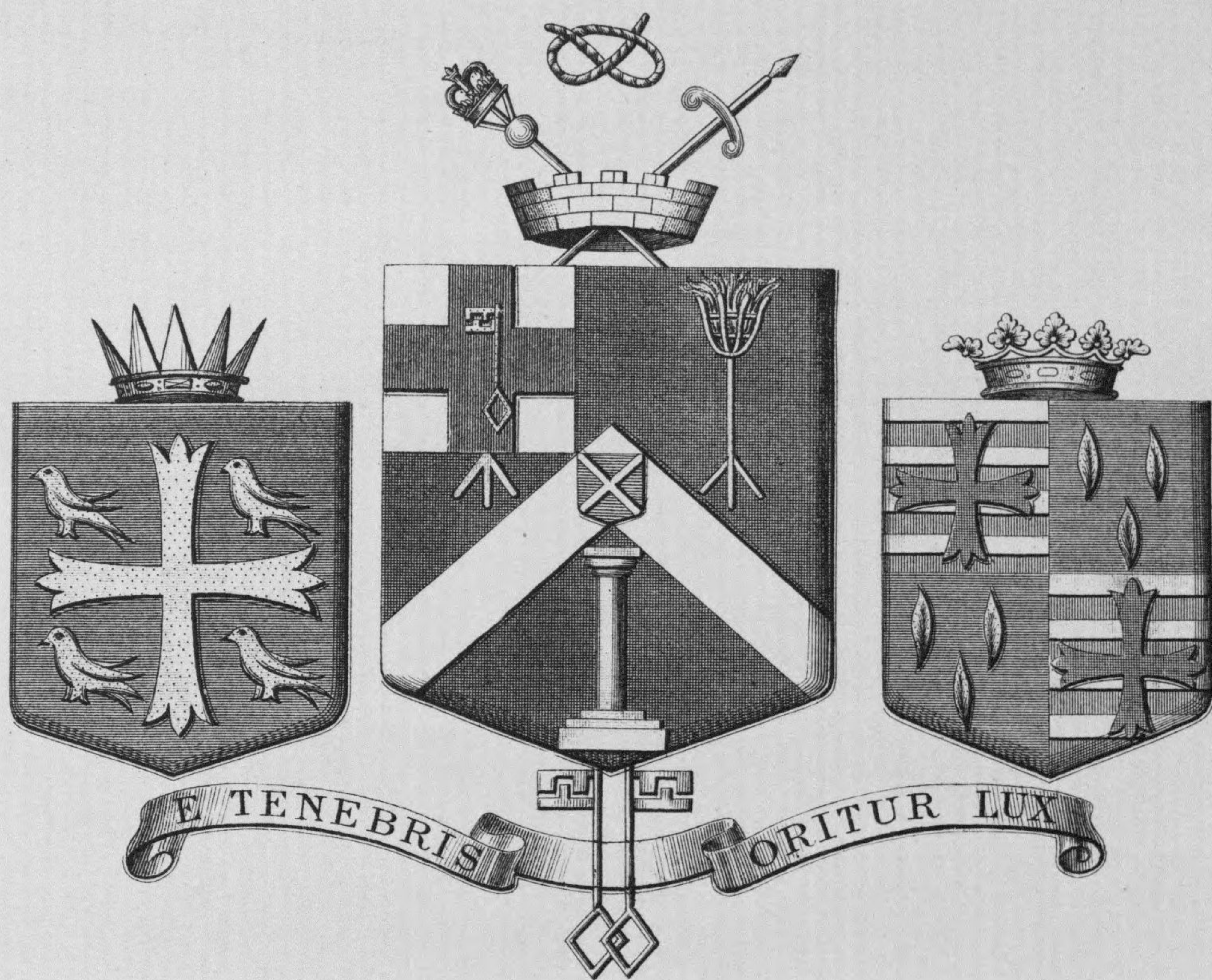
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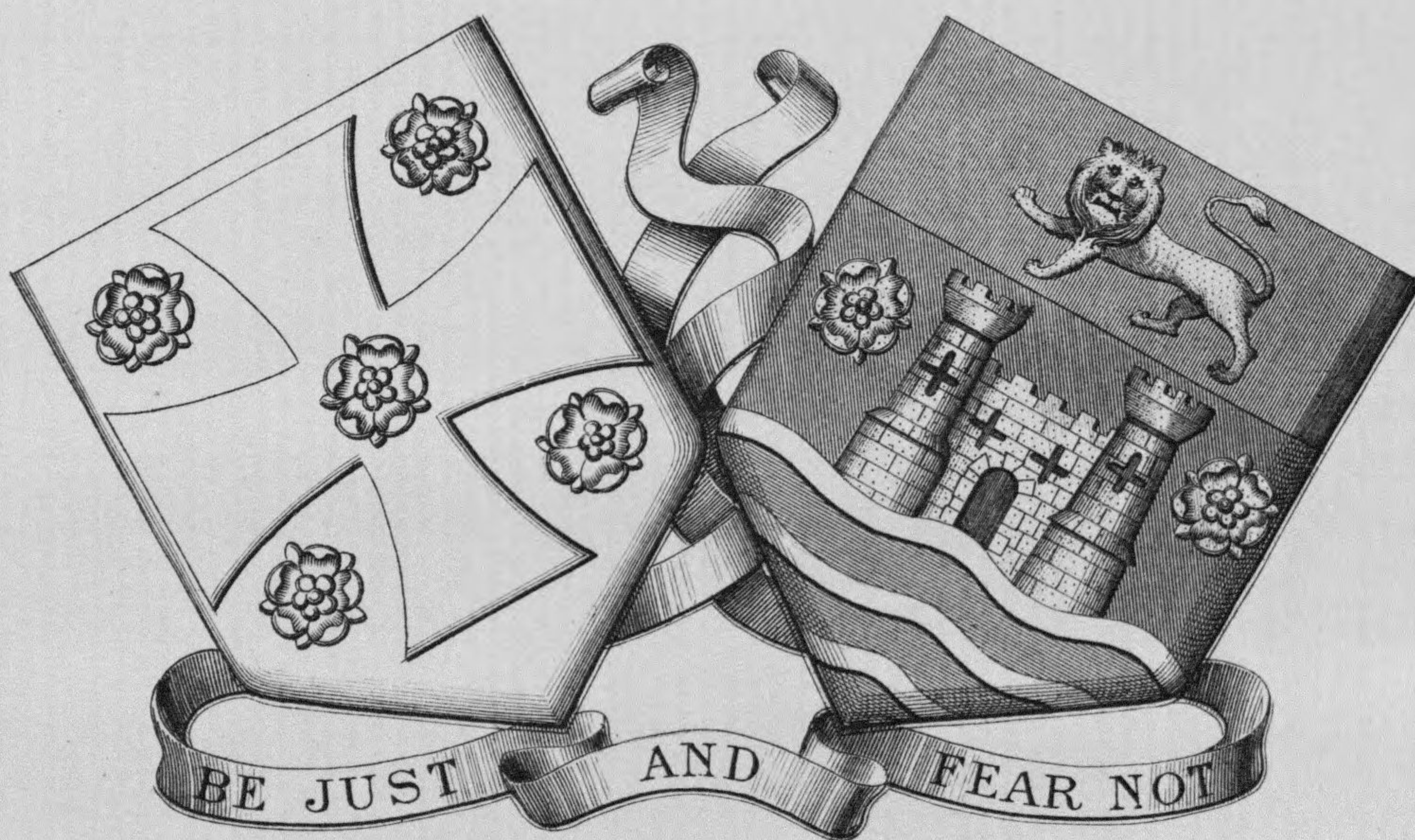
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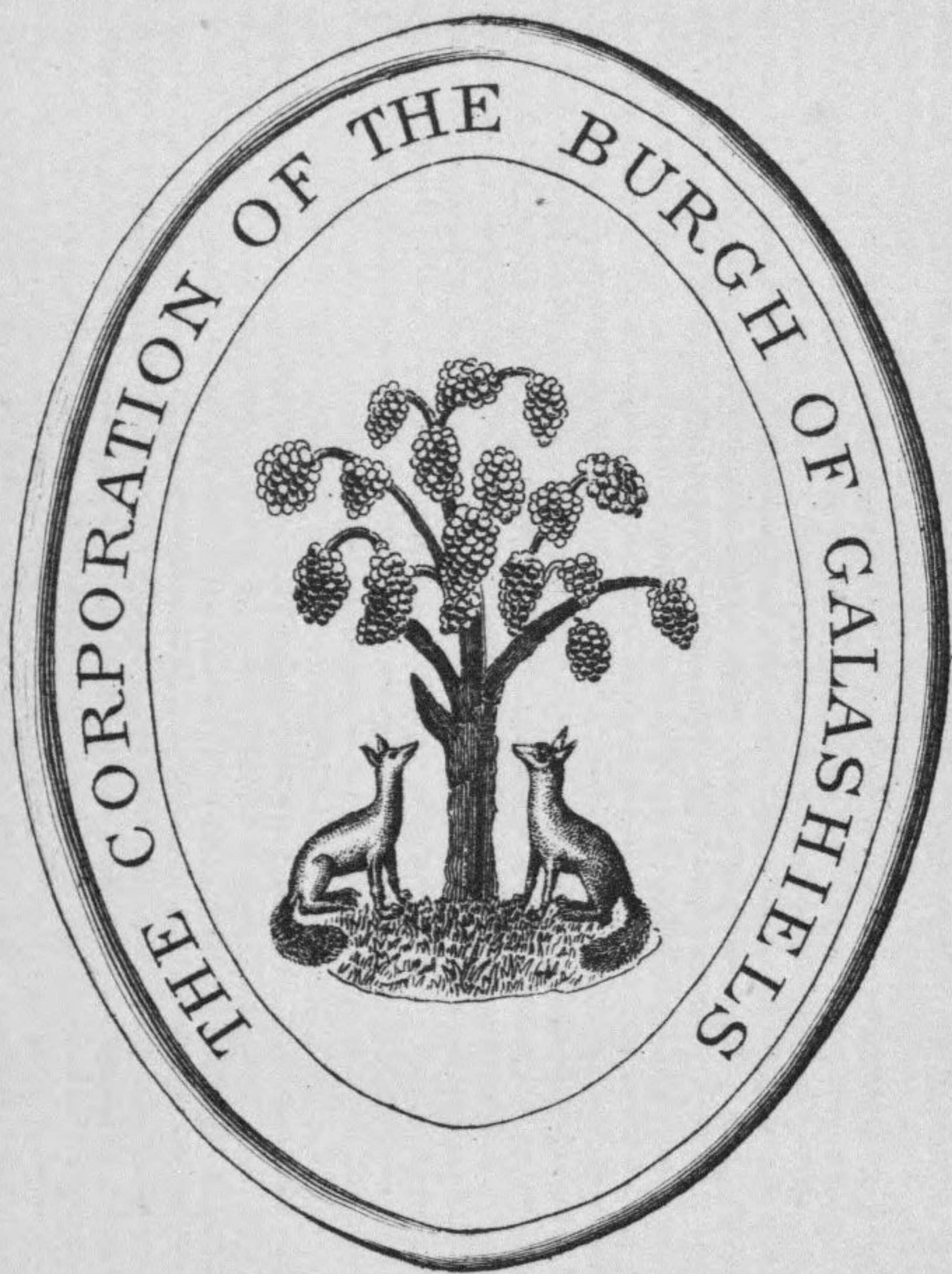
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WOLVERHAMPTON.



CARLISLE.



GALASHIELS.



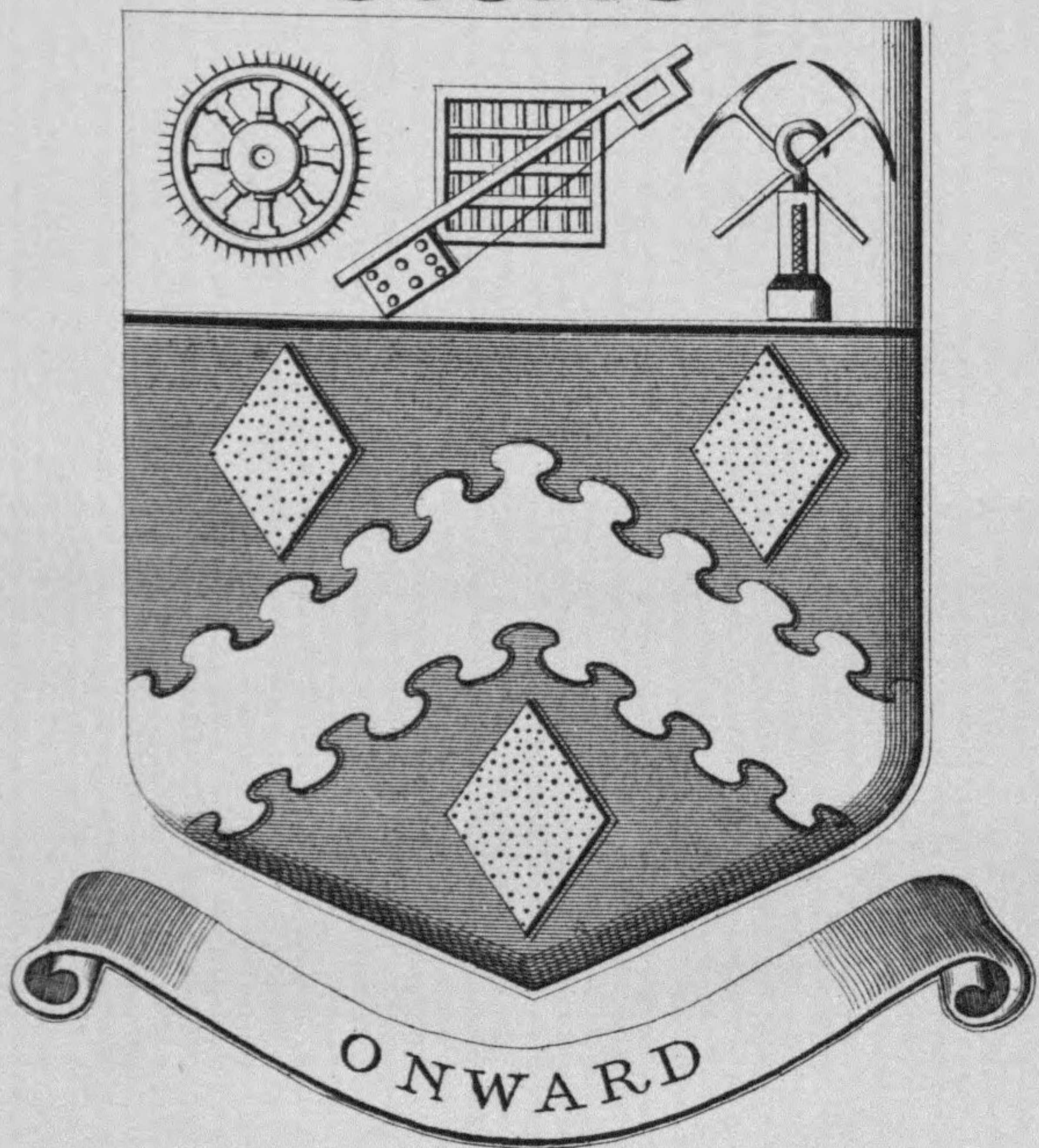
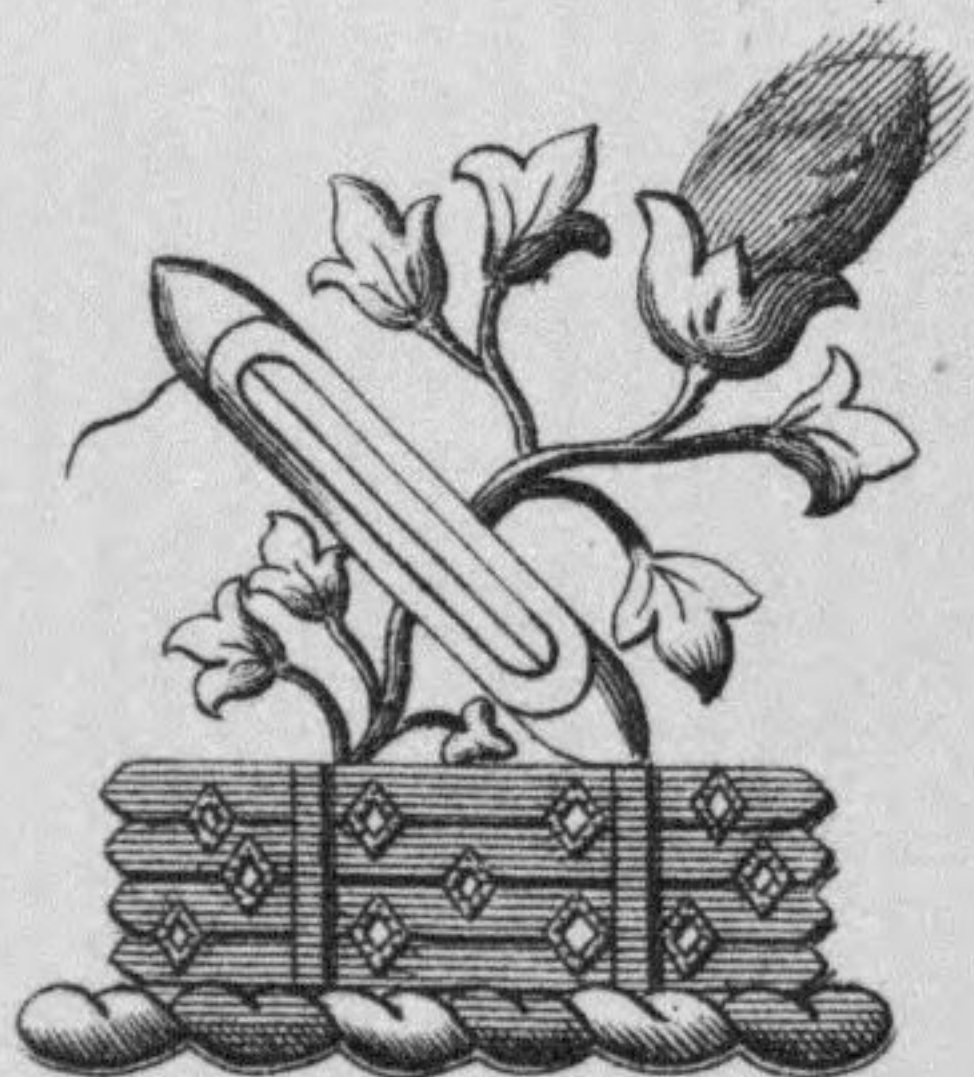
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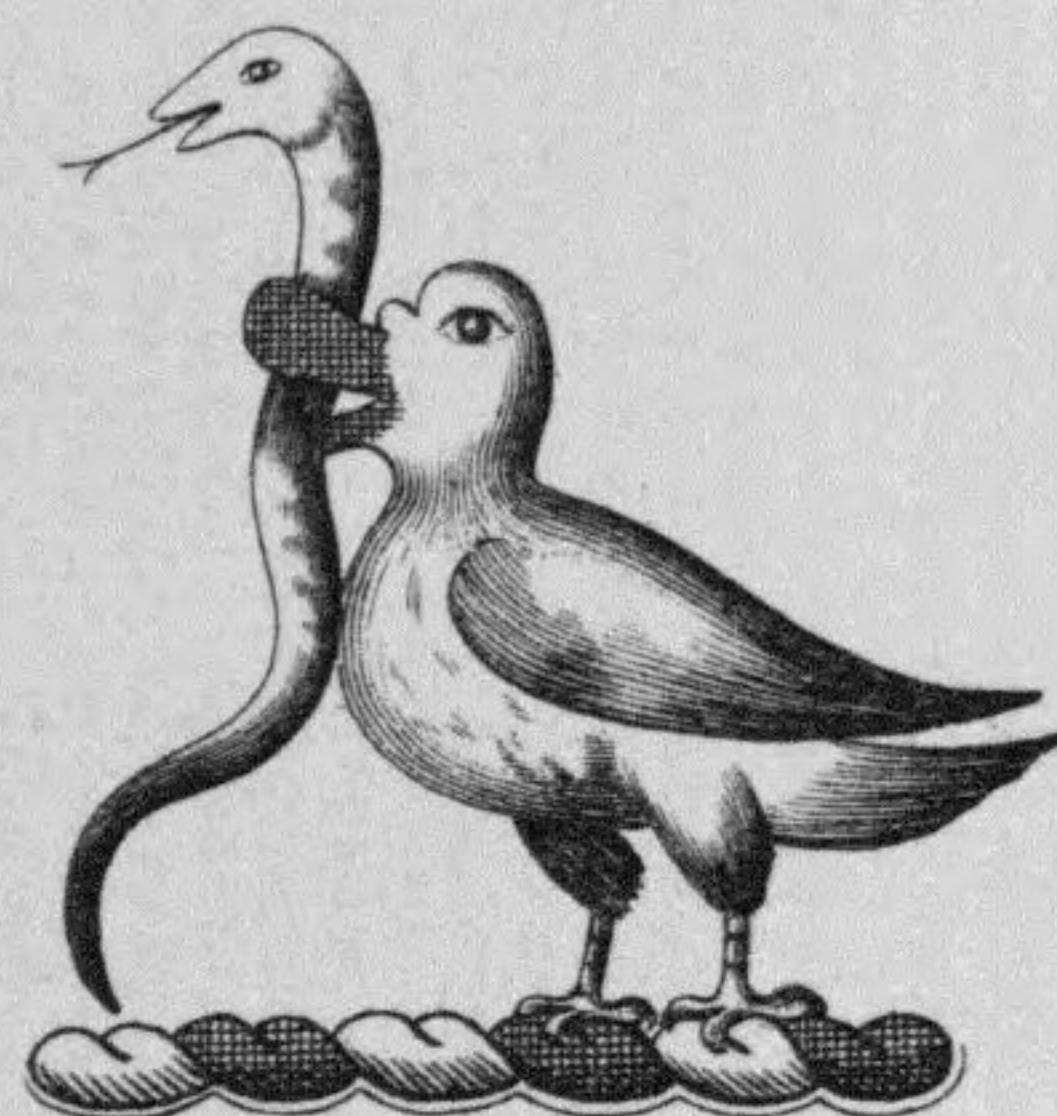
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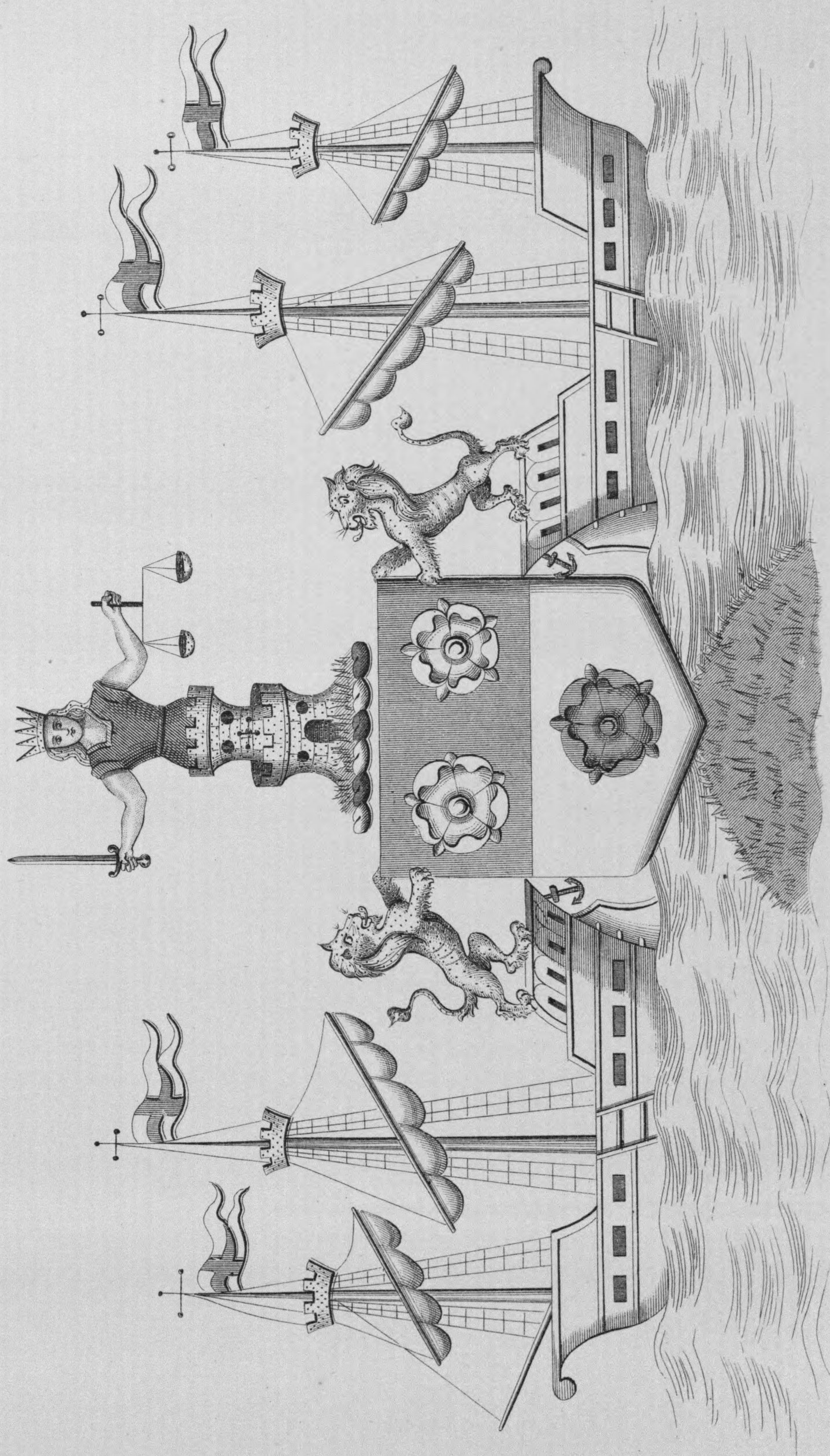
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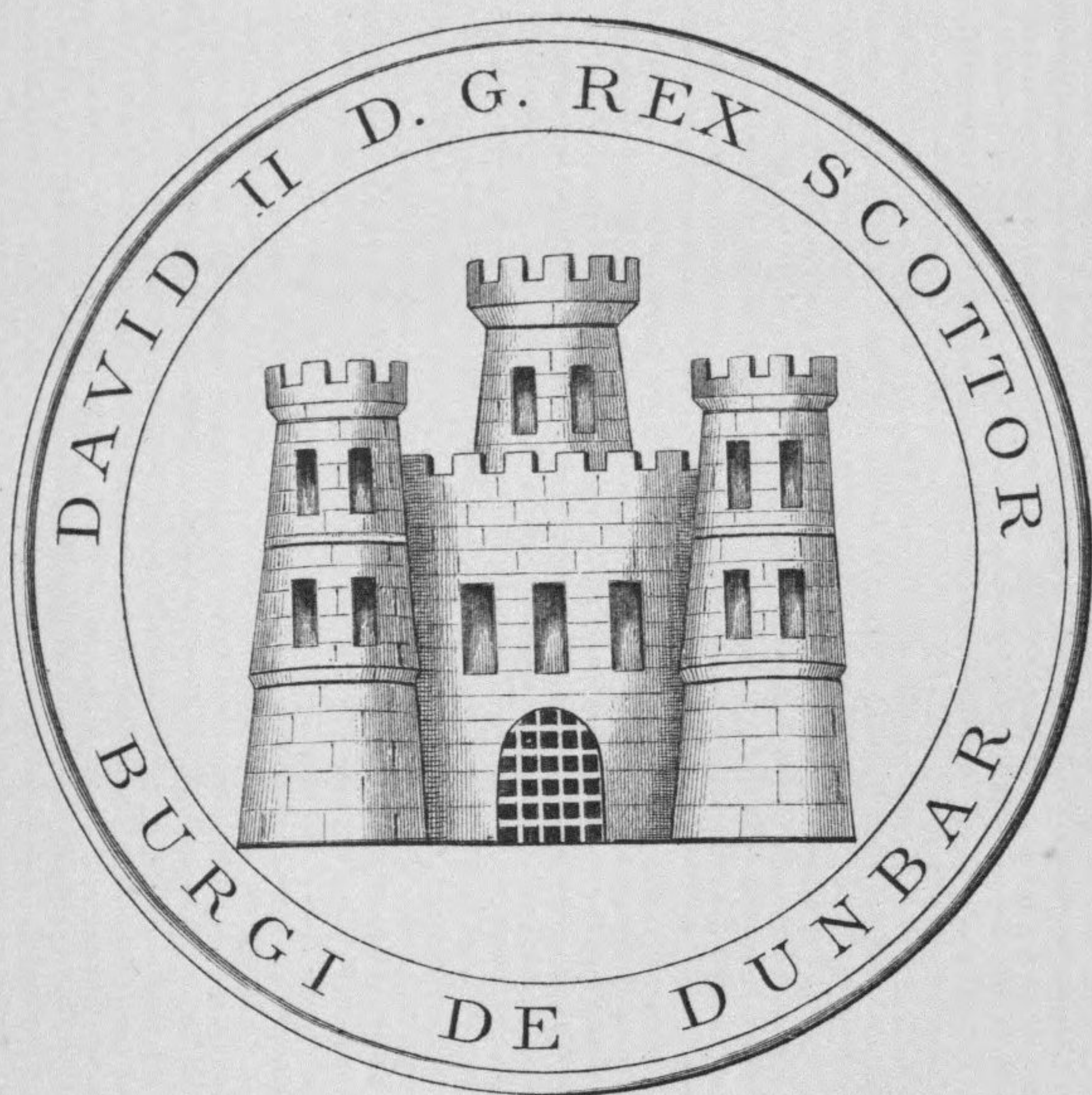
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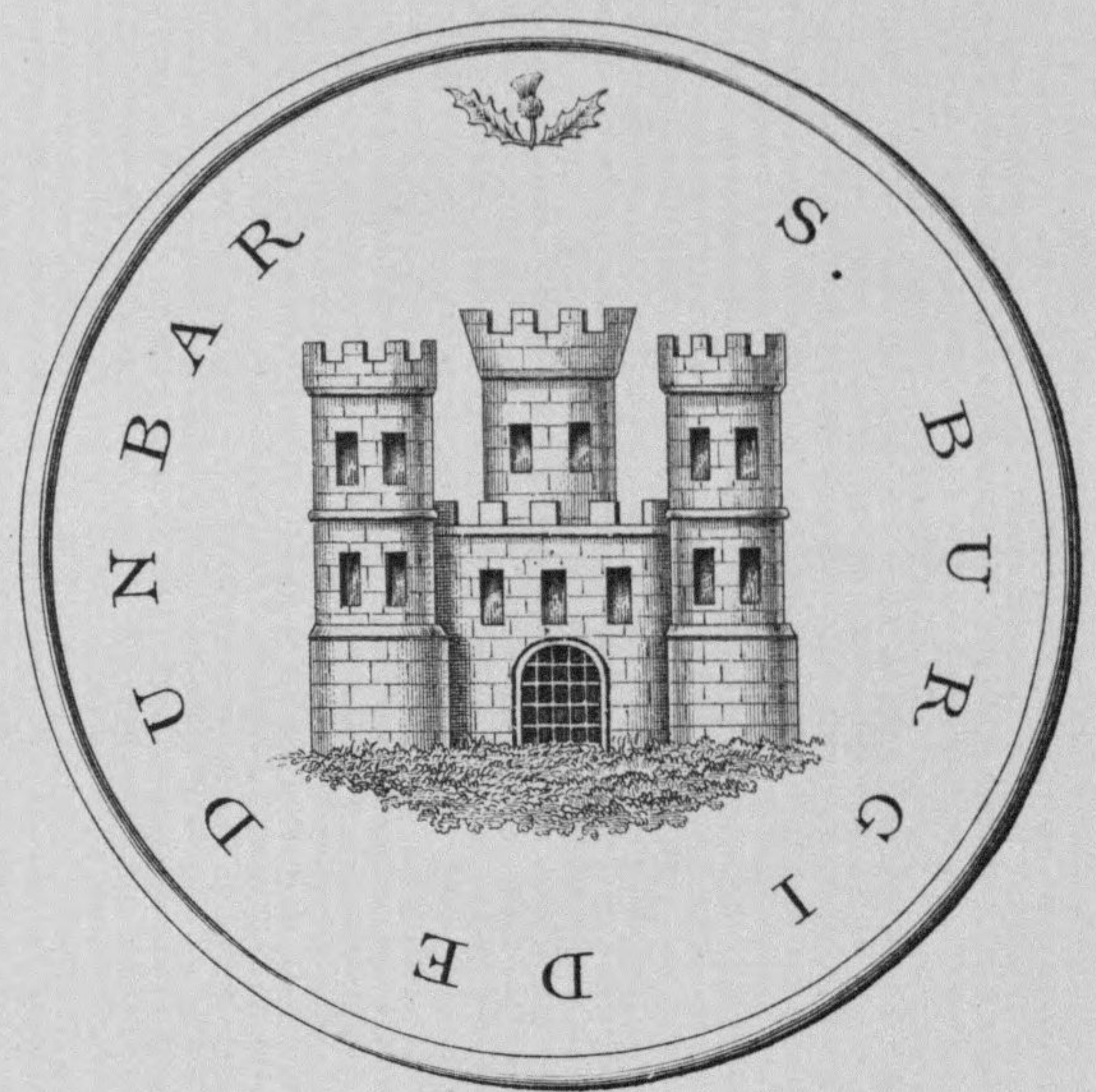
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SOUTHAMPTON.



DUNBAR.



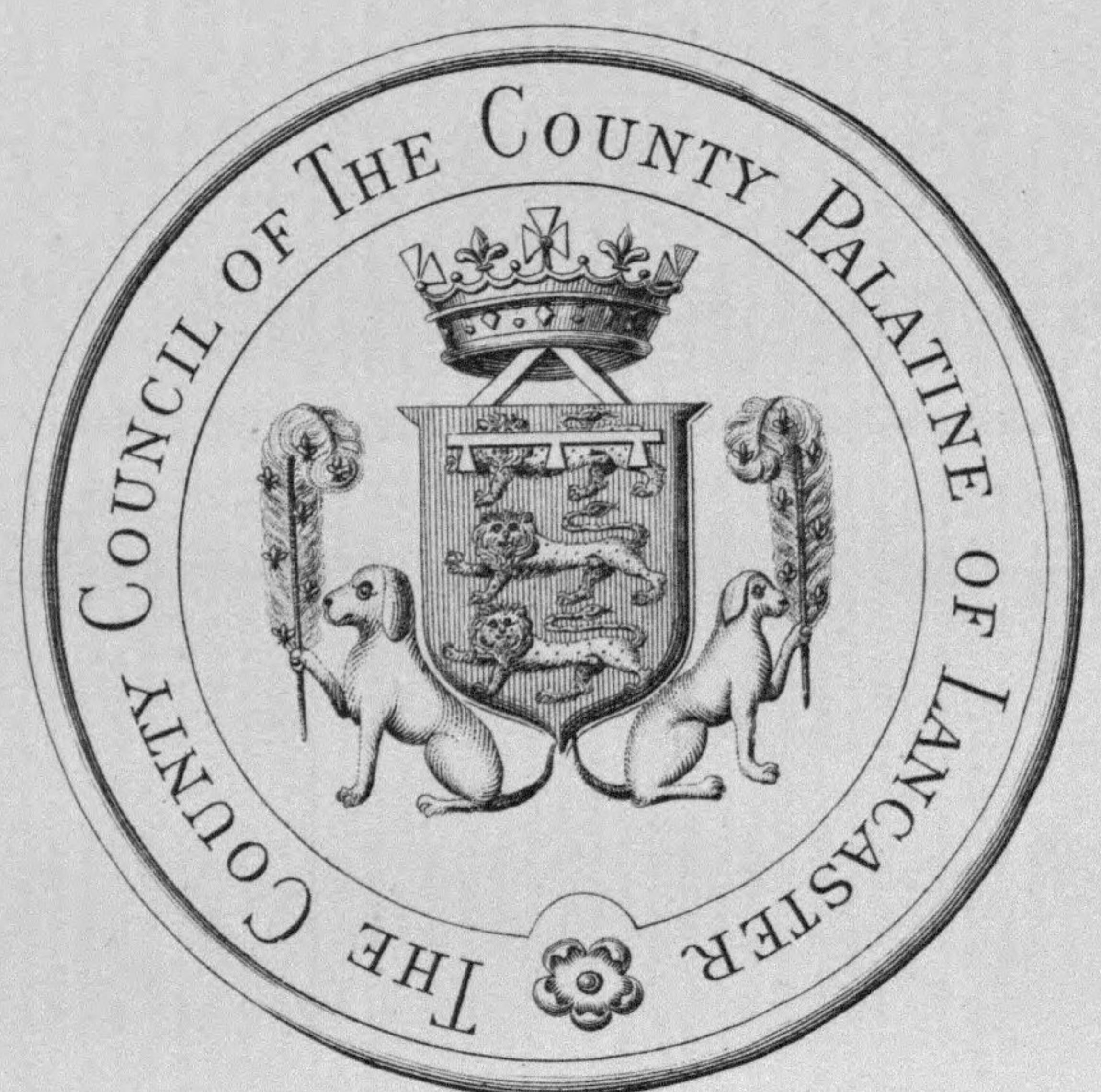
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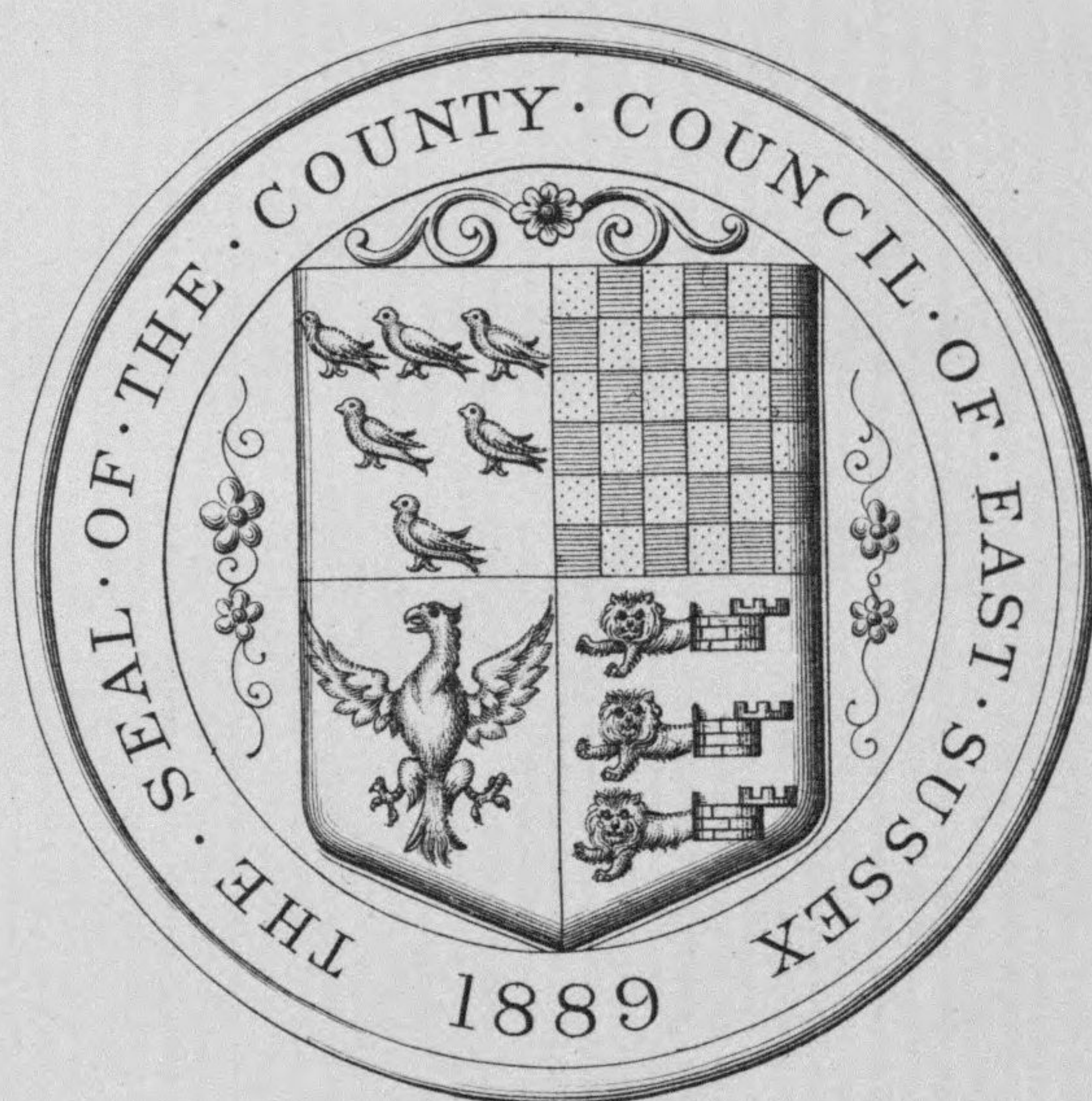
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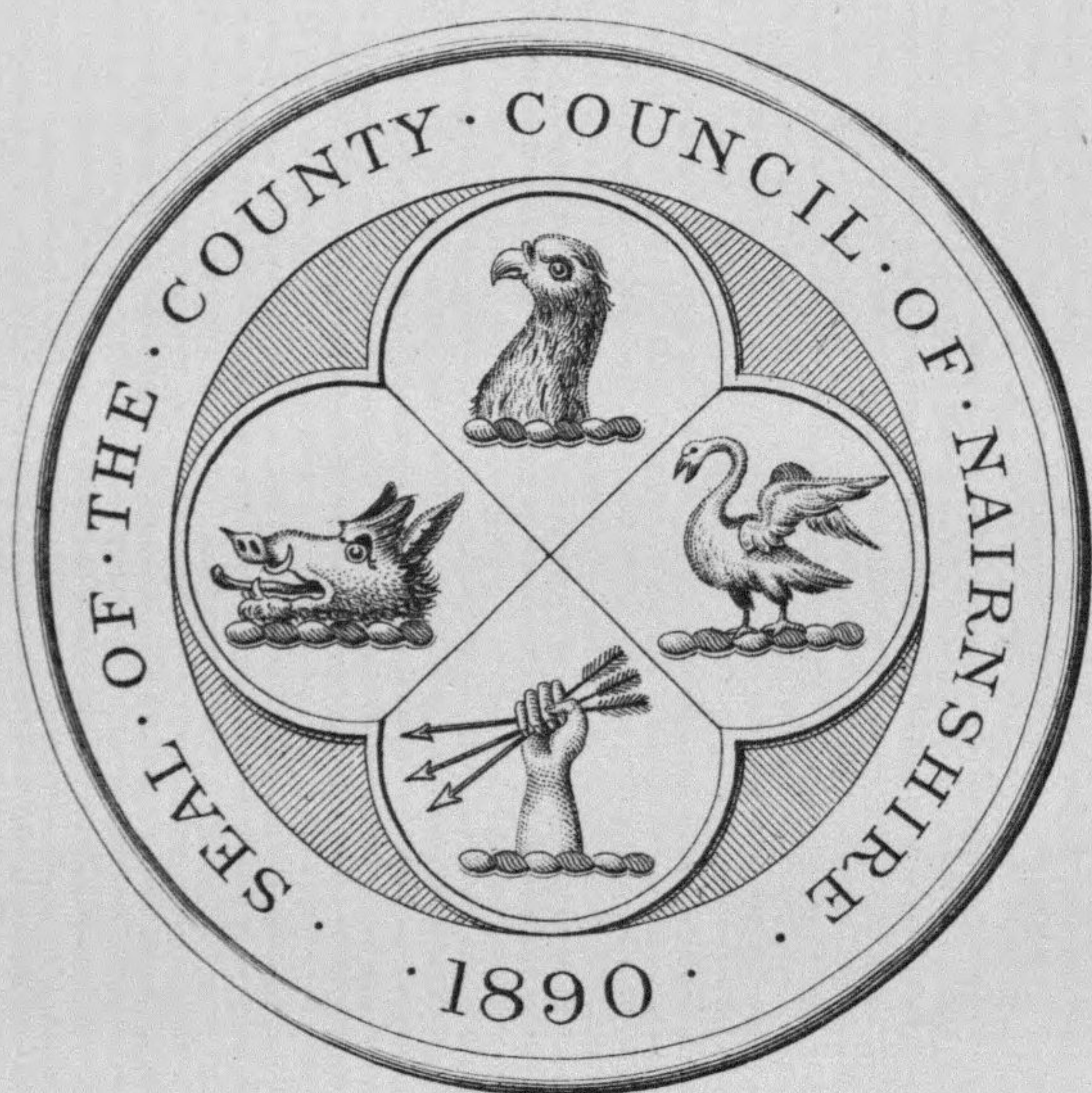
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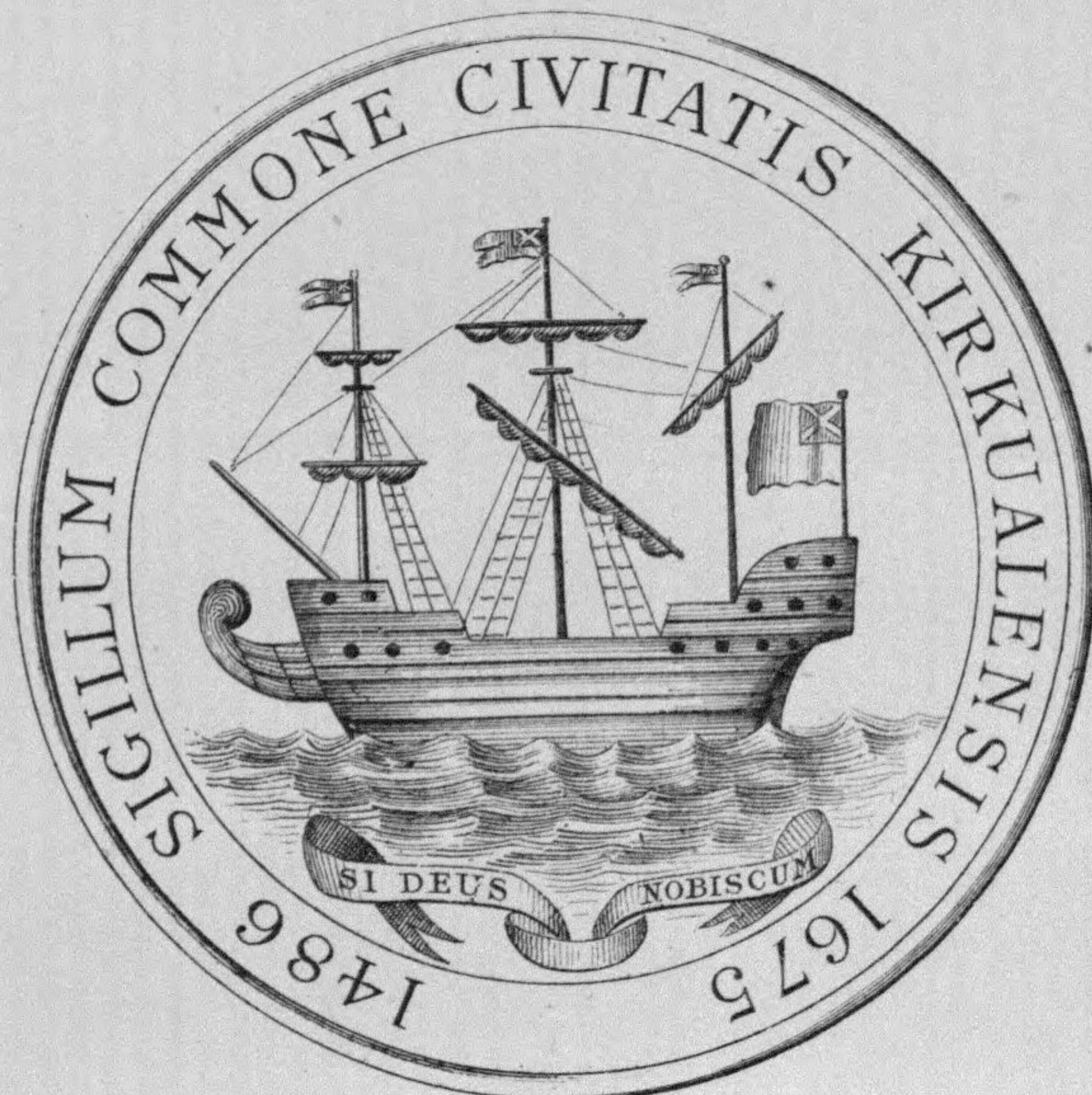
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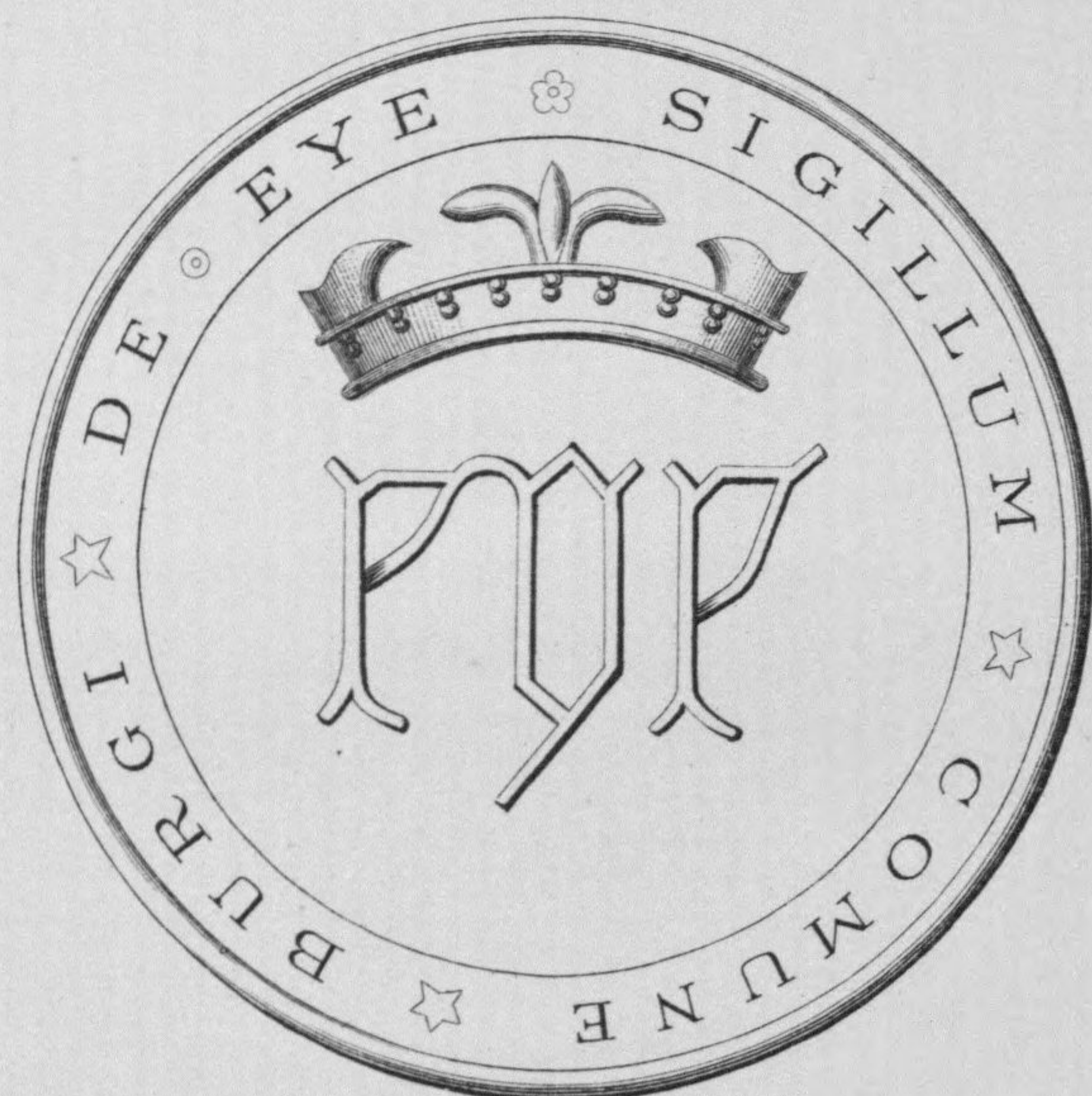
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NAIRNSHIRE.



KIRKWALL.



EYE.



ST IVES, HUNTS.



HADDINGTON.



QUEENSBOROUGH.



TOTNES.



TAUNTON.



DAVENTRY.



NAIRN.



DARTMOUTH.



SCARBOROUGH.



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NEWRY.



PENRHYN.



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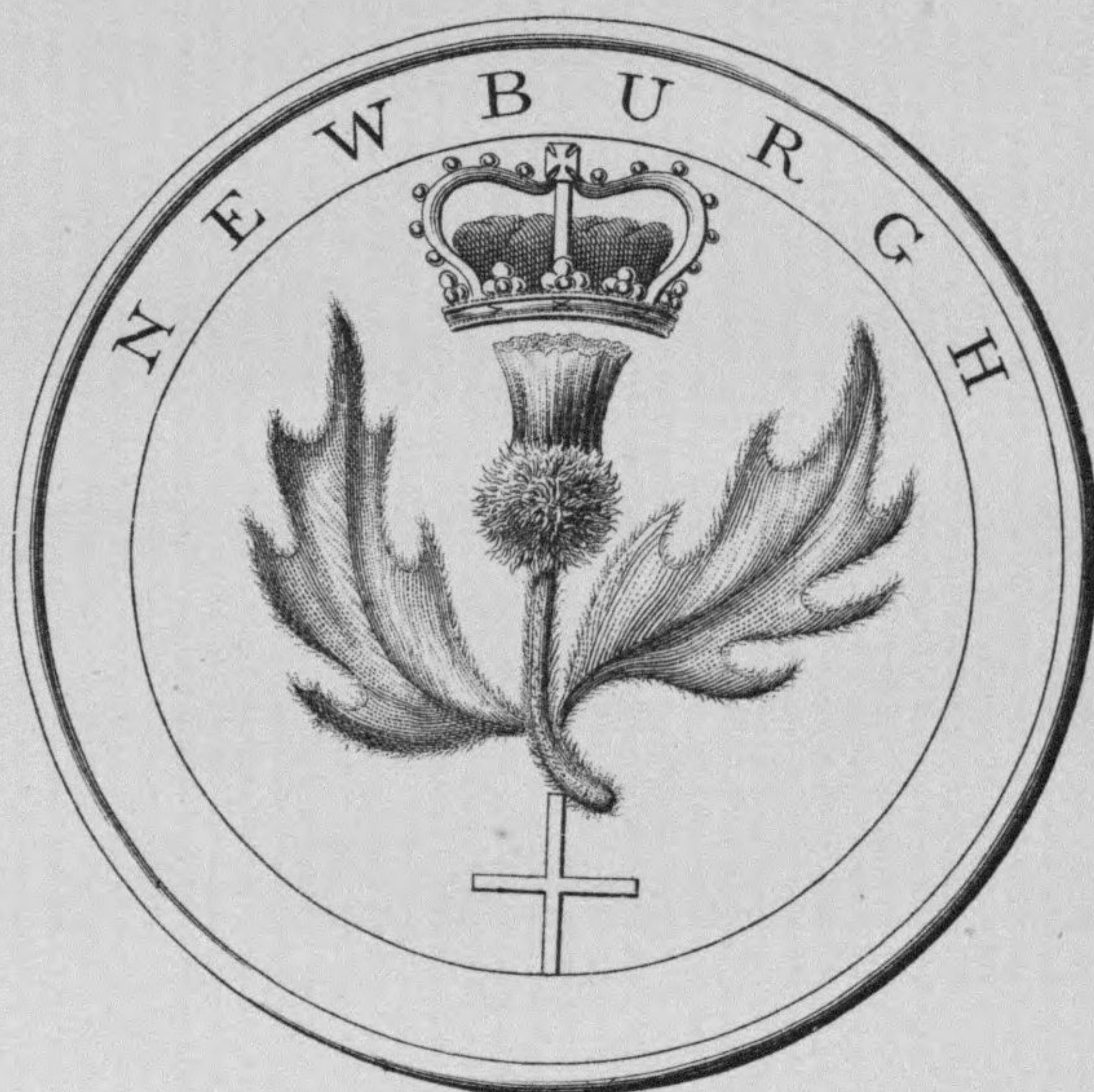
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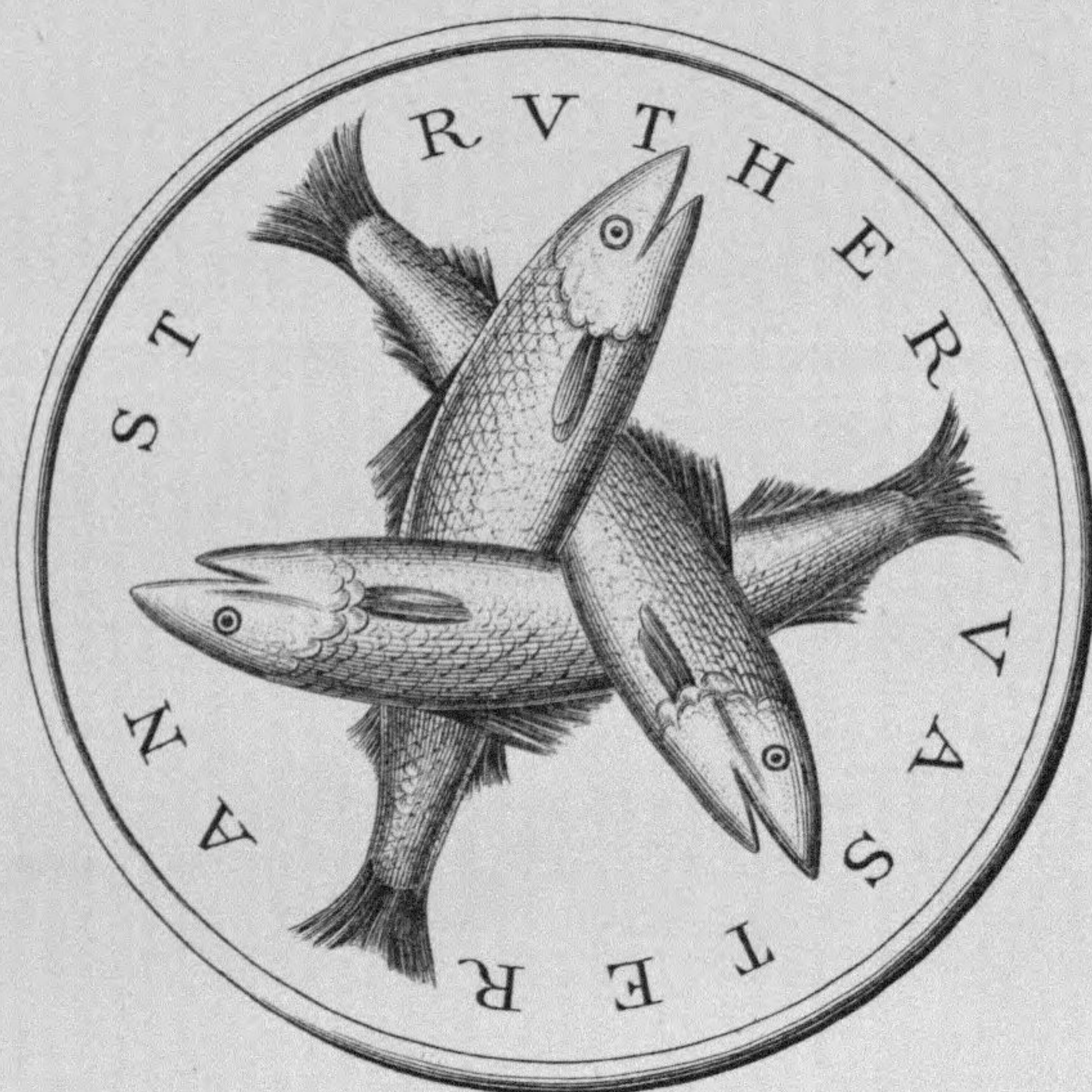
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NEWBURGH.



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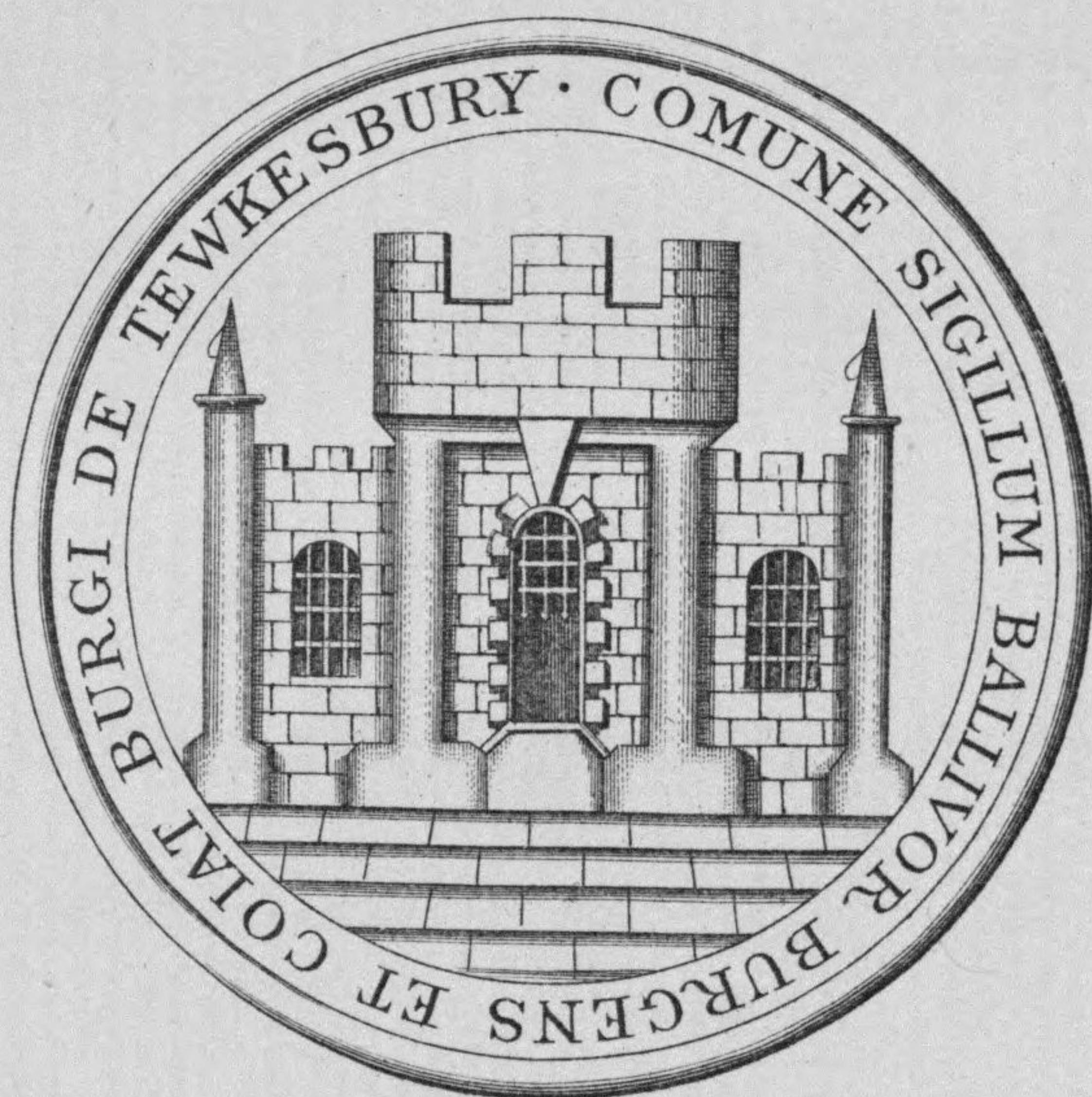
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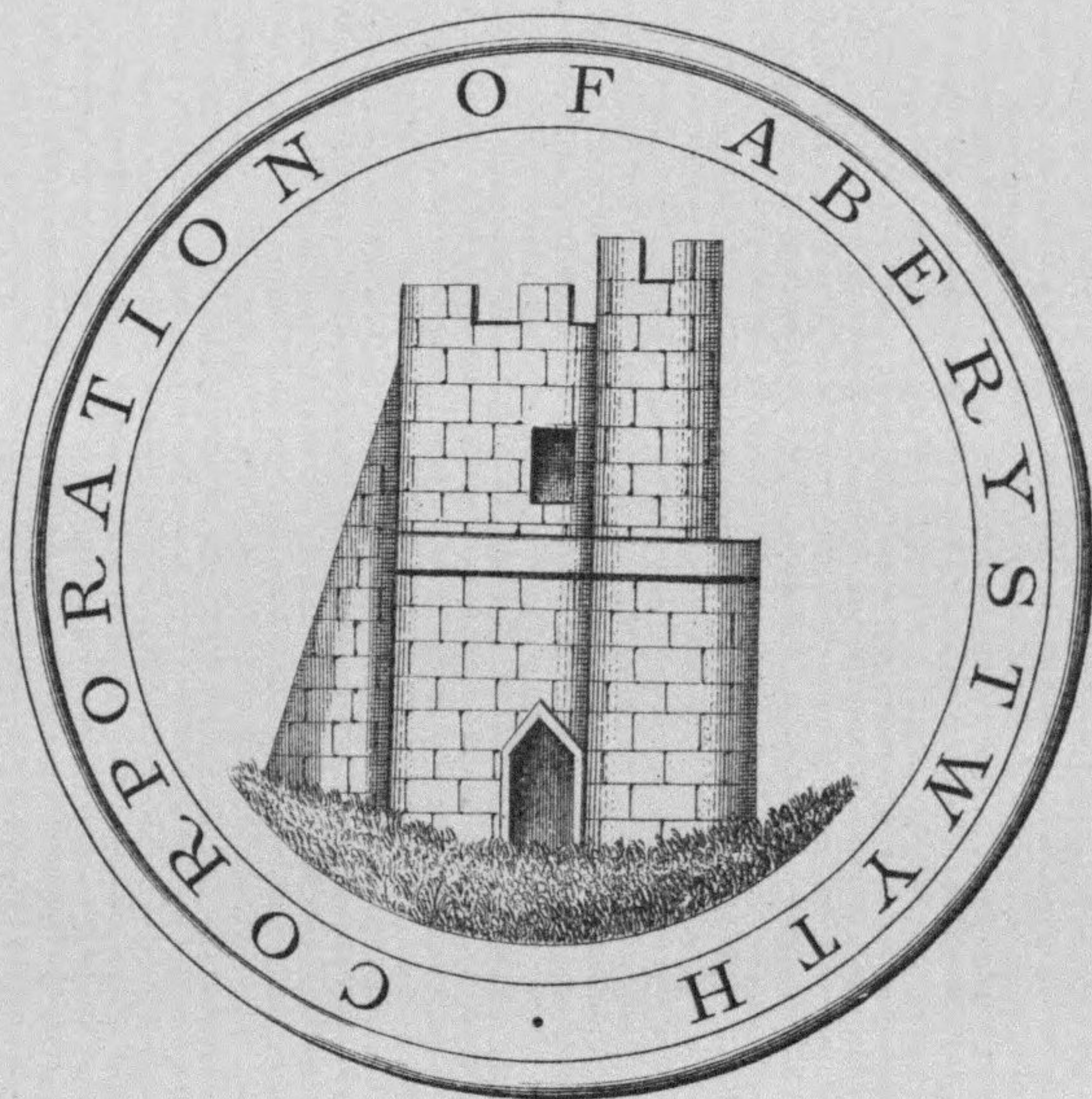
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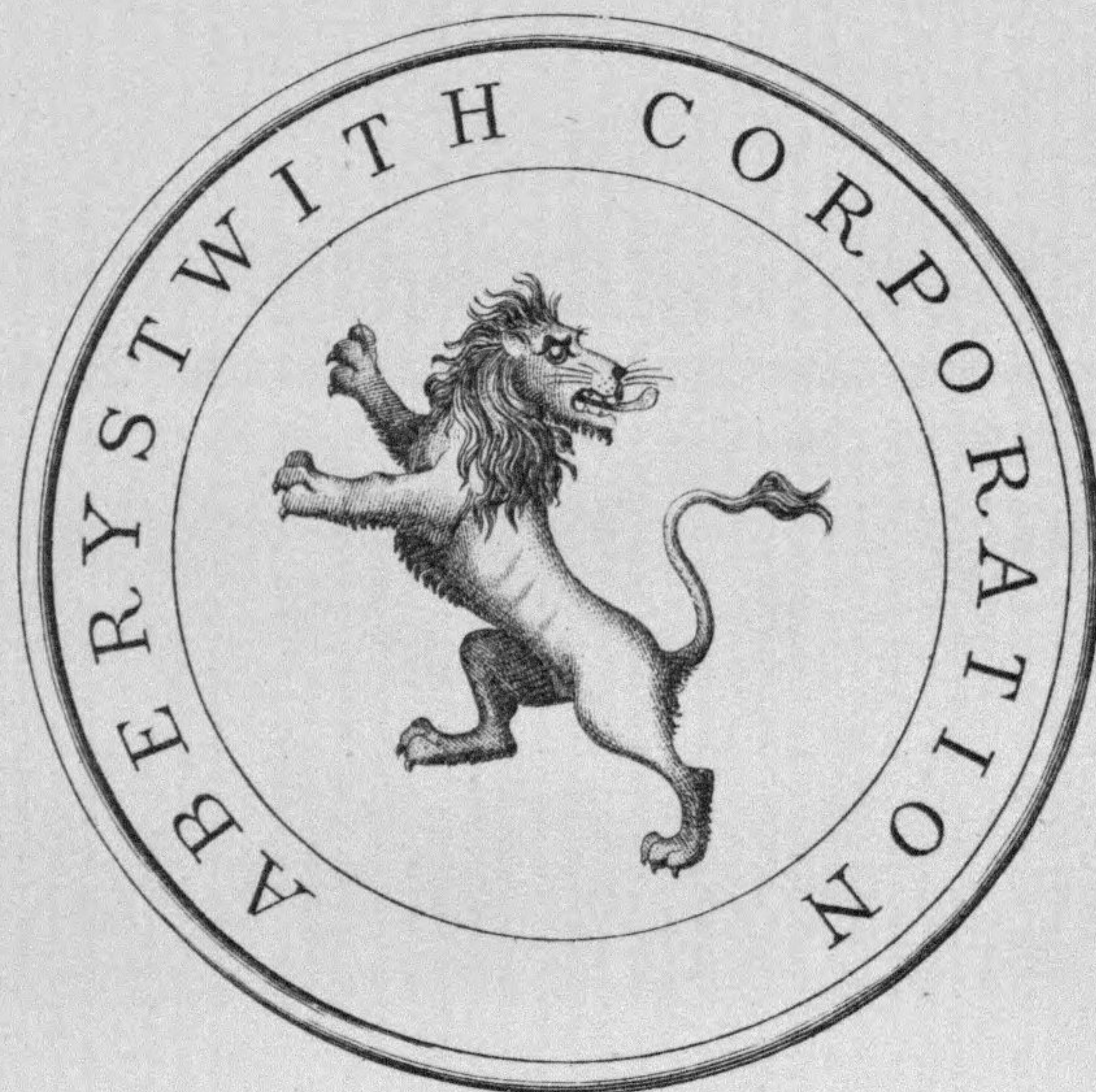
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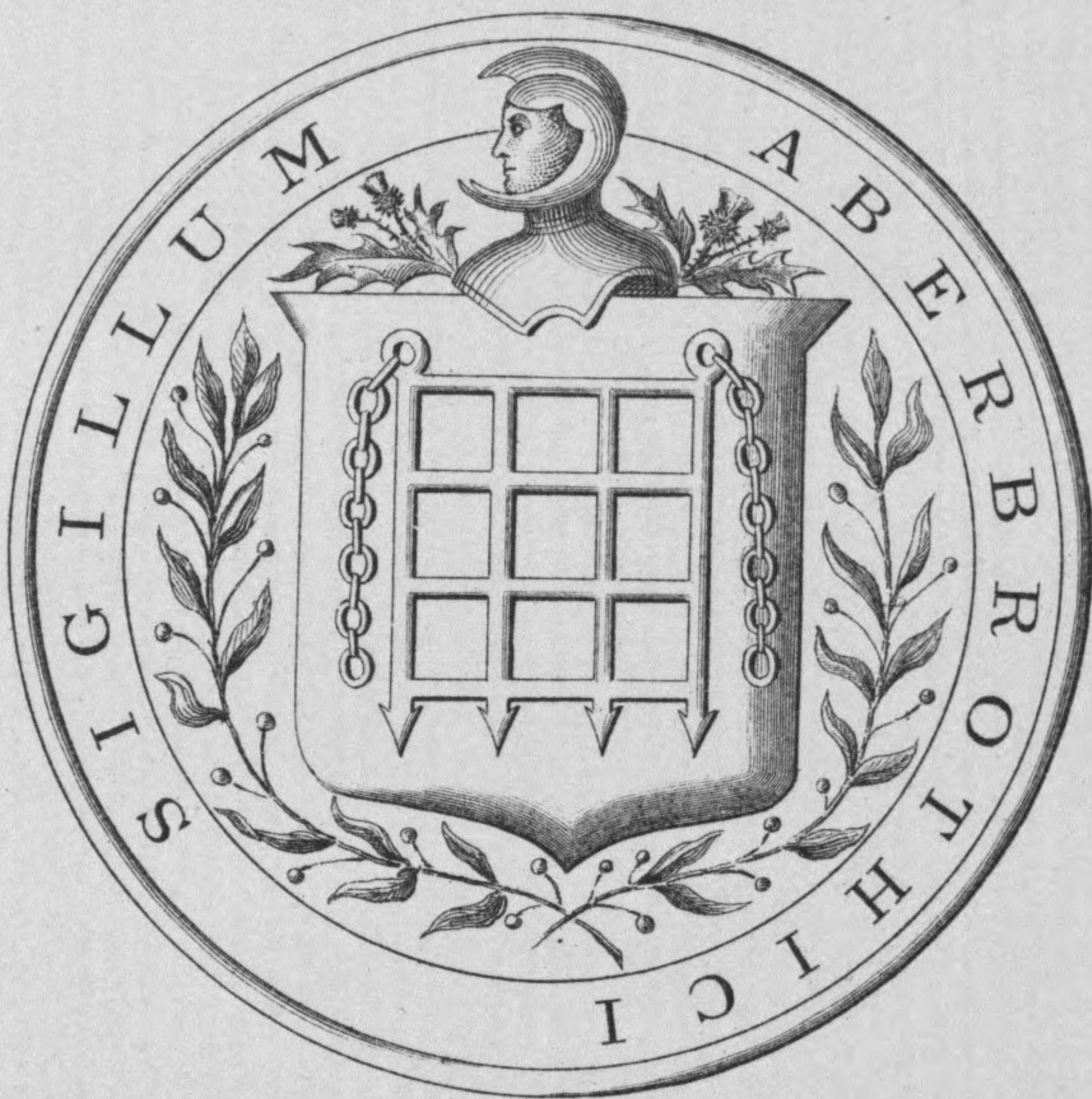
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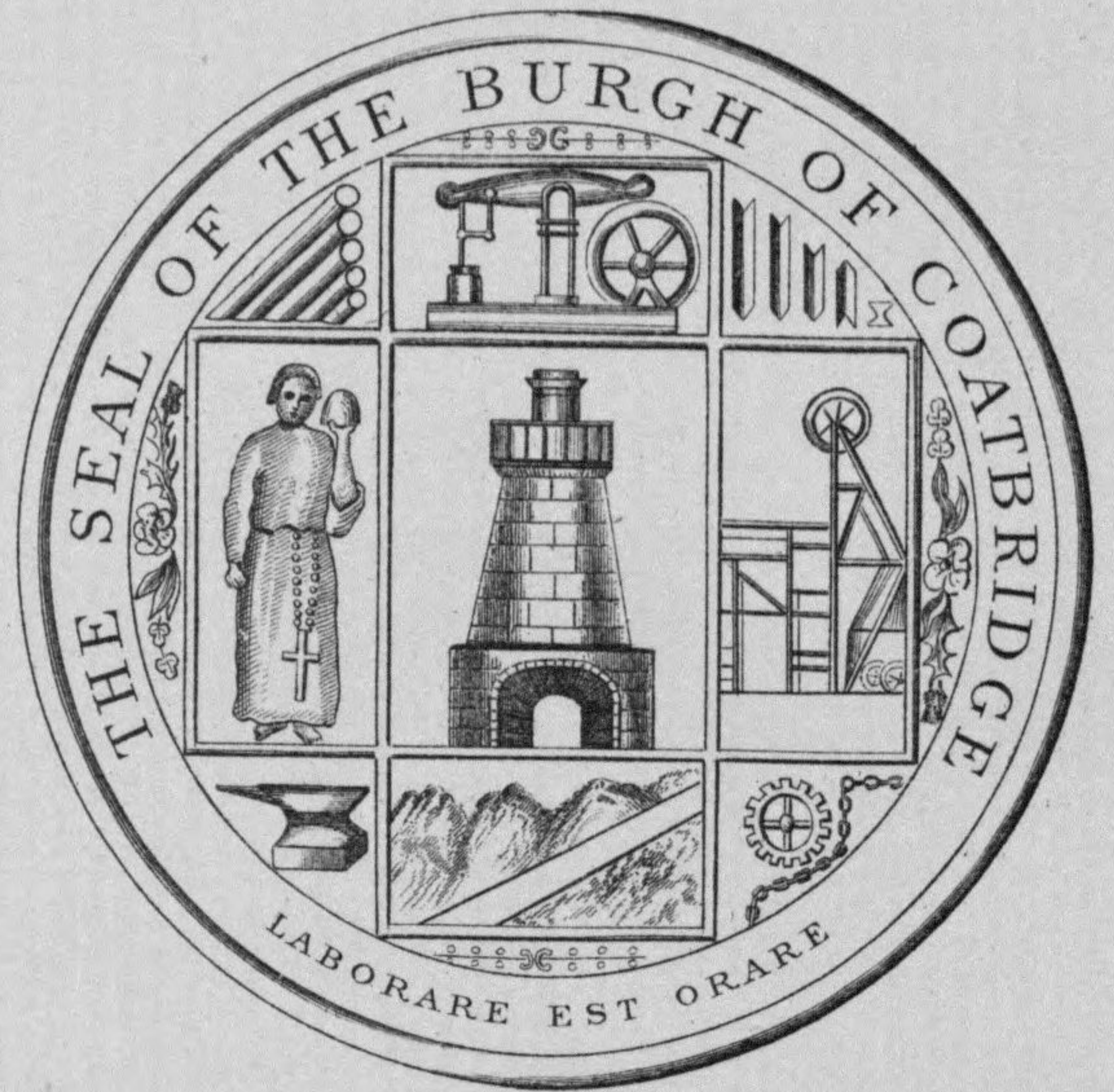
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ABERYSTWITH.



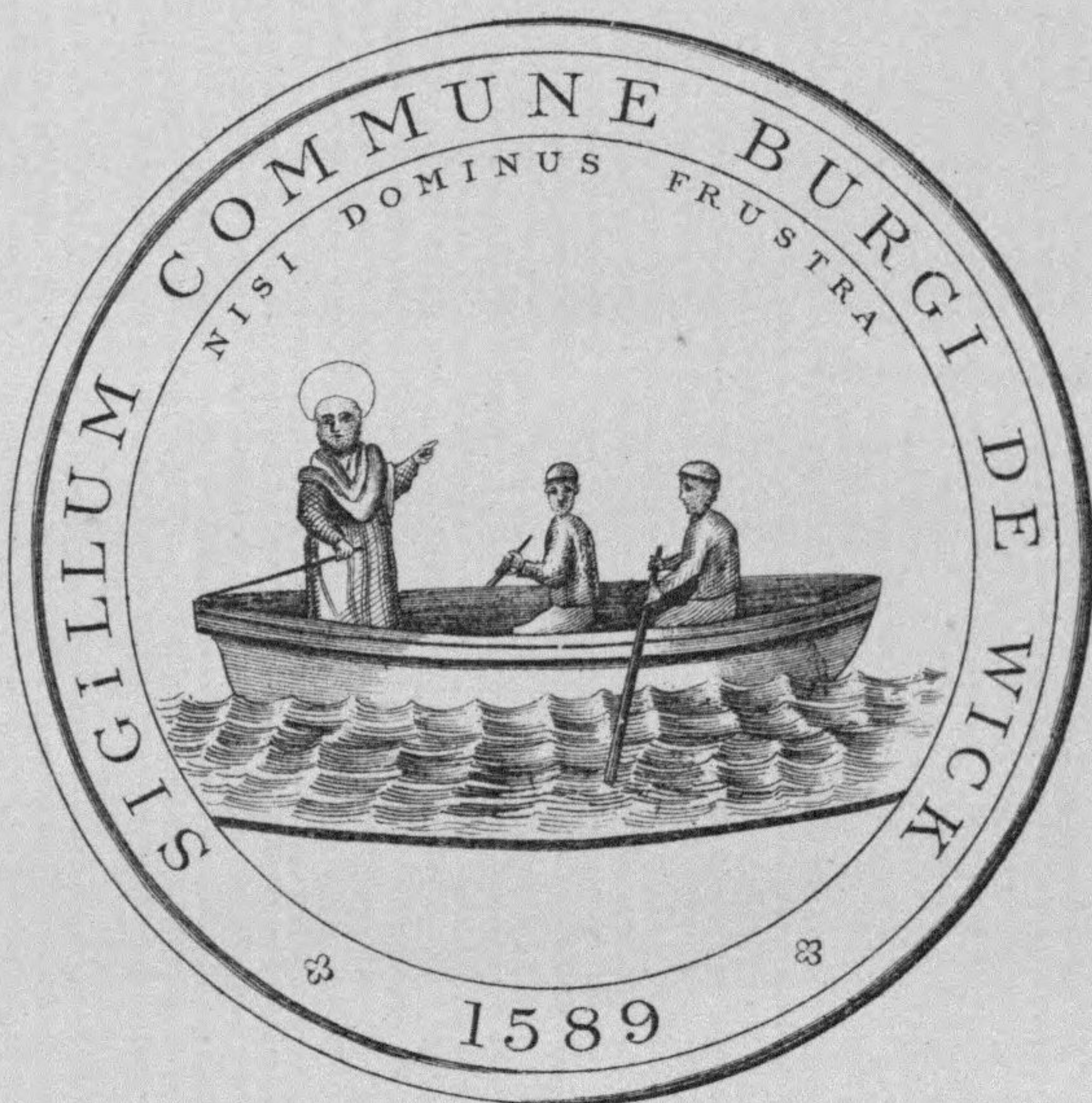
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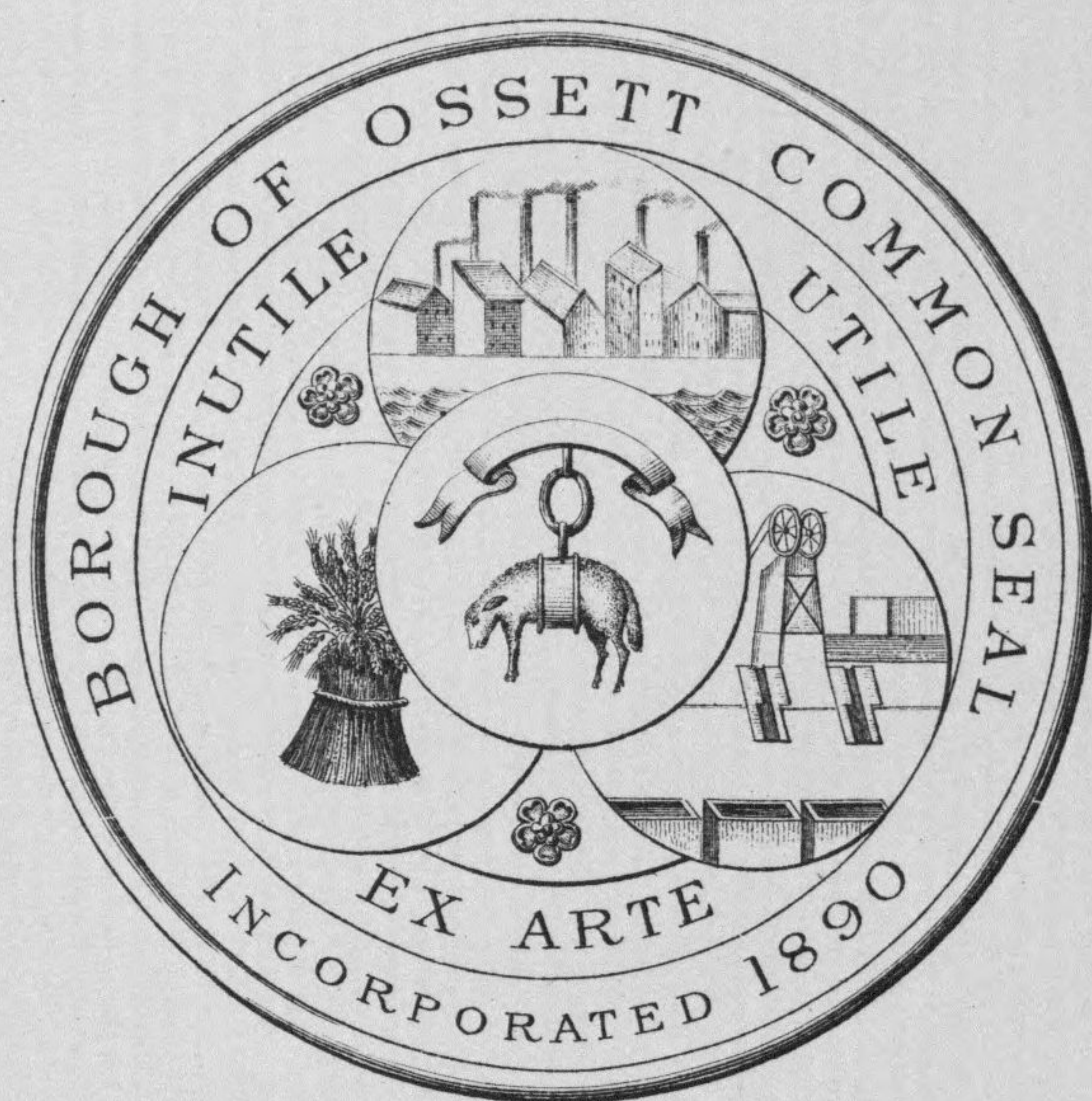
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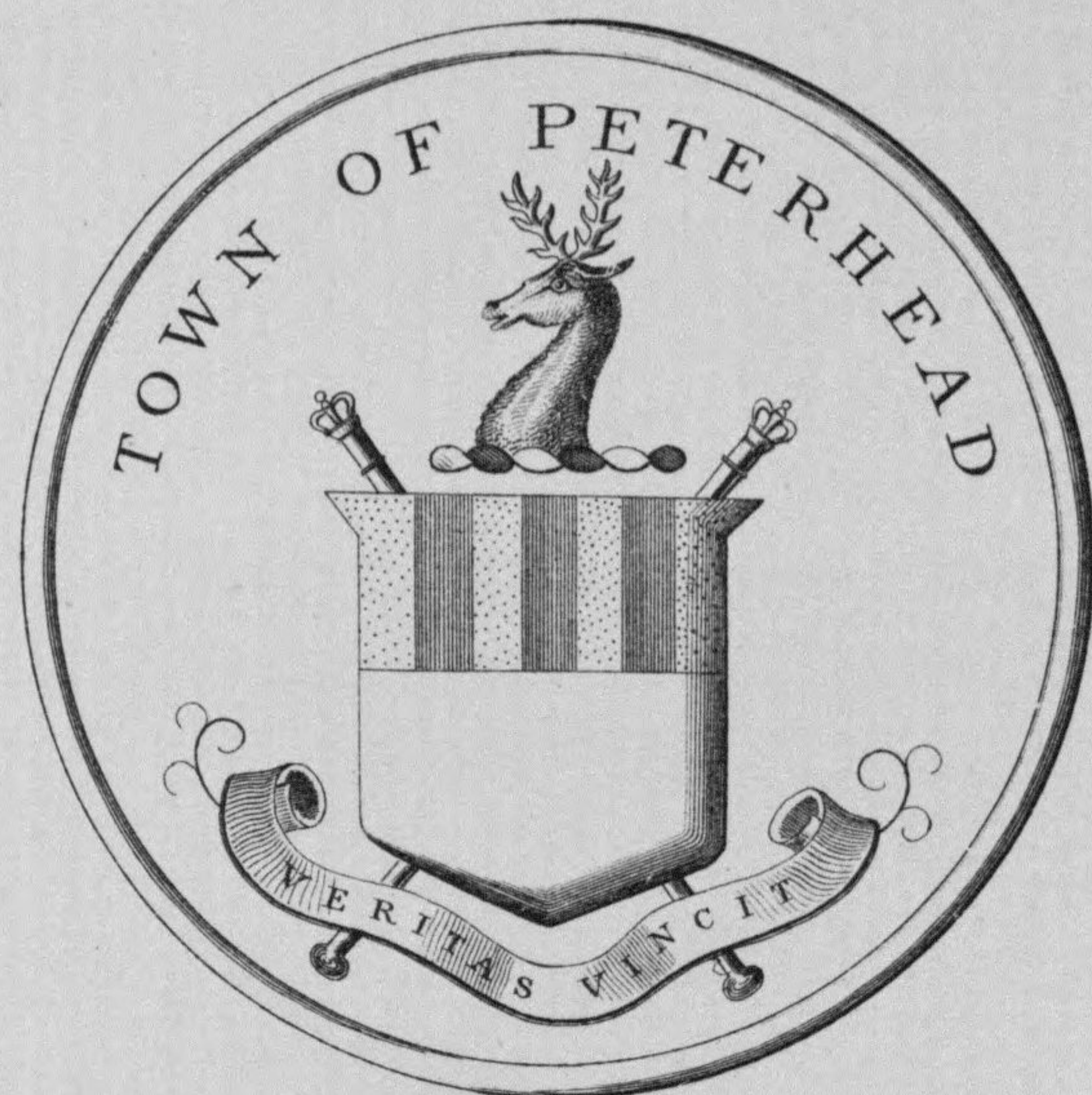
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GREENOCK.



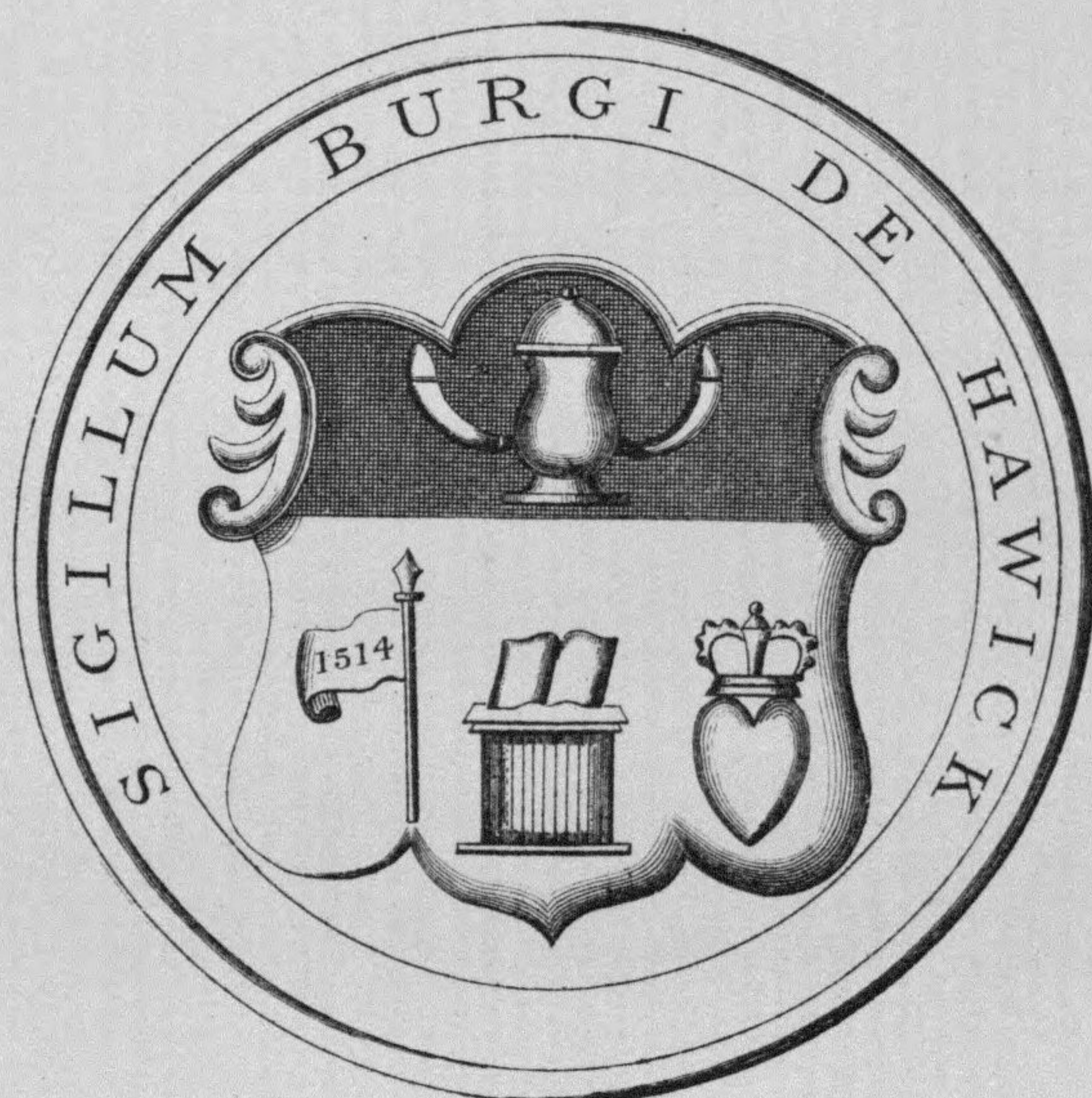
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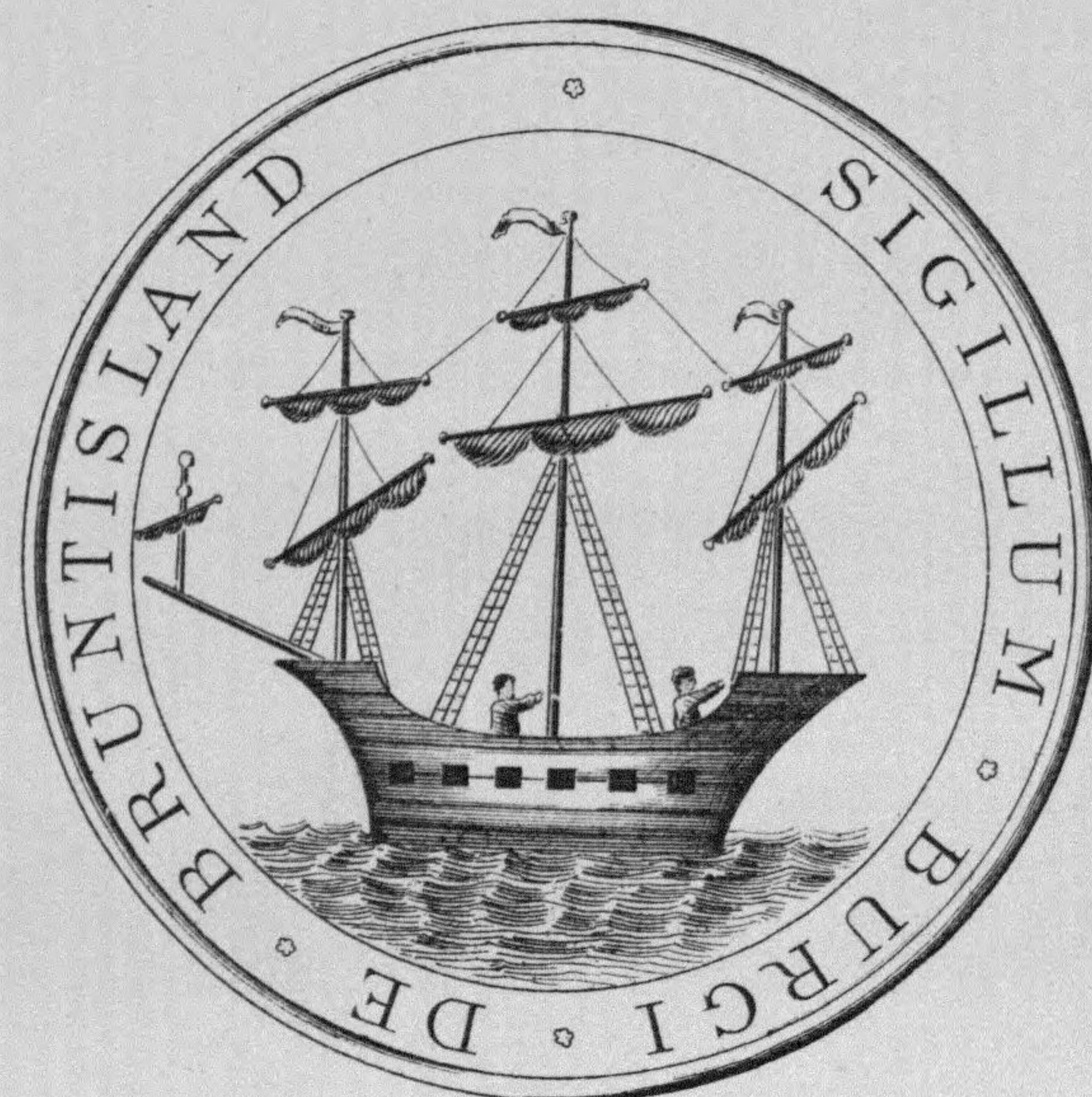
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HAWICK.



BURNTISLAND.



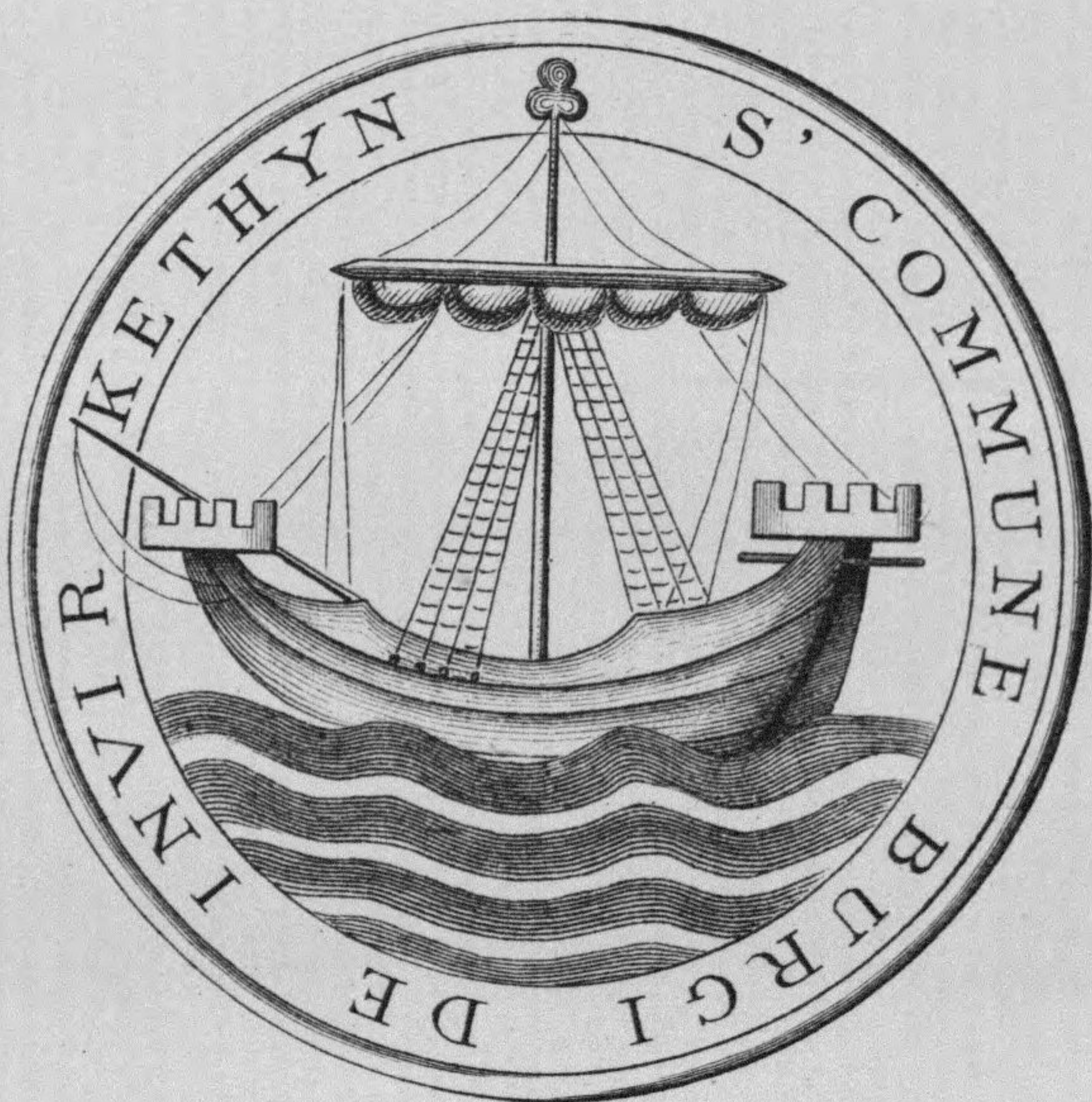
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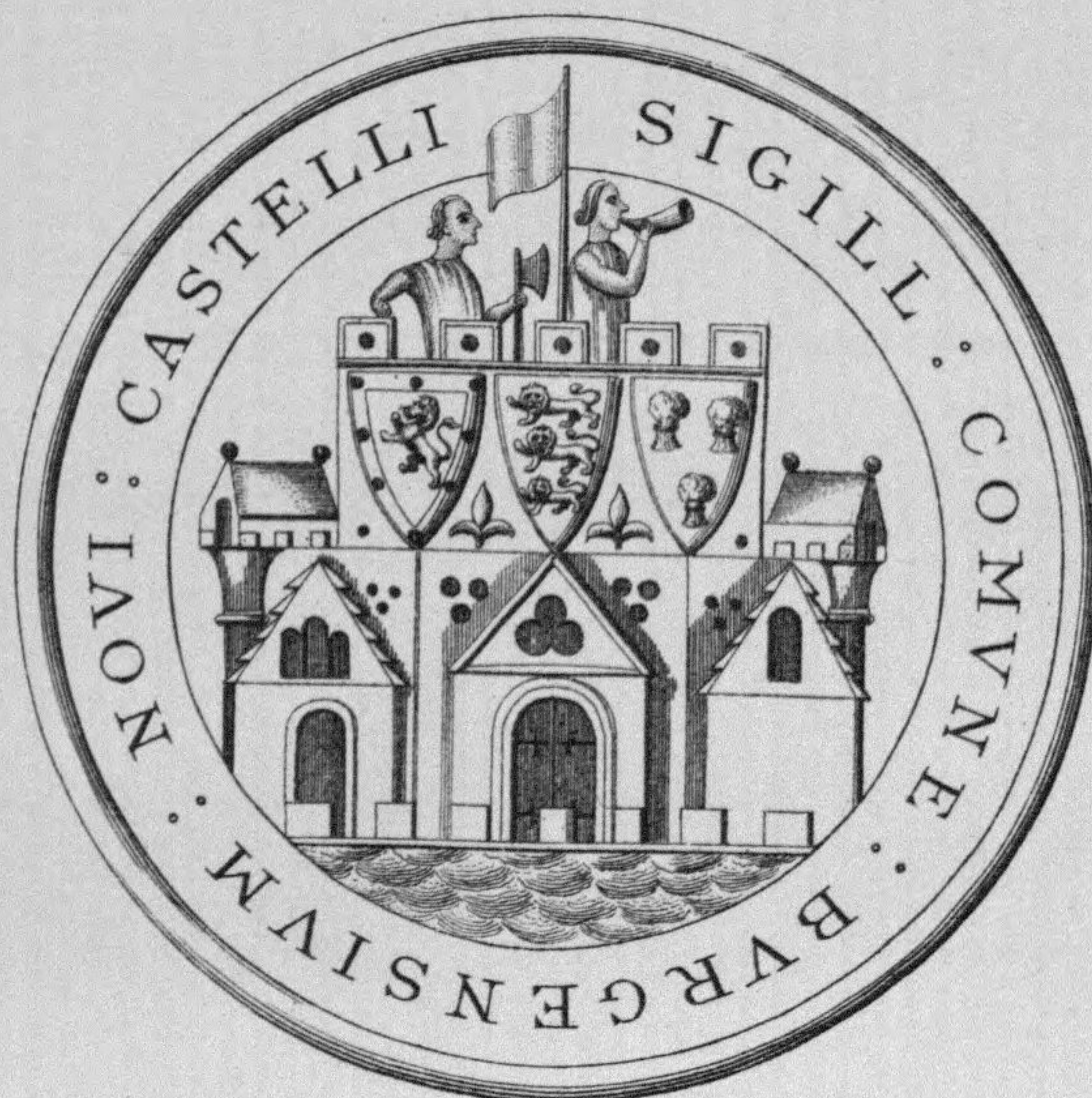
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WEYMOUTH.



INVERKEITHING.



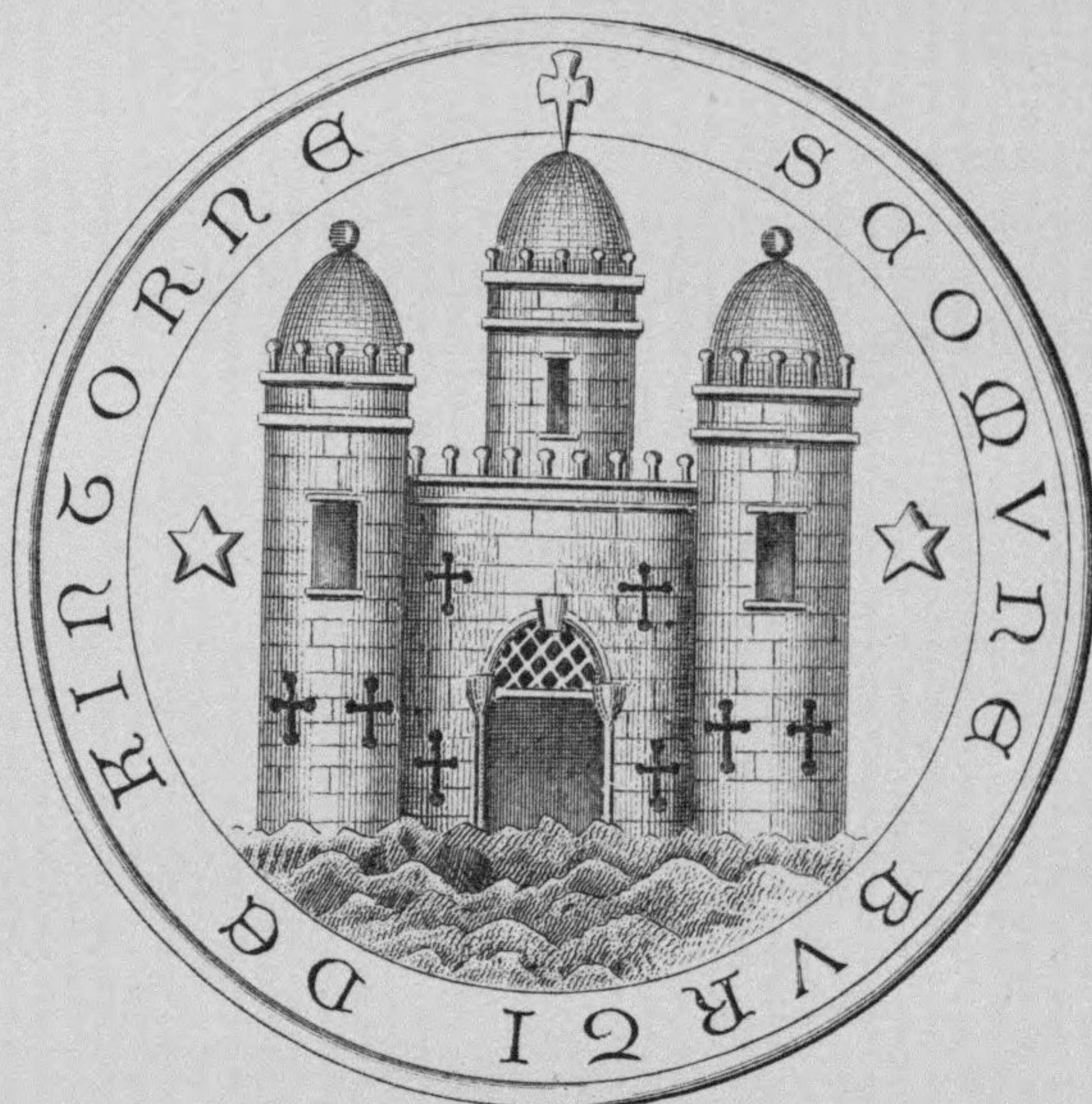
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GALWAY.



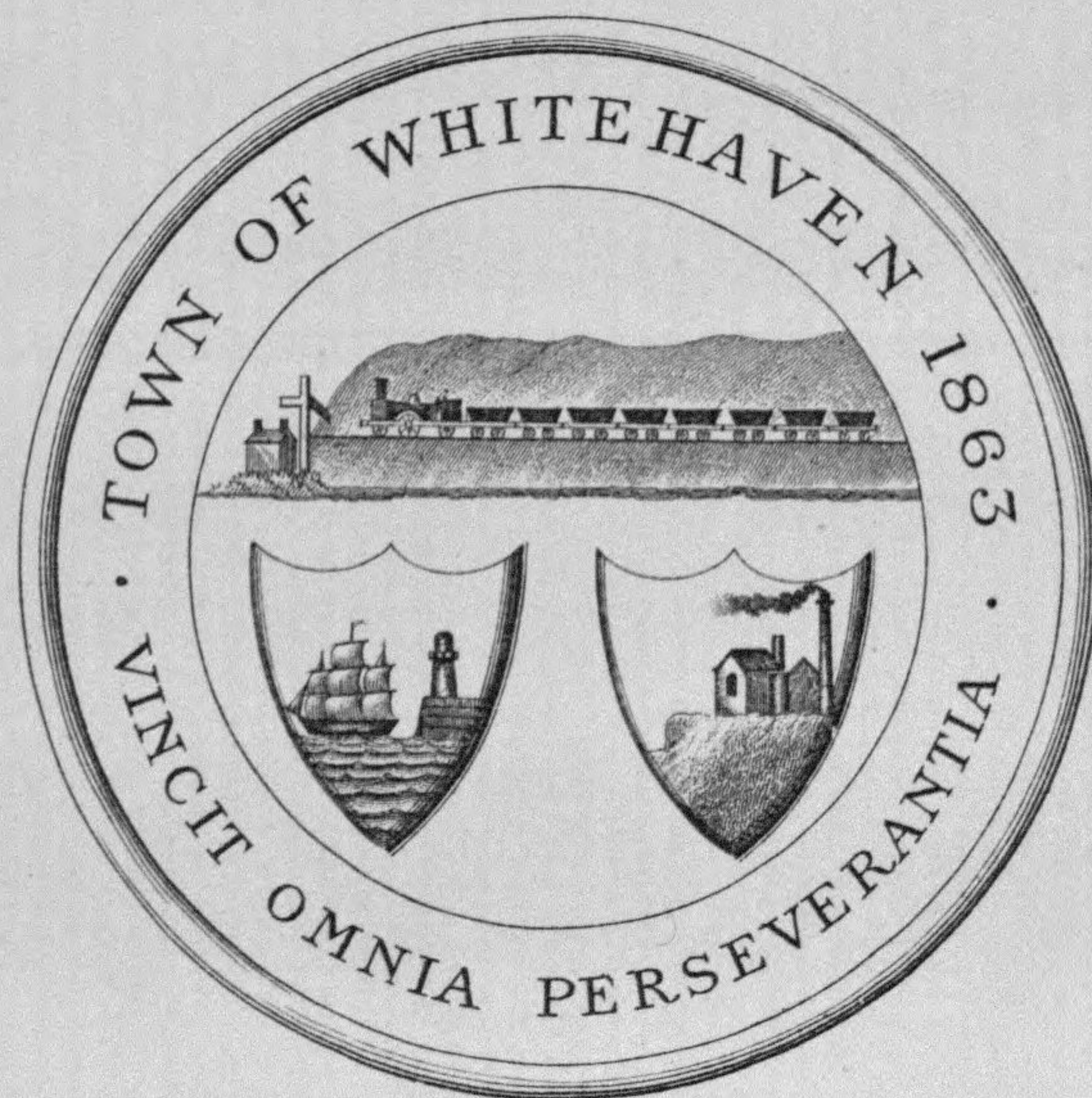
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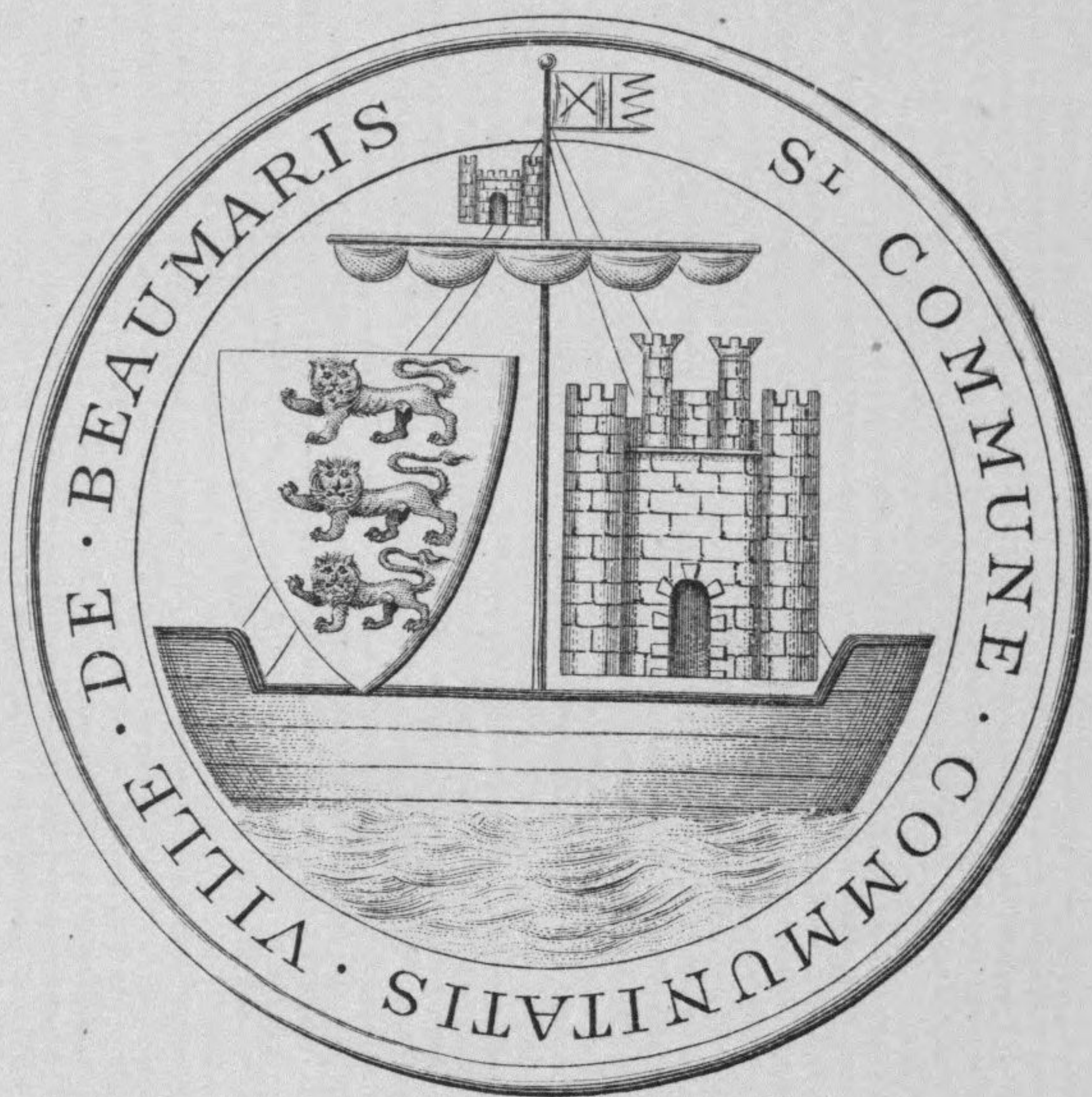
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WICKLOW.



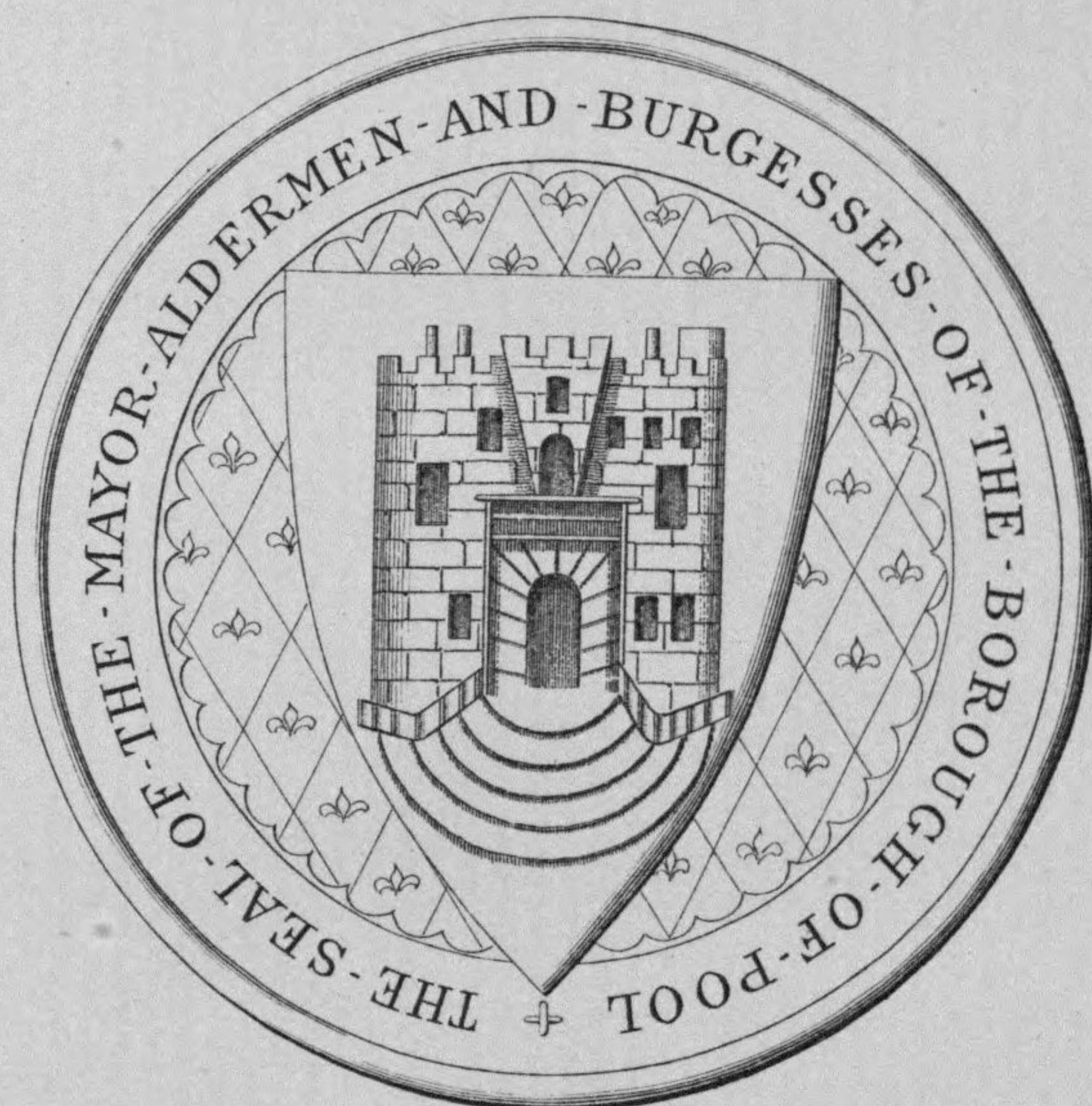
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BEAUMARIS.



TENBY.



WELSHPOOL.



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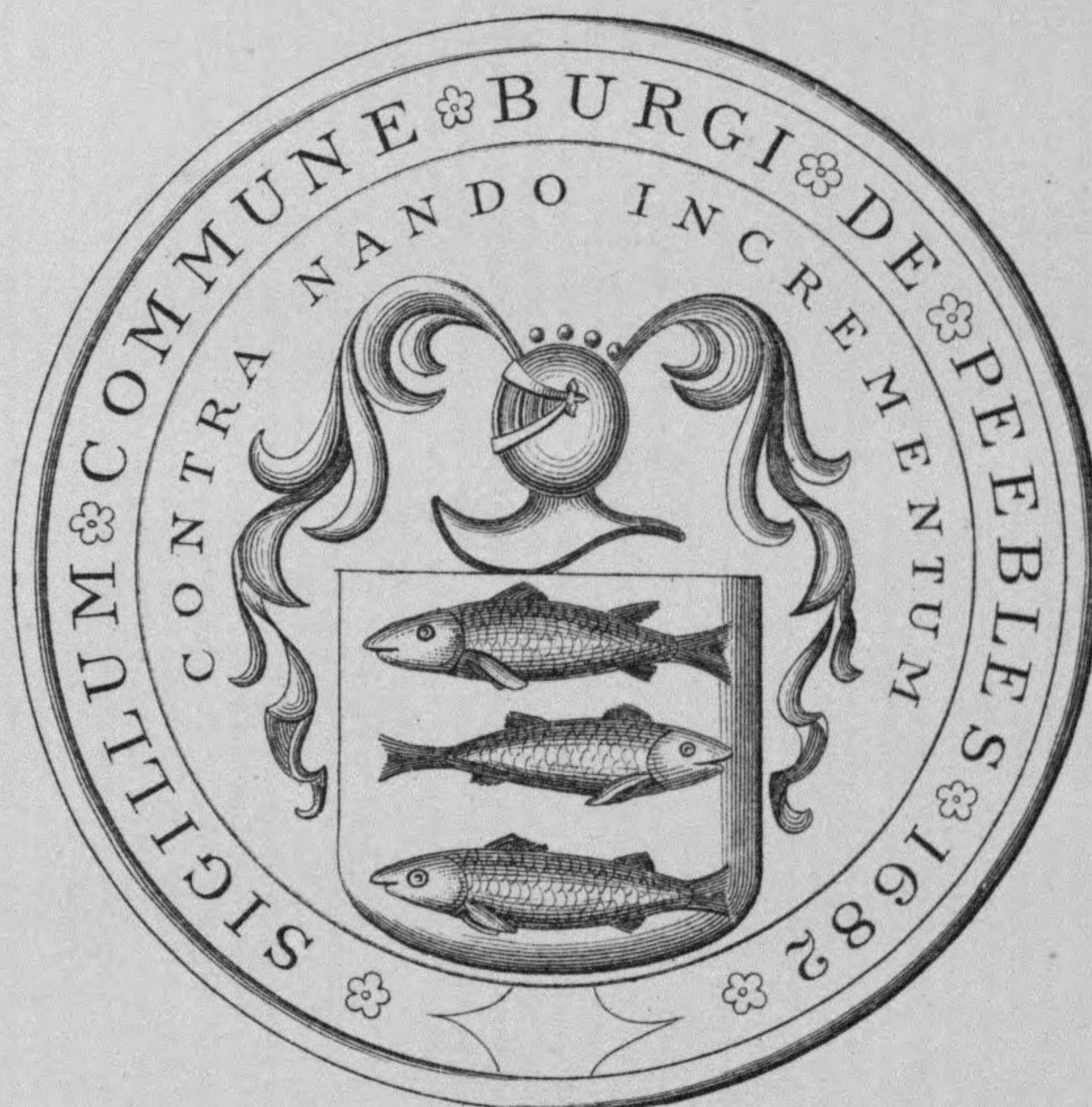
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NORTH BERWICK.



CONGLETON.



PEEBLES.



NEATH.



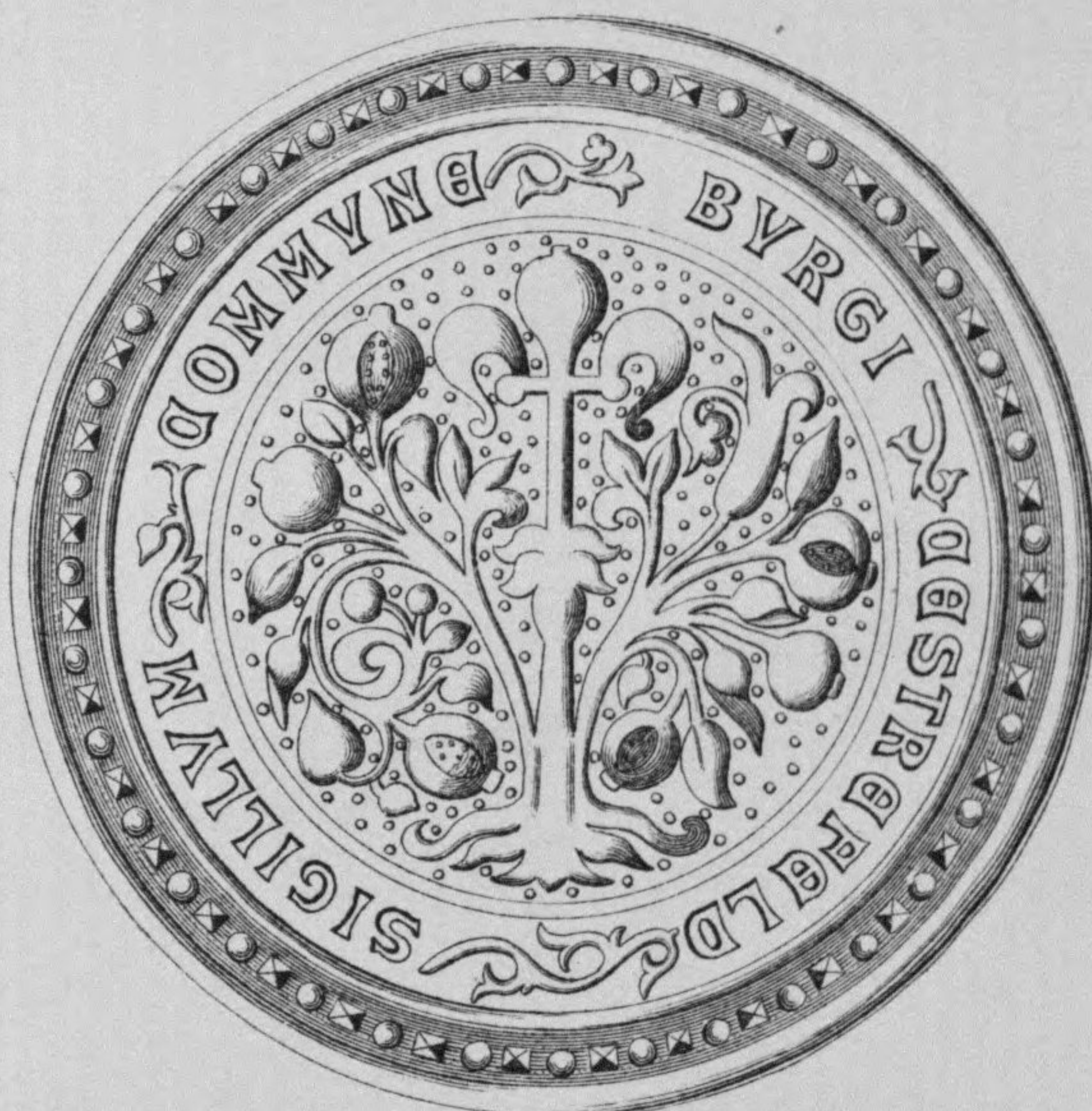
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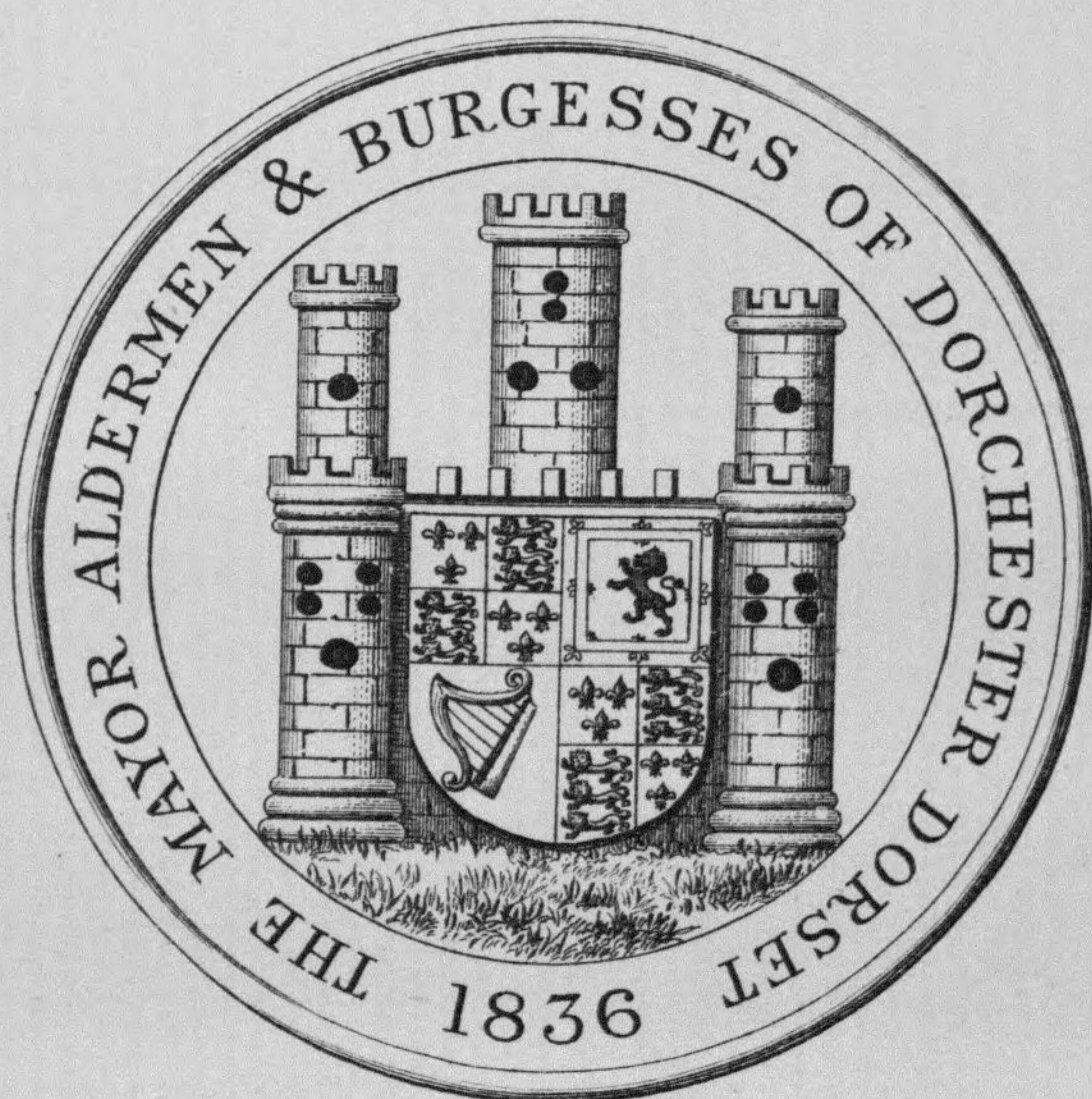
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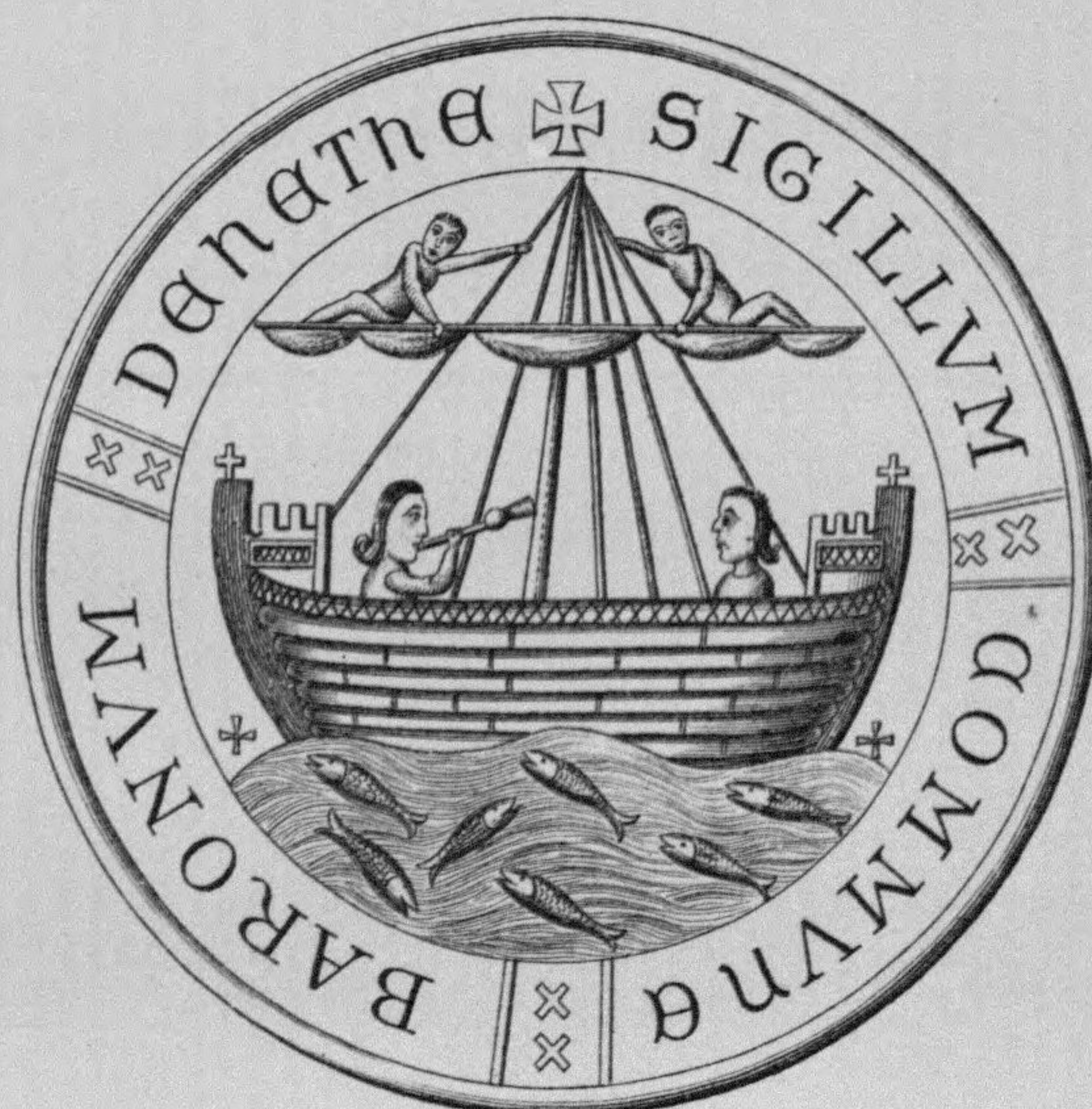
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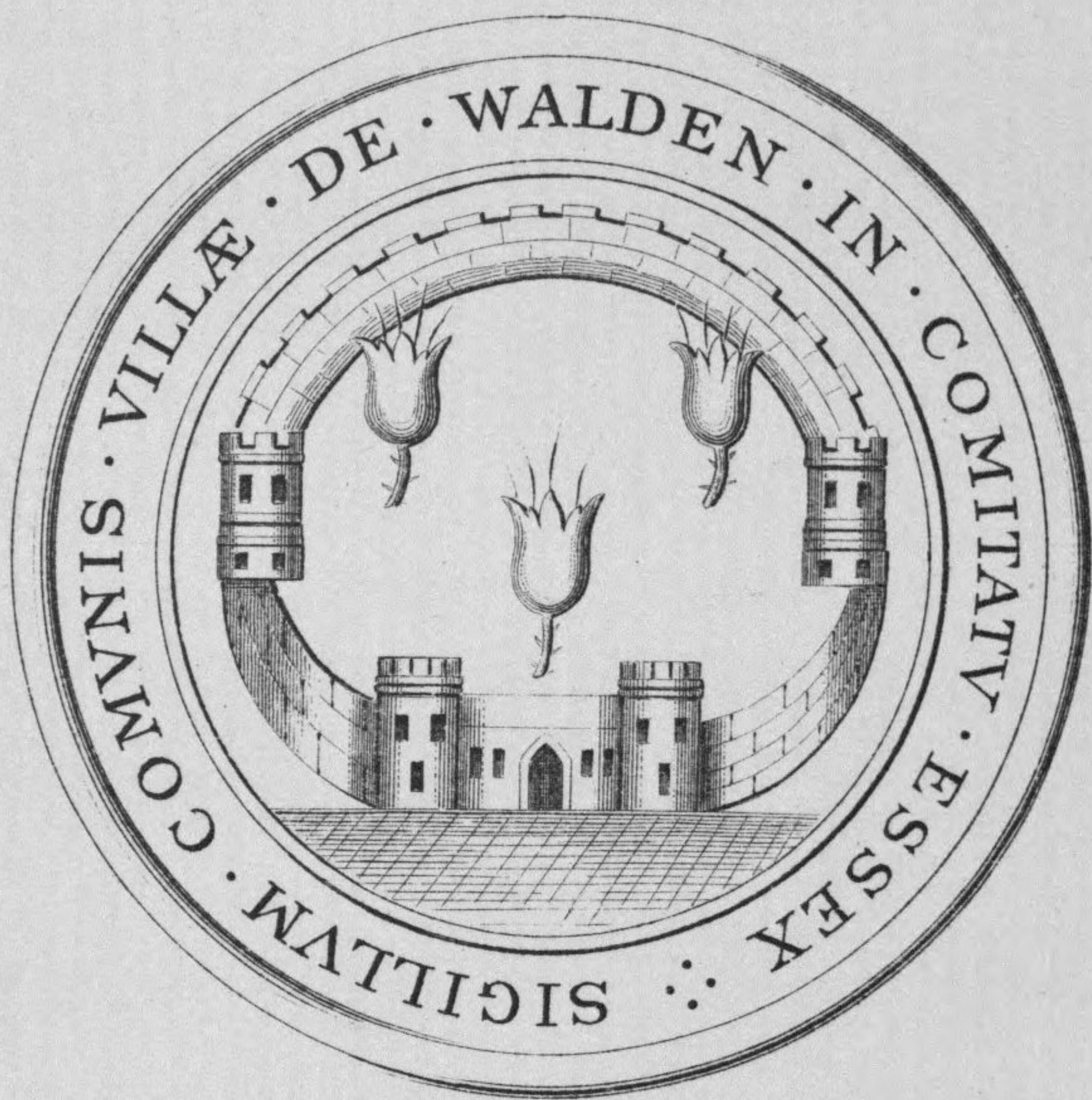
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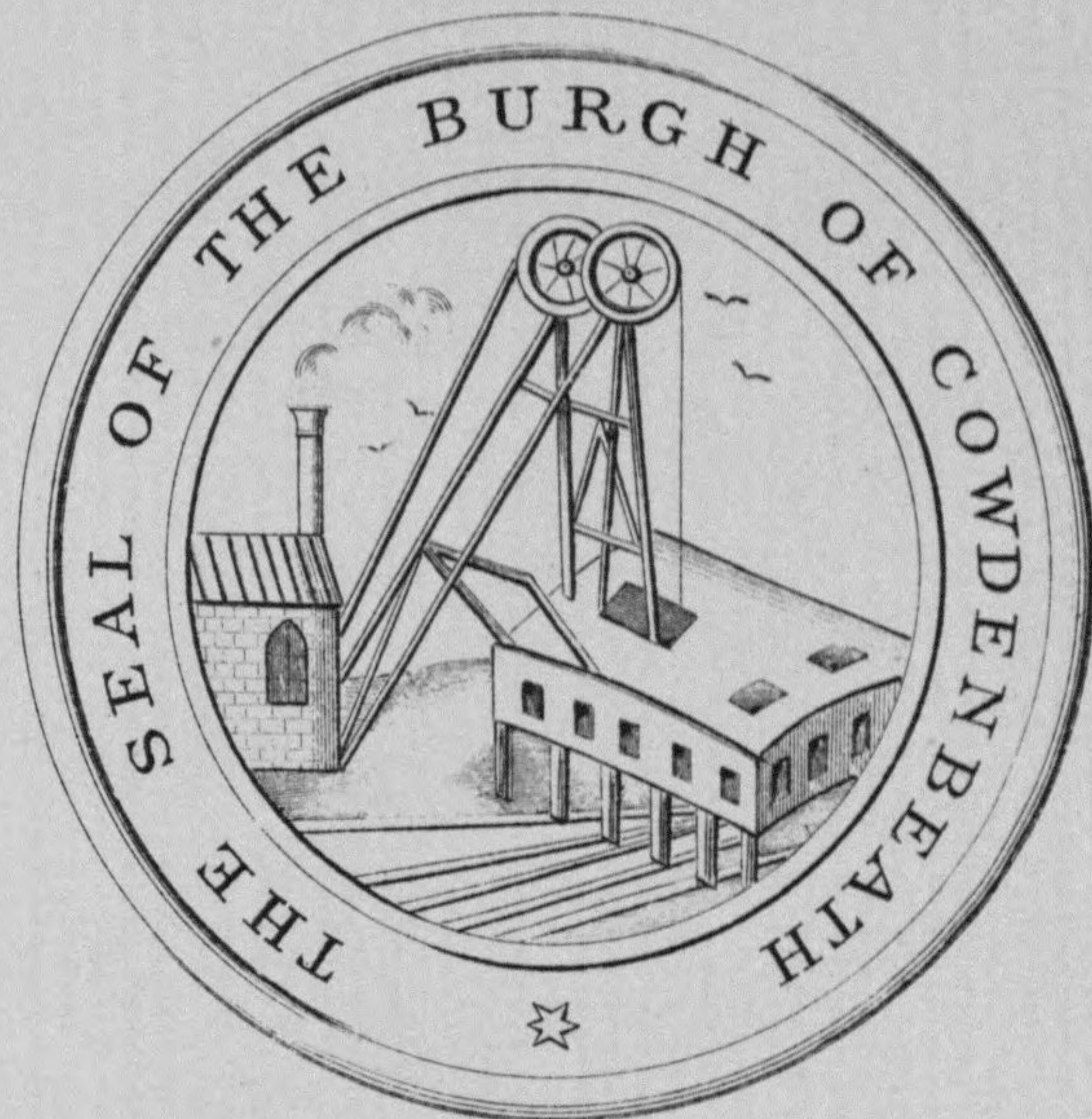
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HYTHE



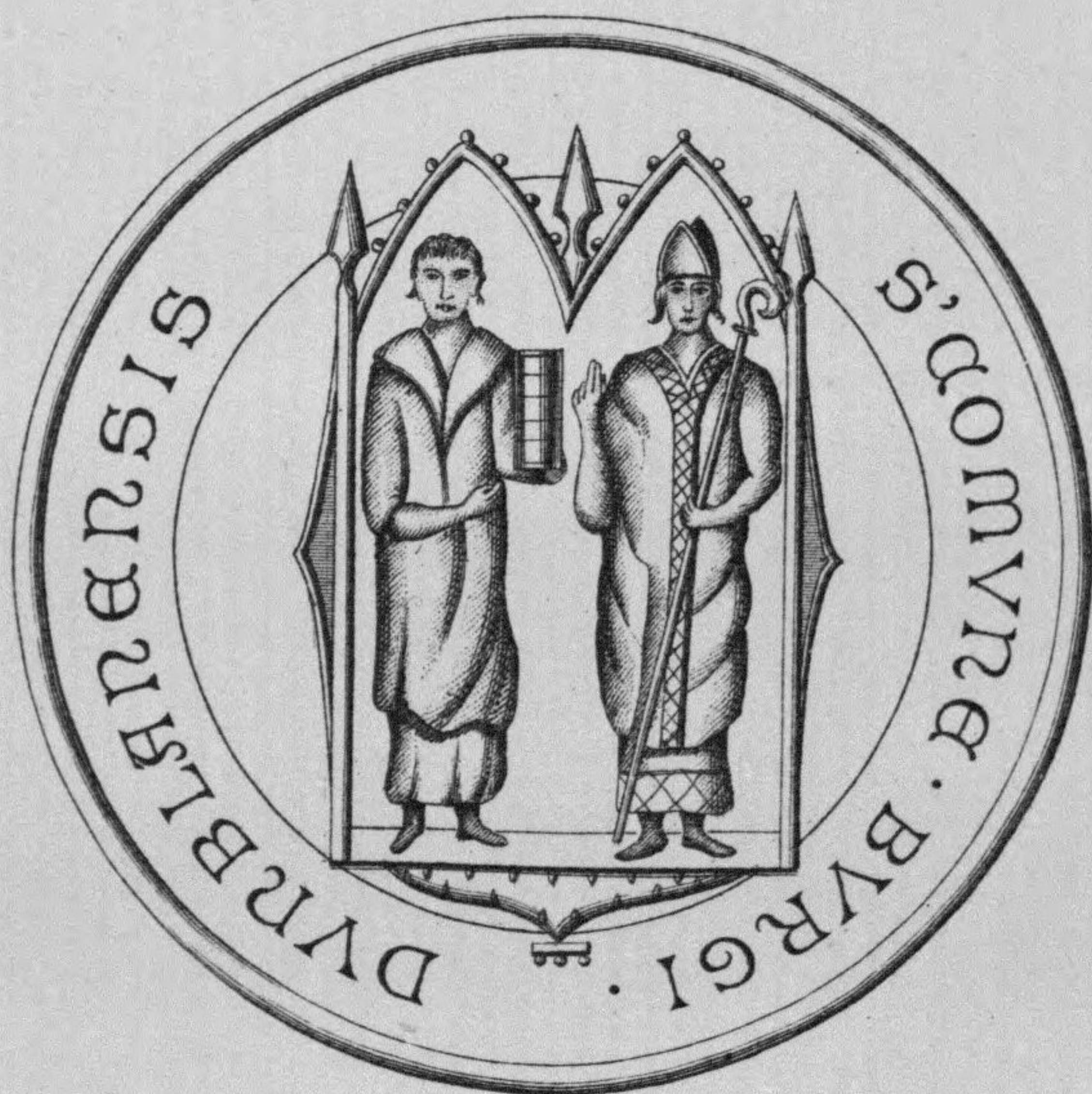
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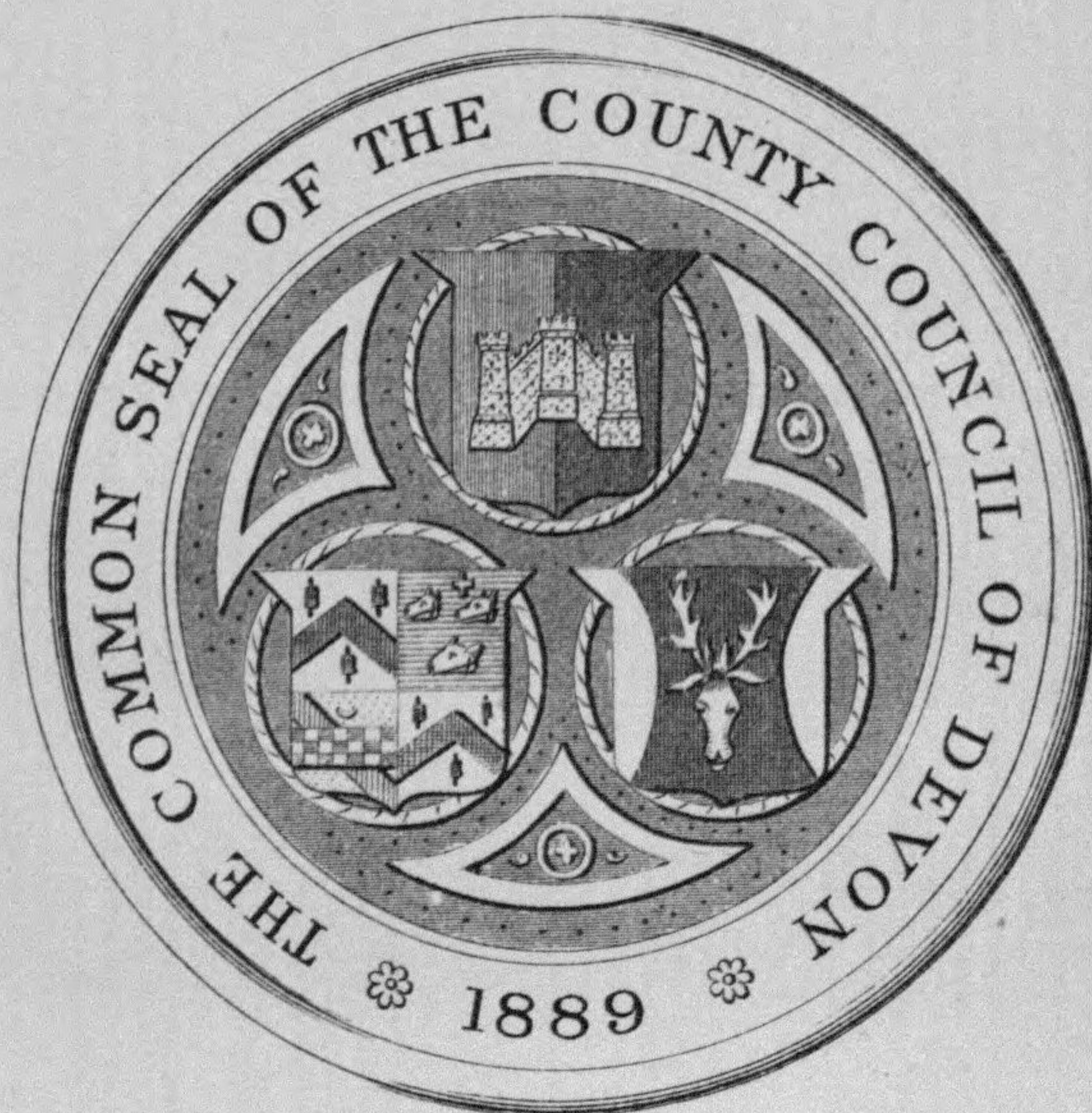
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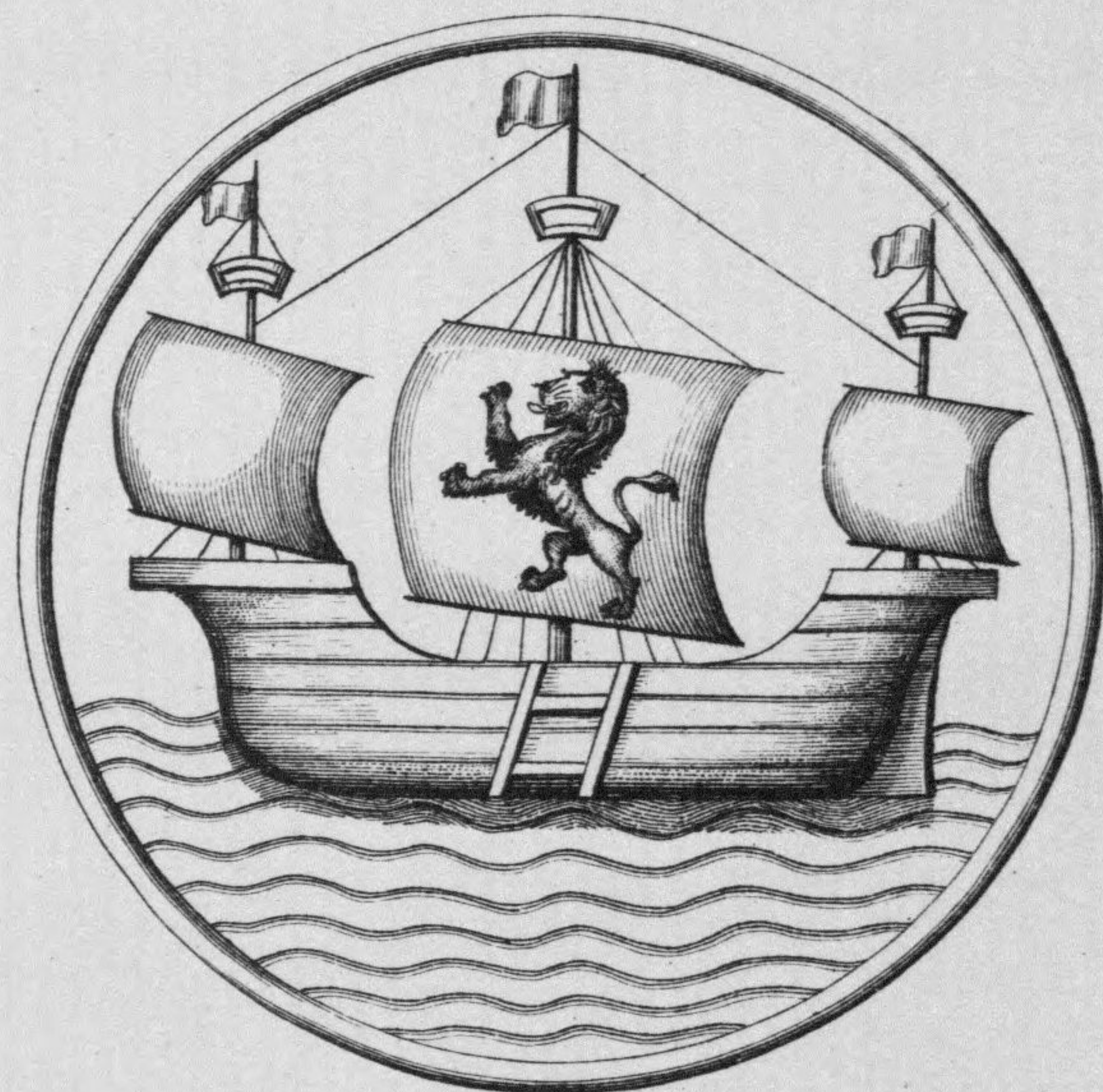
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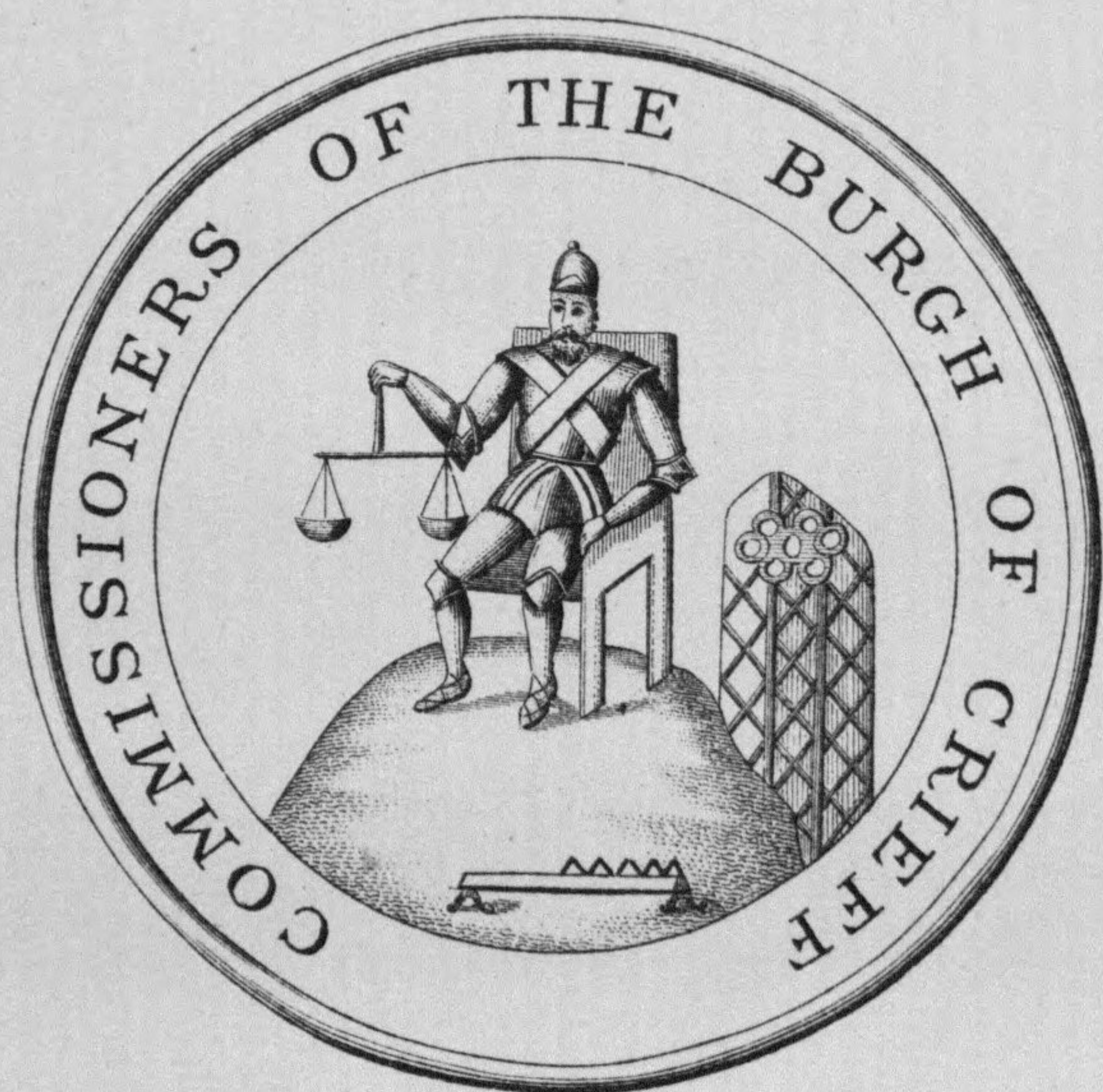
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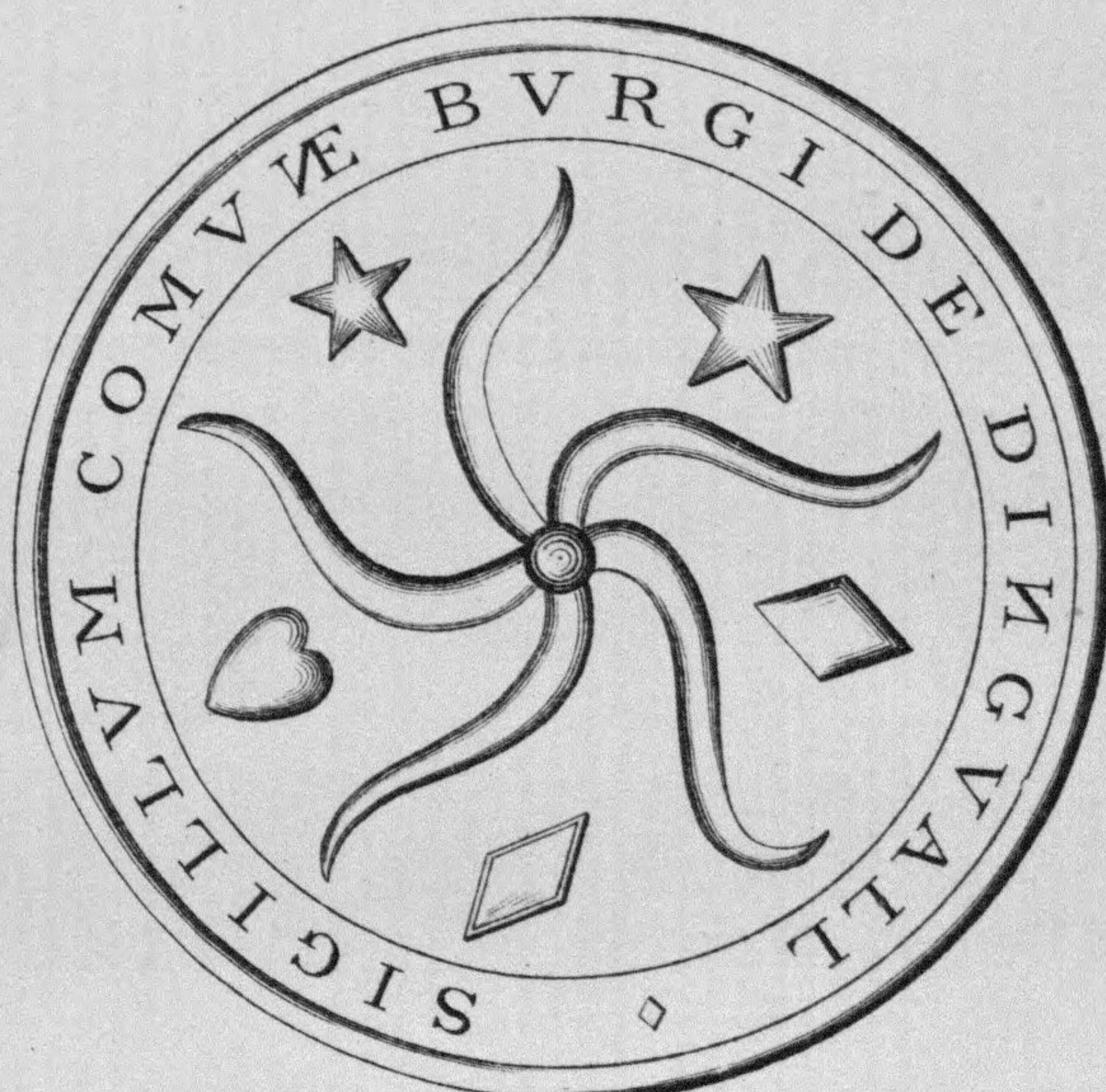
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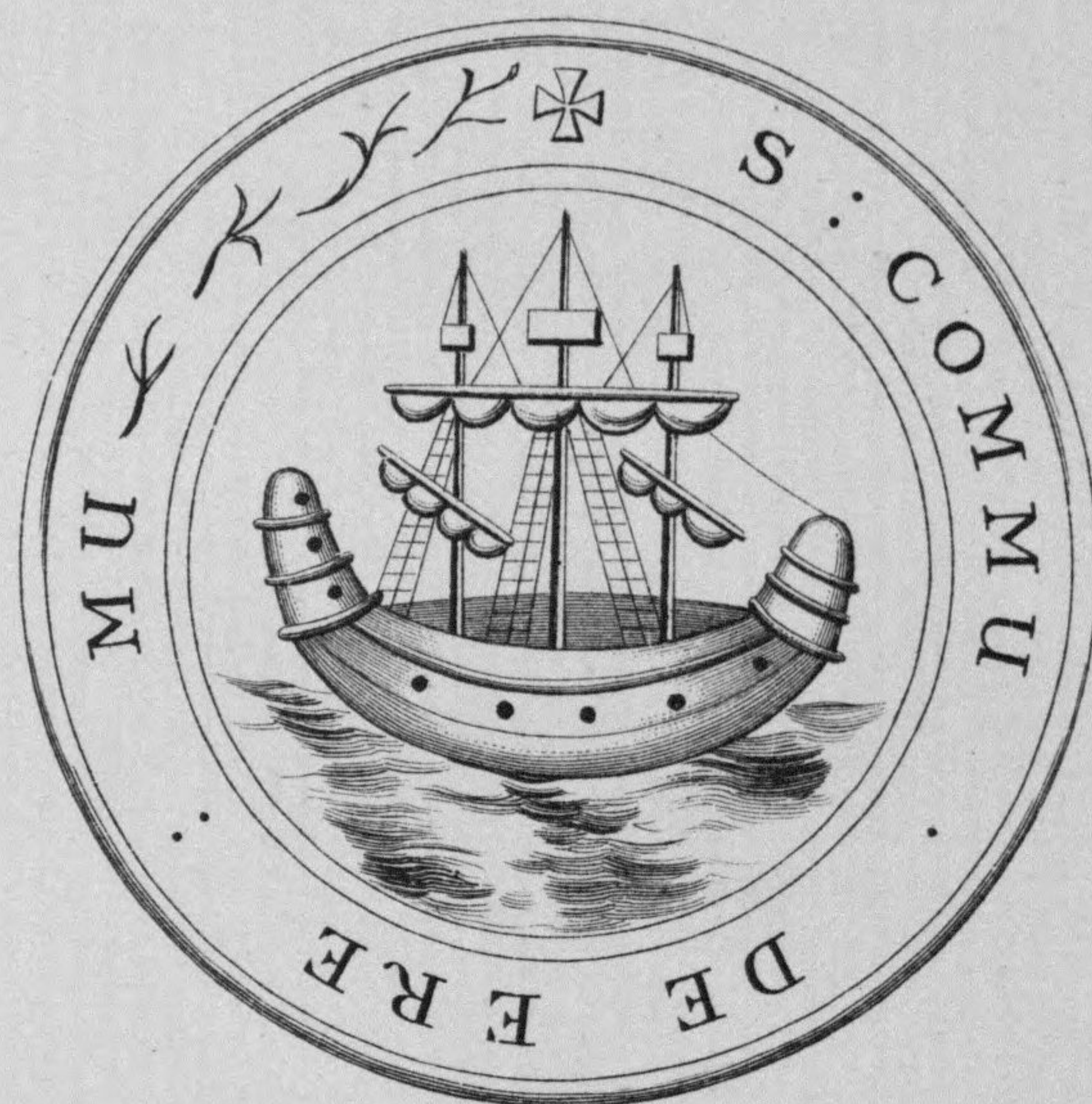
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DINGWALL.



SUTTON COLDFIELD.



EREMUE.



SLIGO.



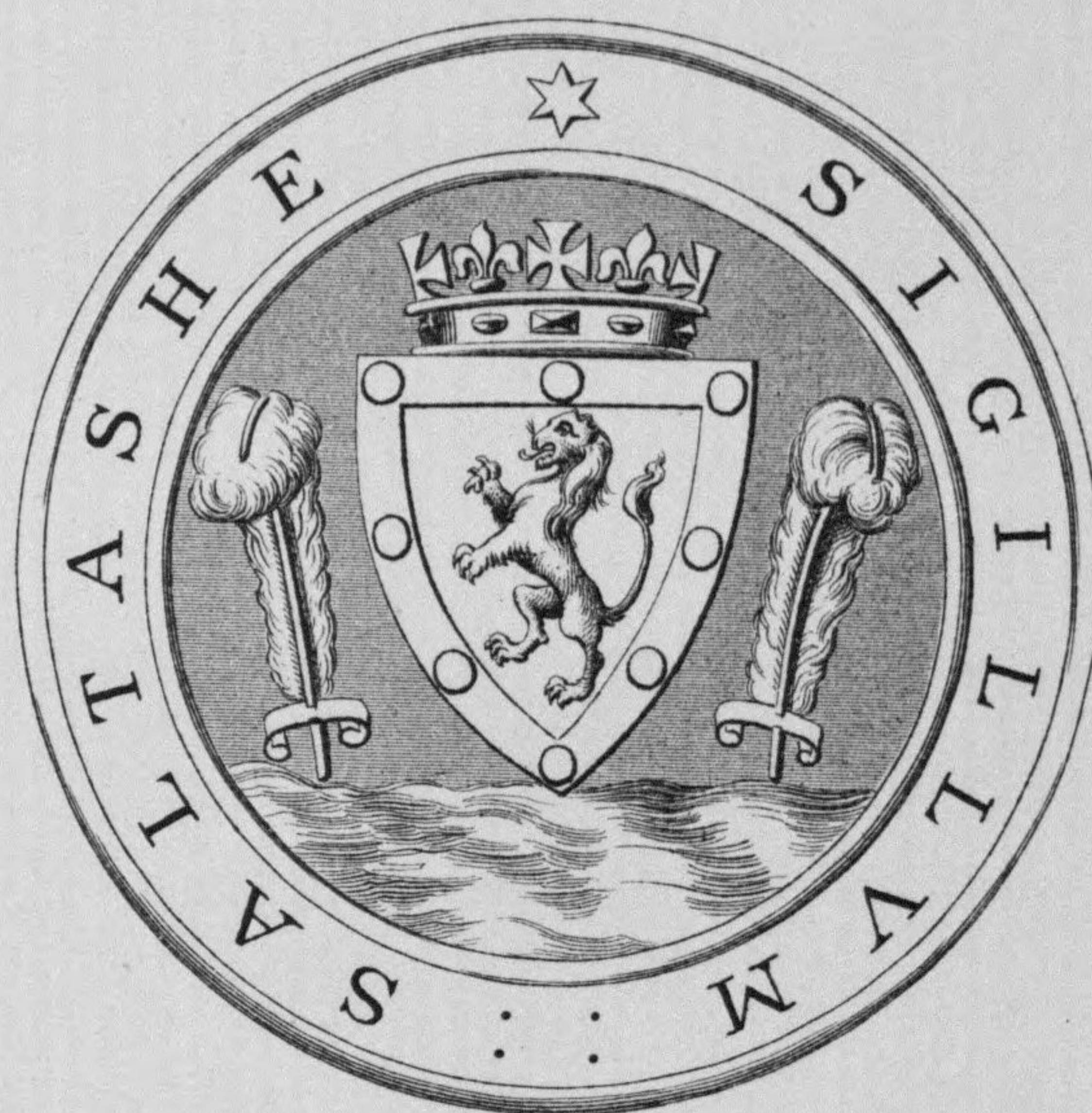
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LEICESTERSHIRE.



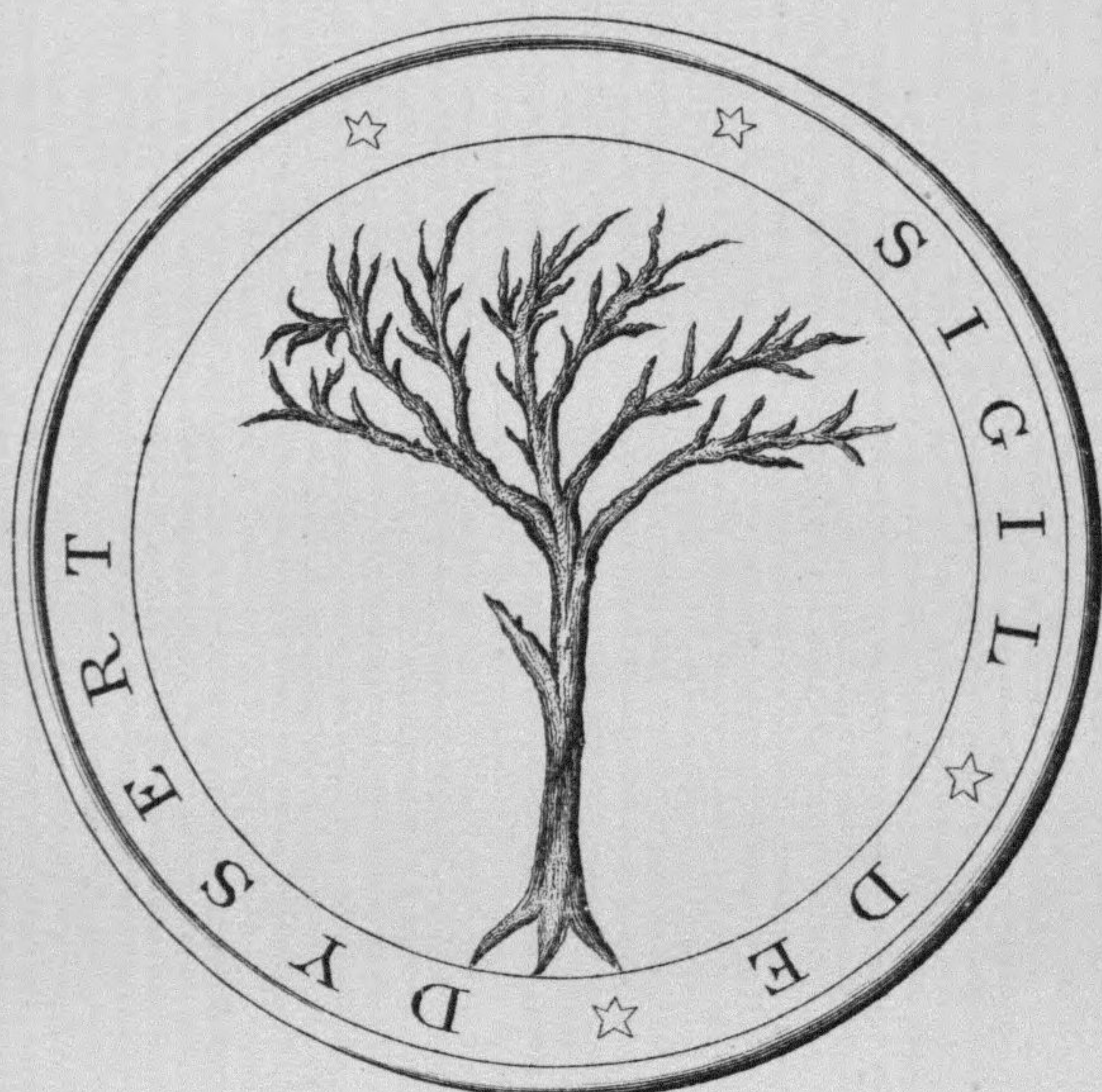
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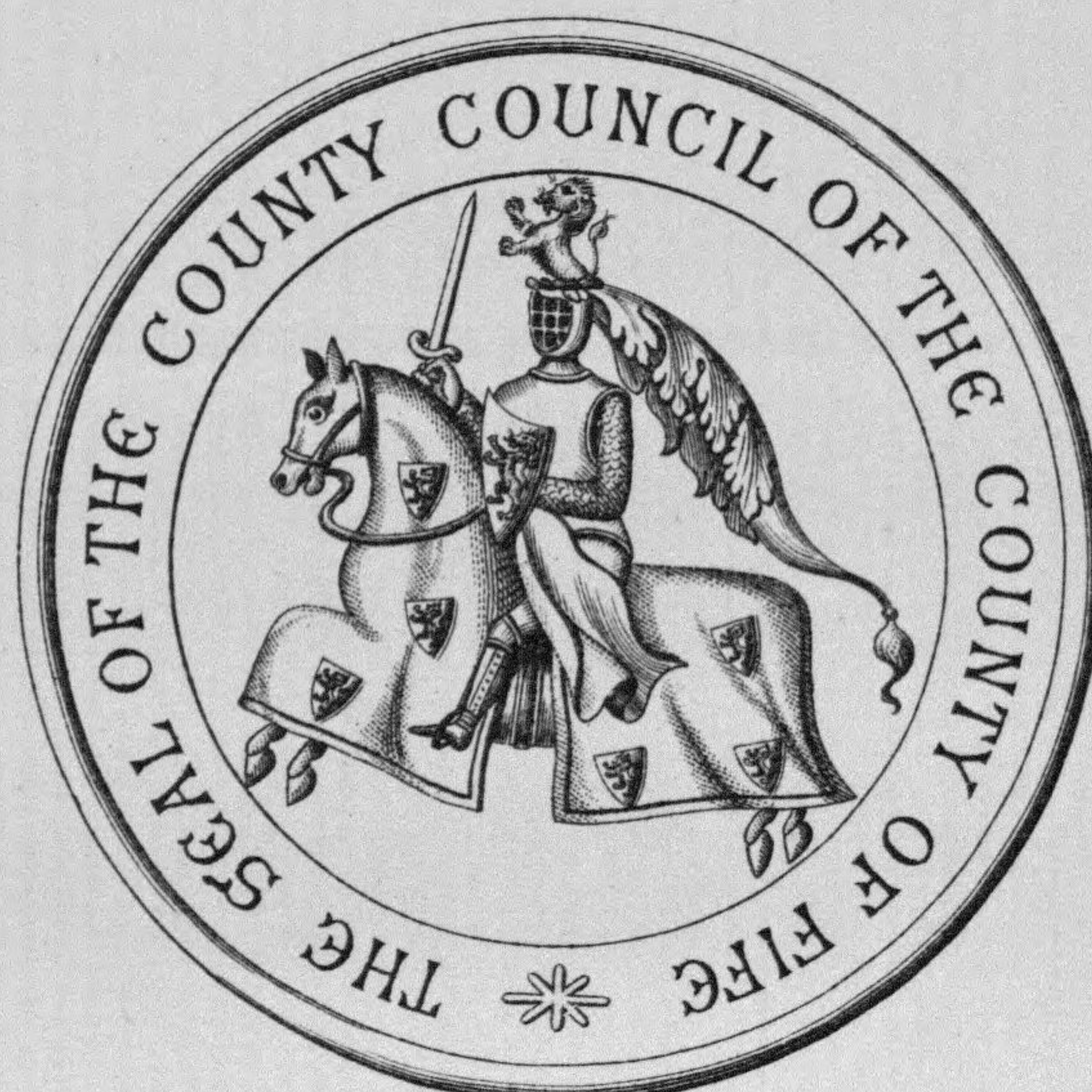
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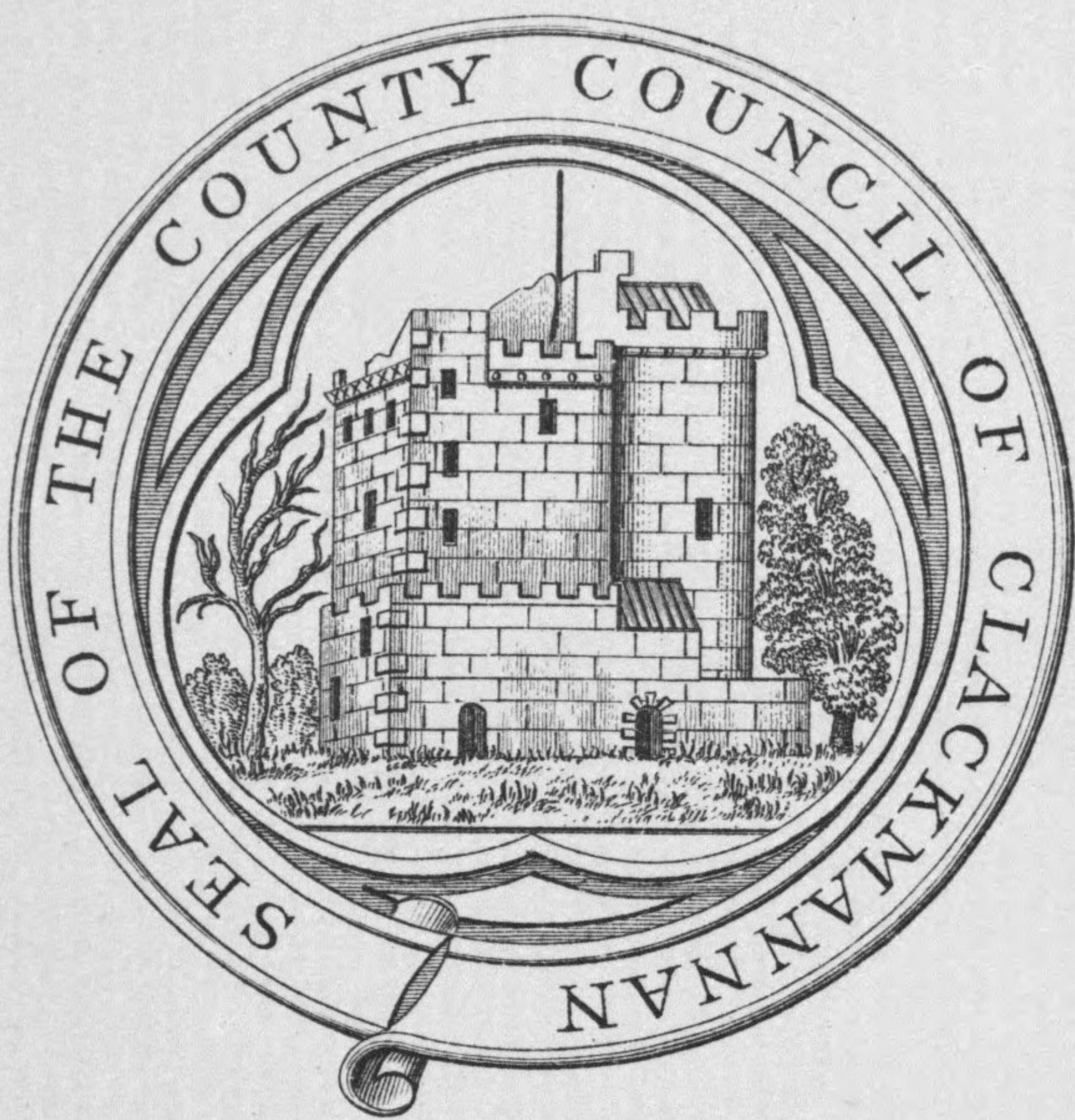
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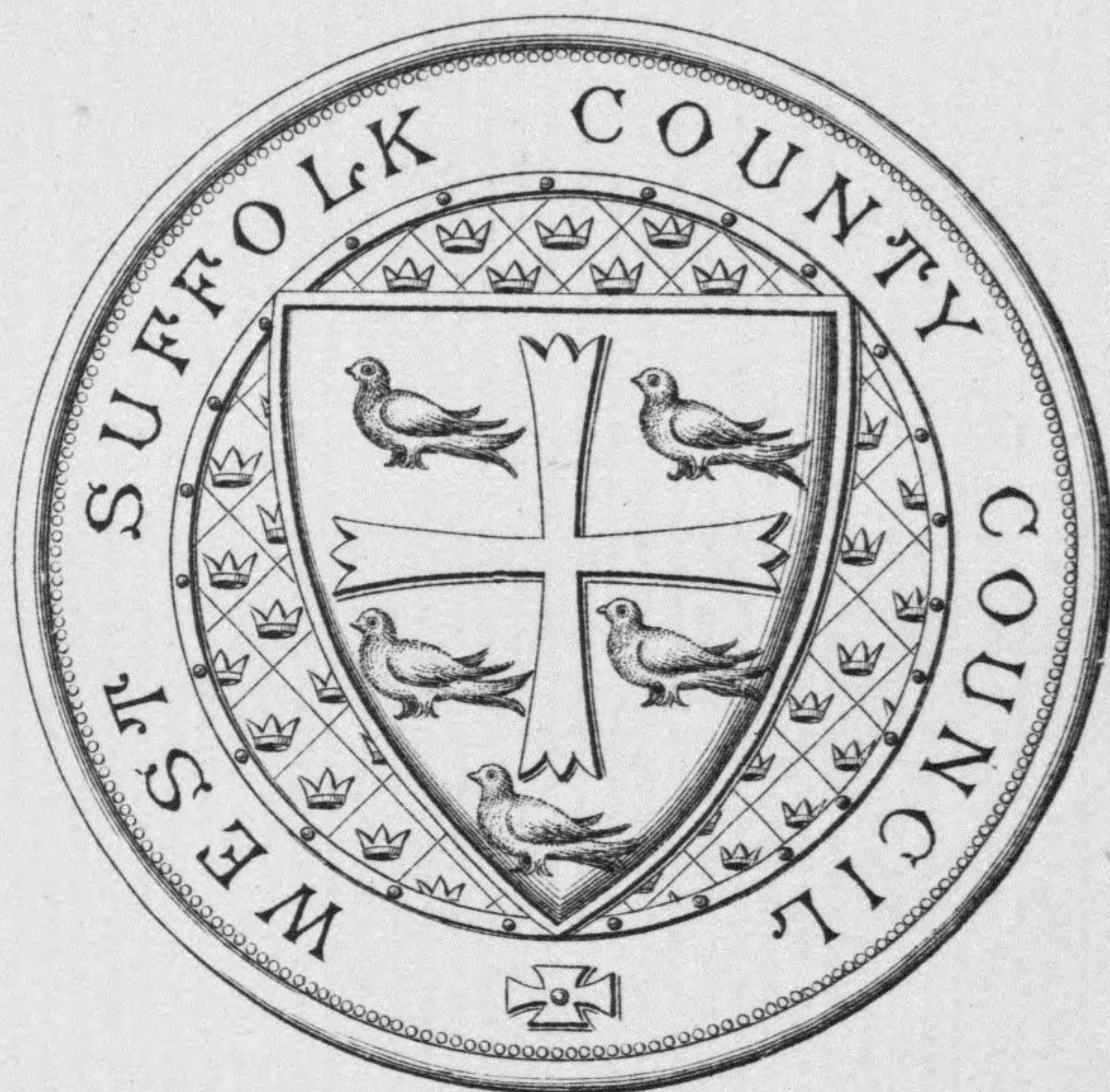
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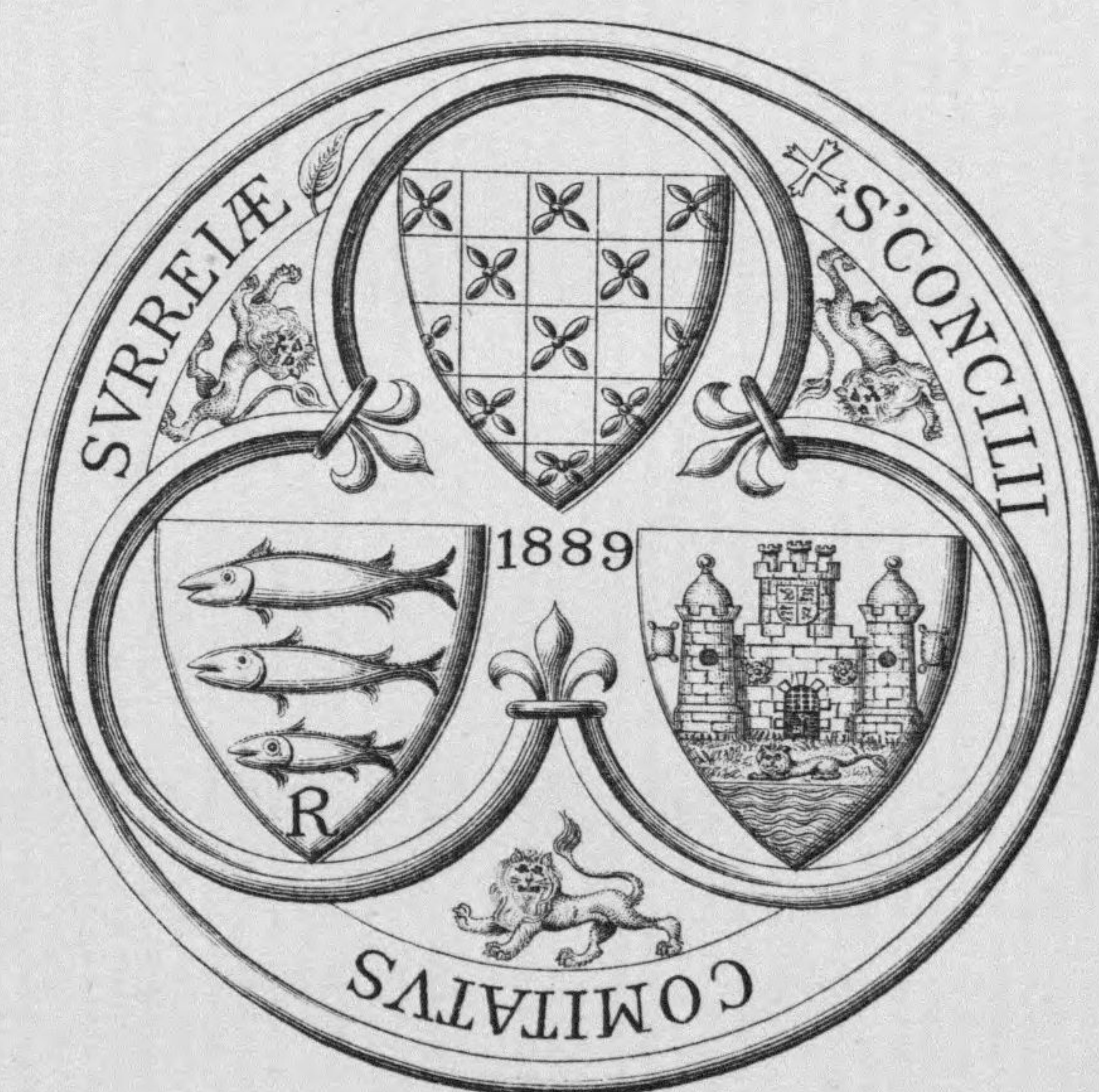
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CLACKMANNANSHIRE.



WEST SUFFOLK.



SURREY.



EAST SUFFOLK.



CAITHNESS.



DORSET.



HUNTINGDON.



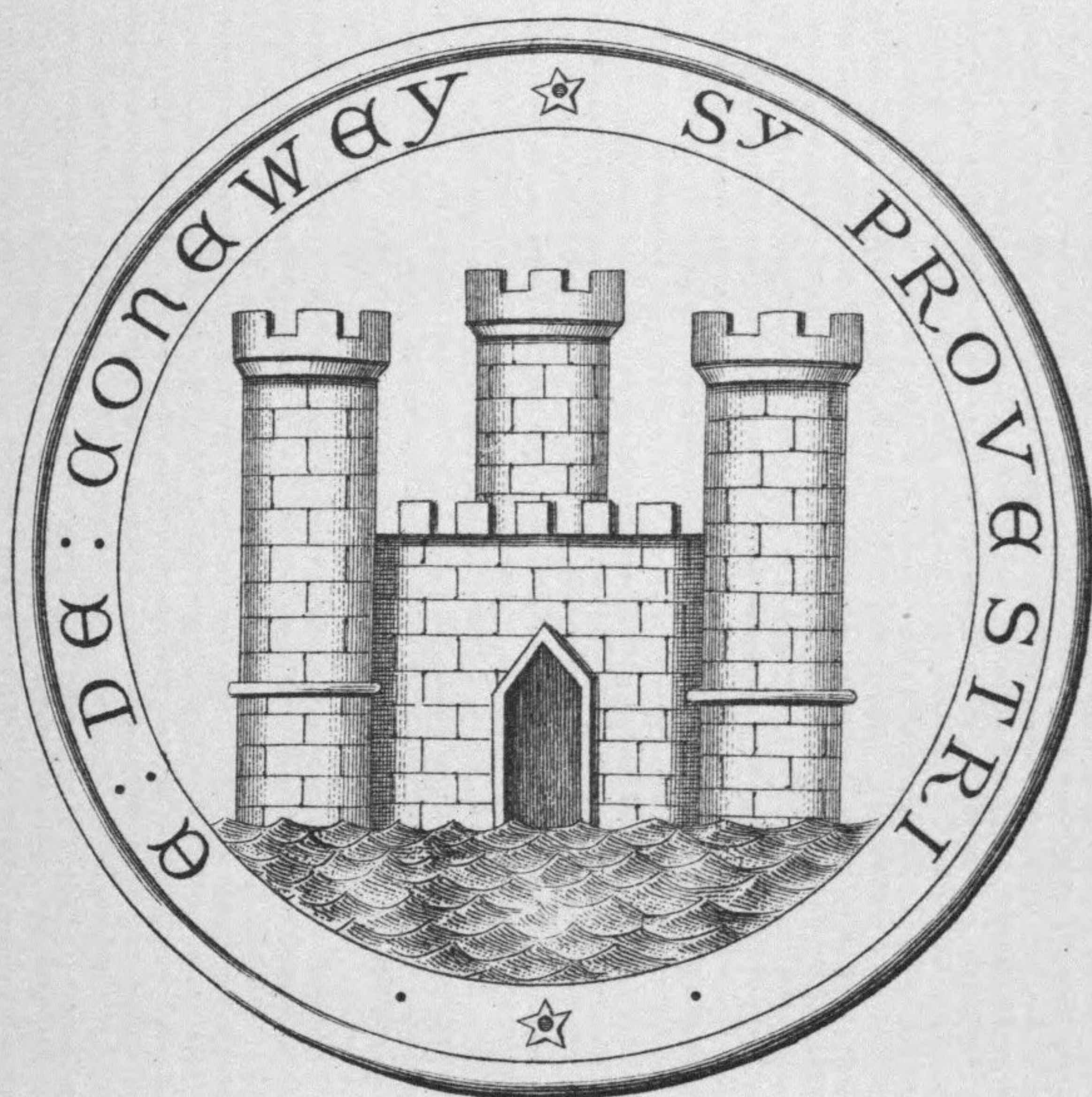
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EAST RETFORD.



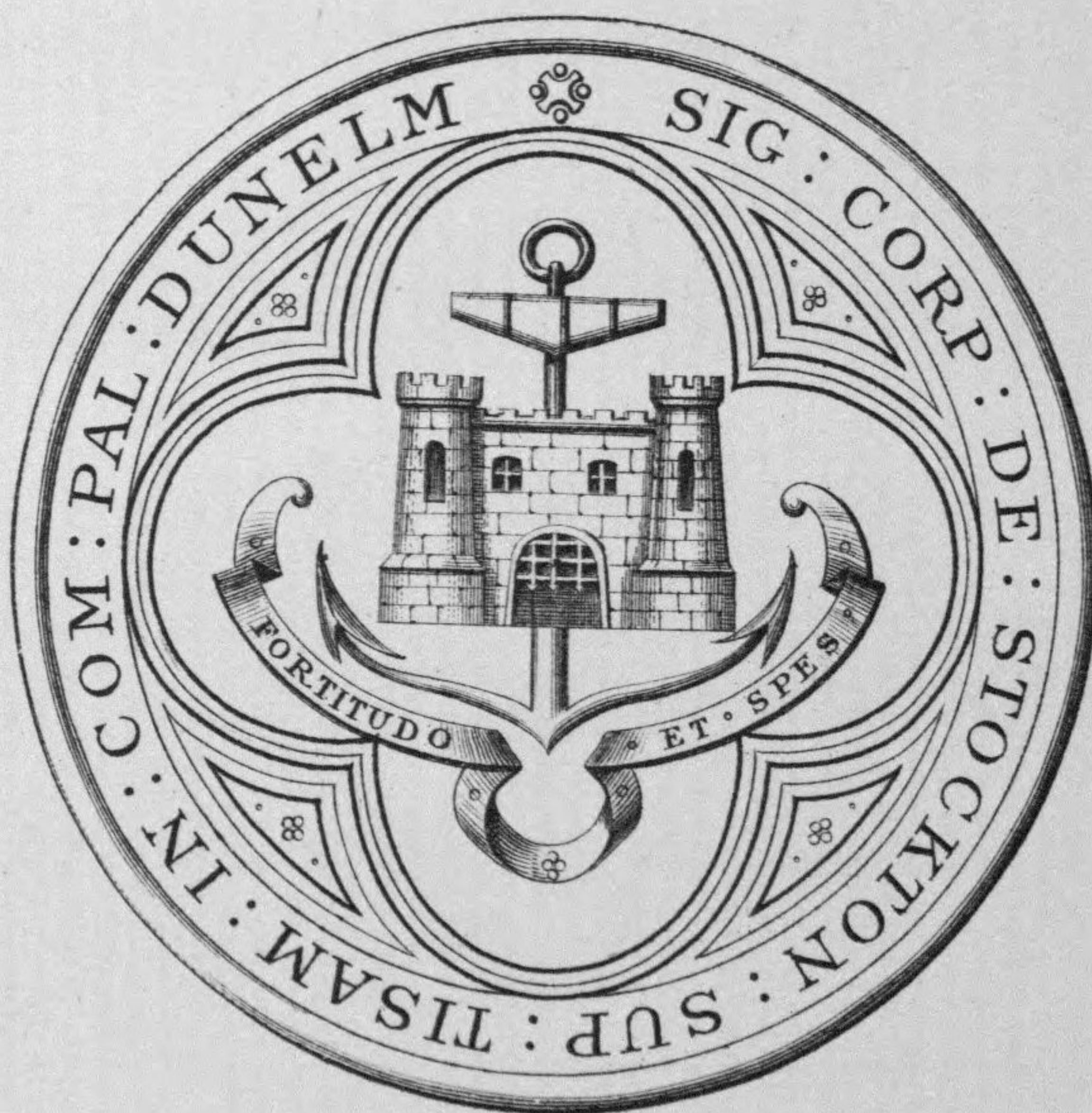
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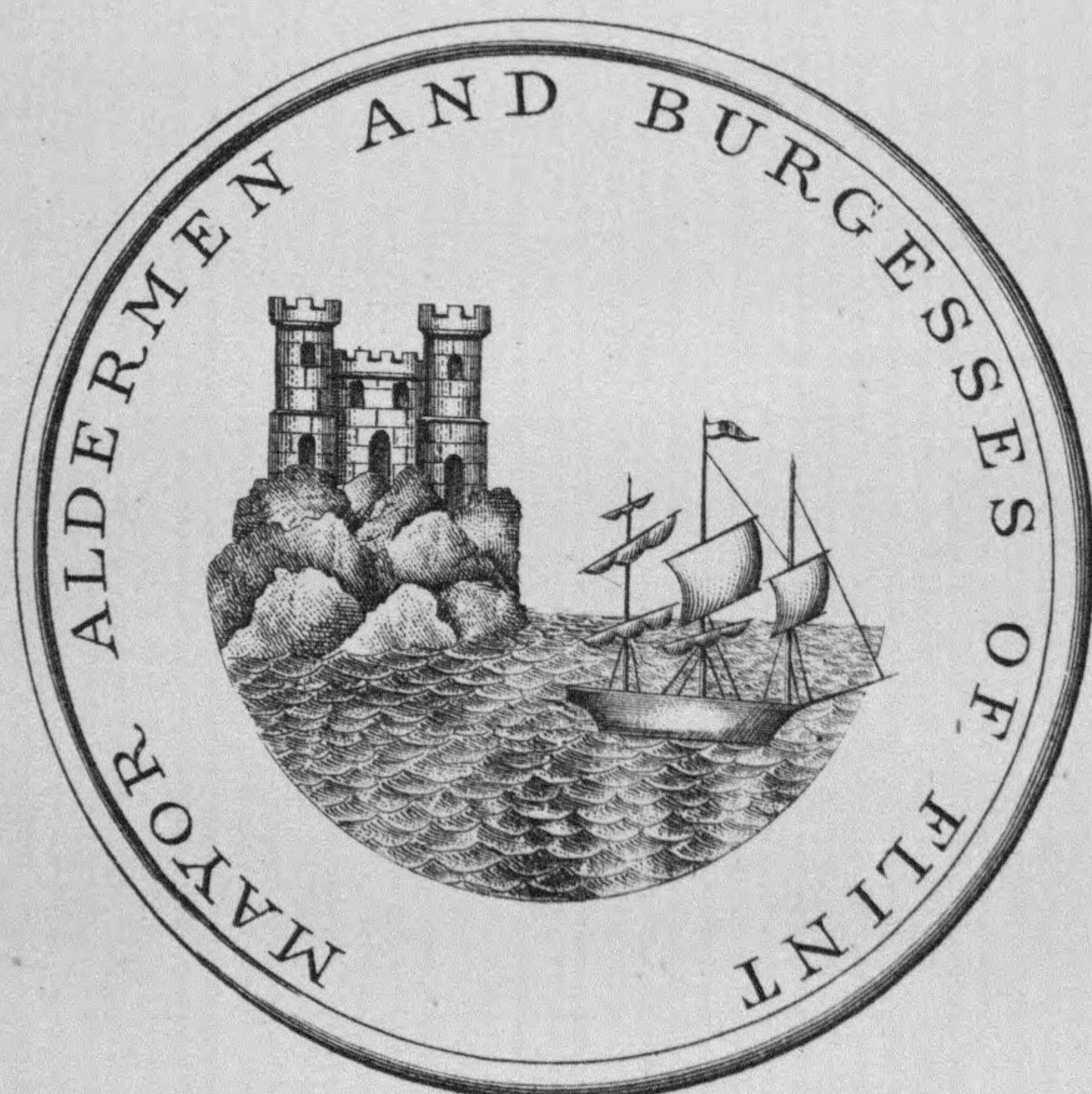
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BASINGSTOKE.



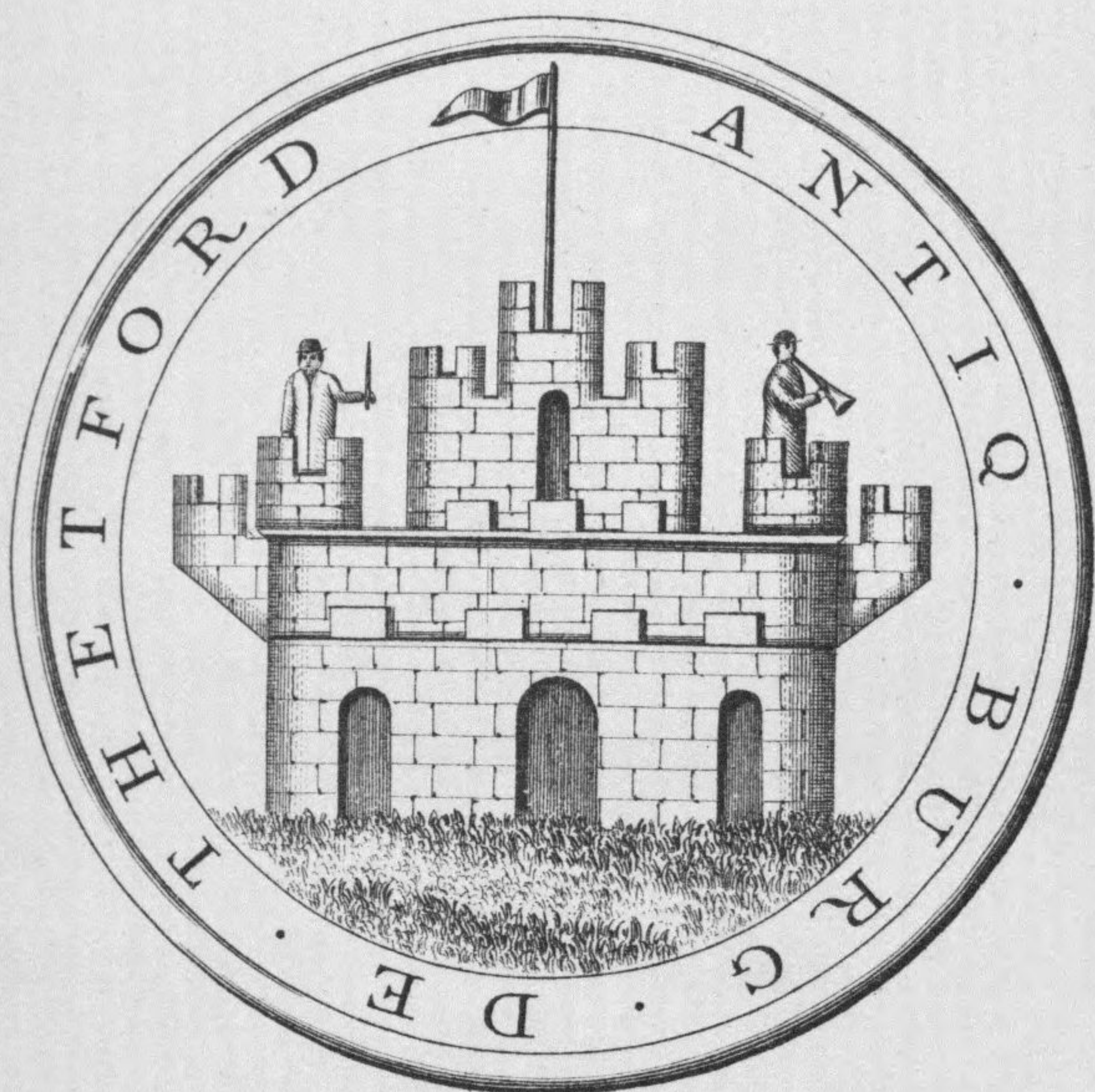
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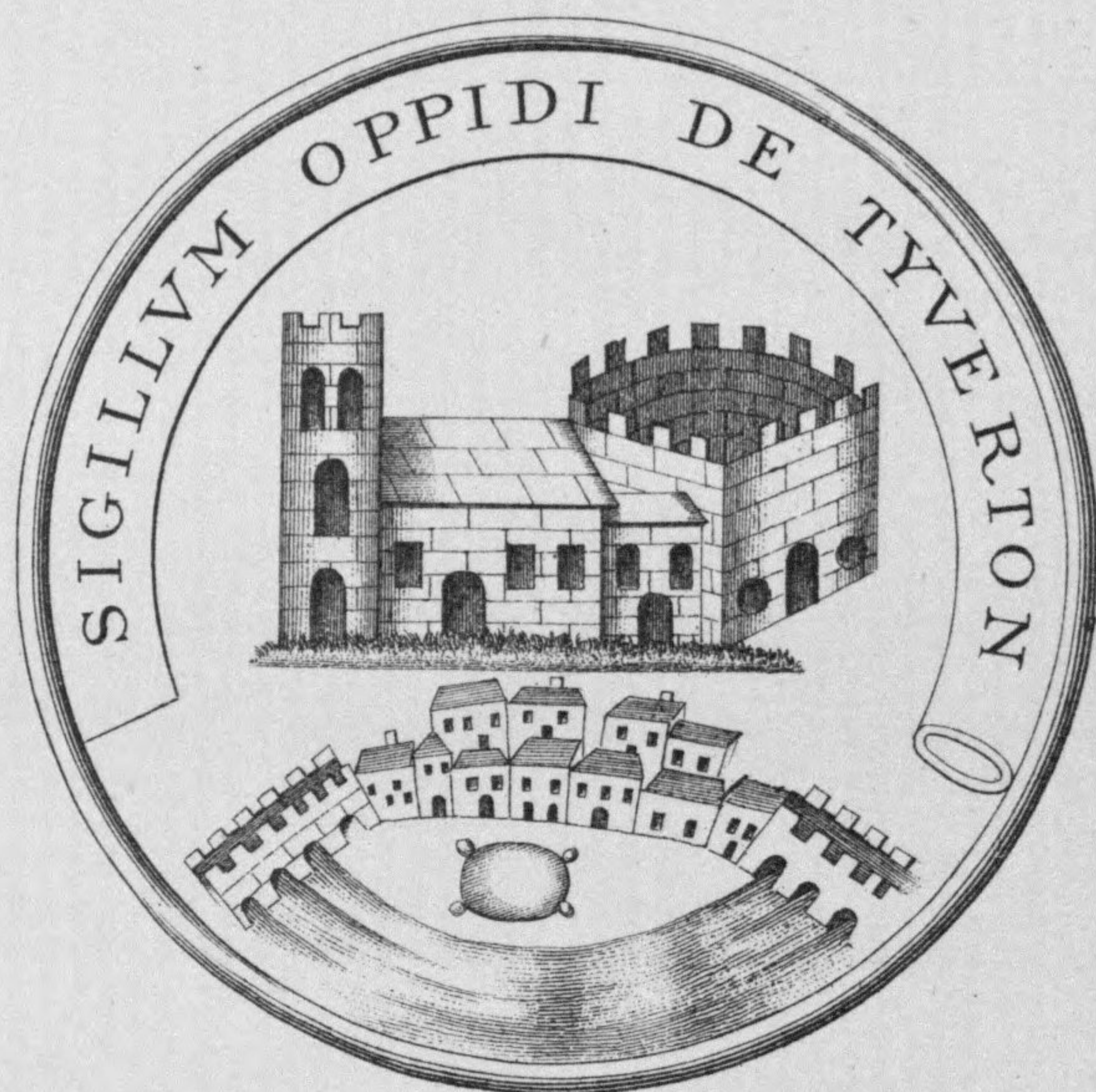
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CARDIGAN.



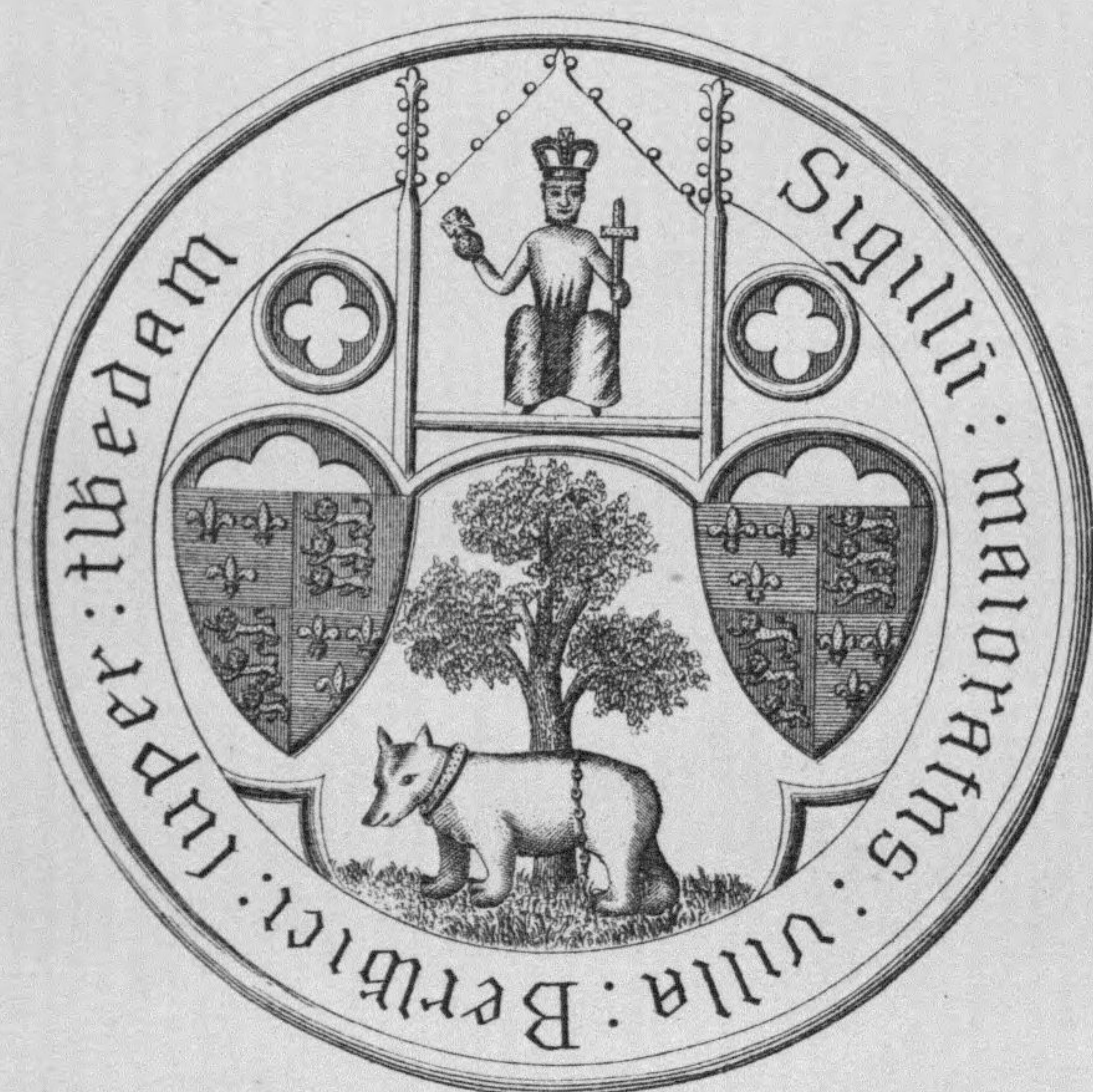
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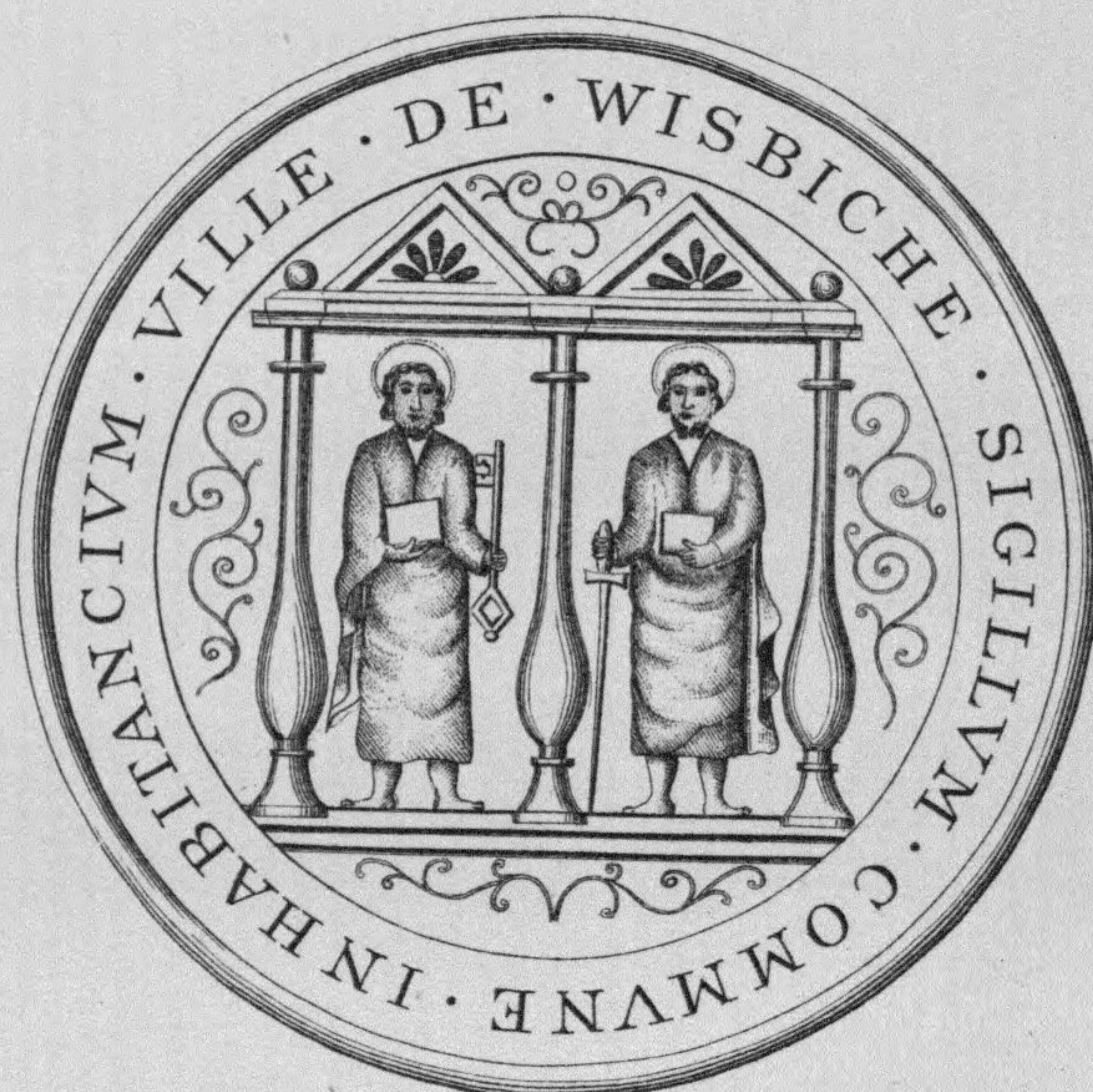
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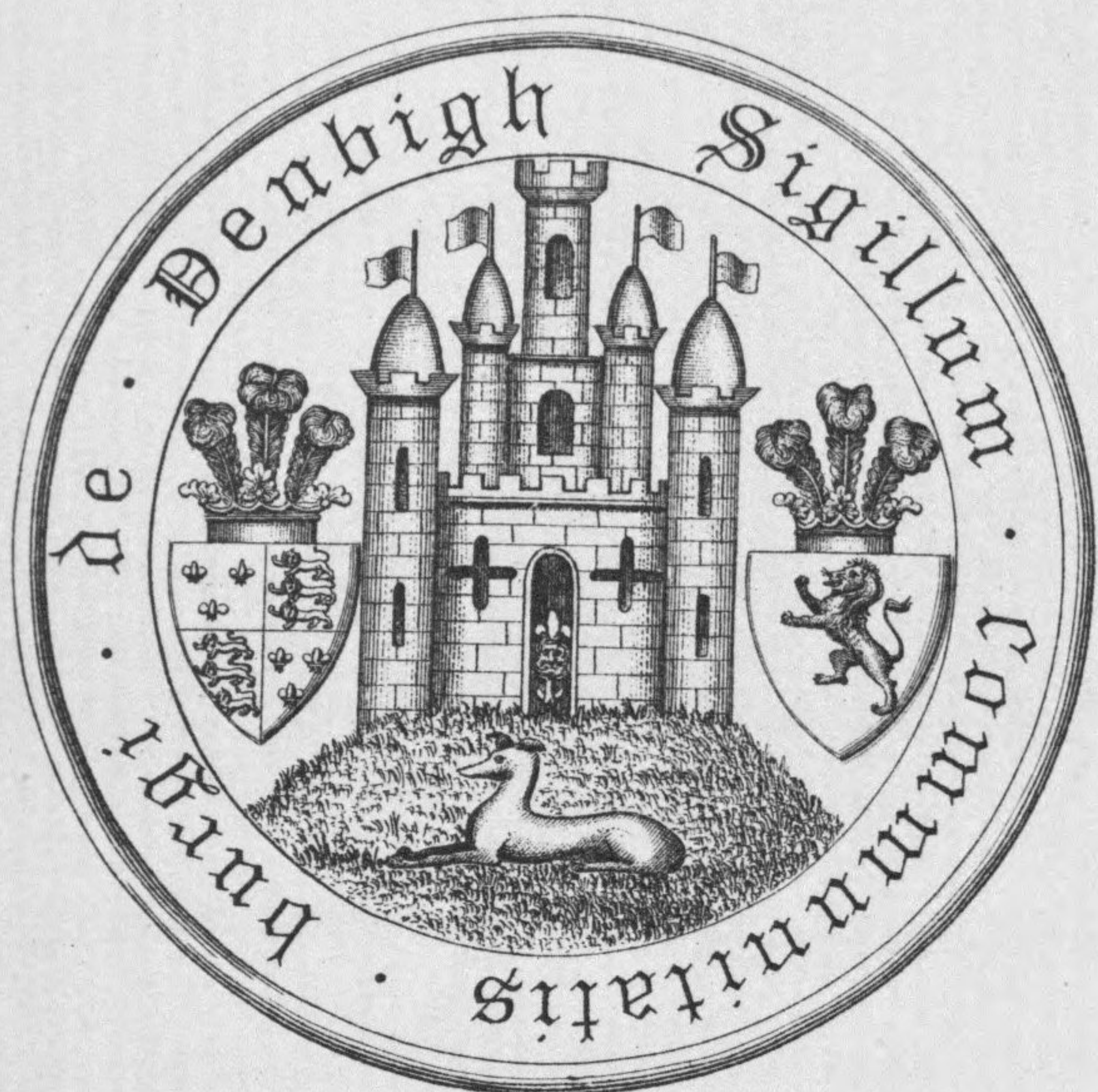
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BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.



WISBECH.



DENBIGH.



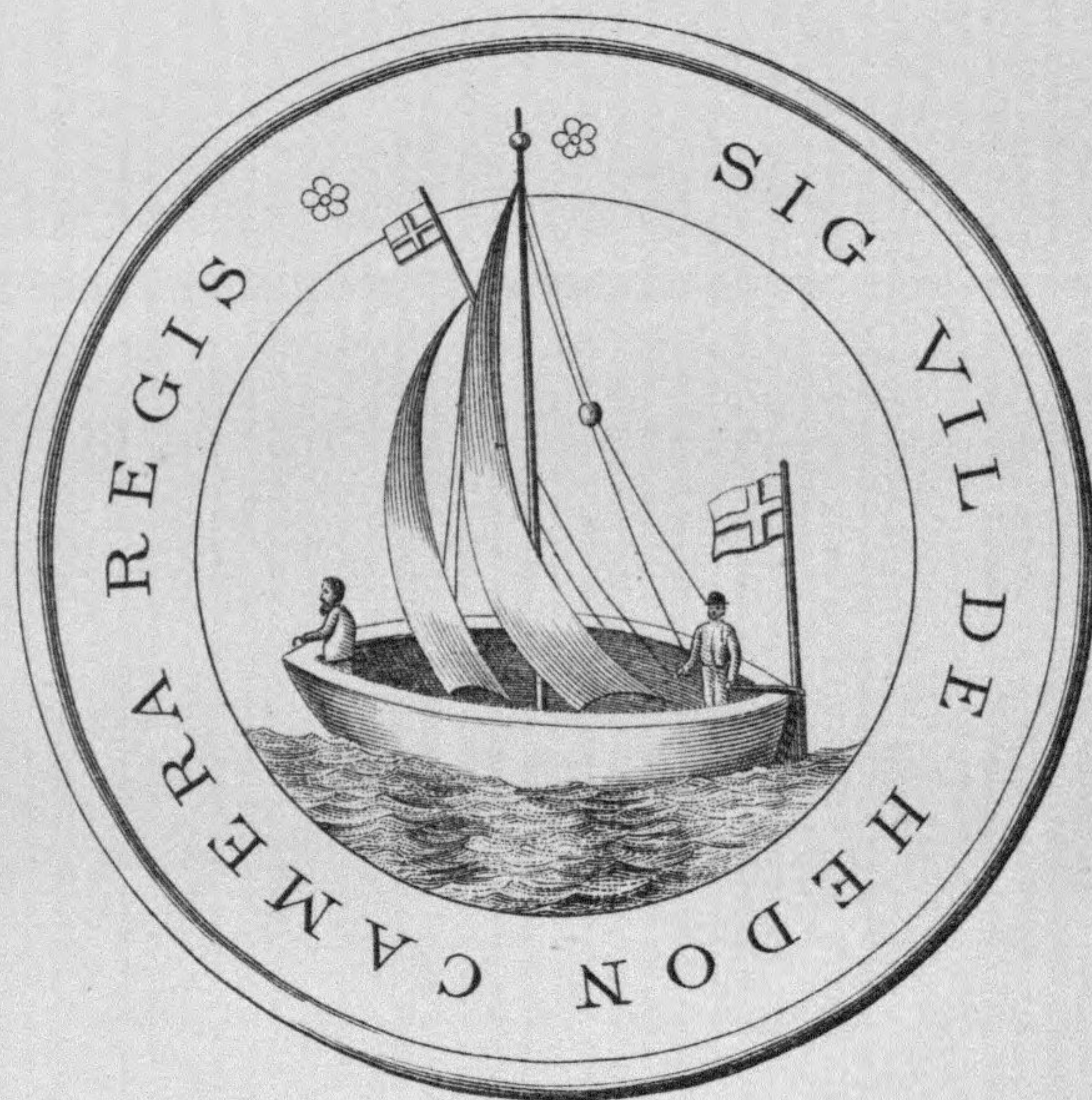
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SELKIRK.



ST ANDREWS.



HEDON.



FORTROSE.



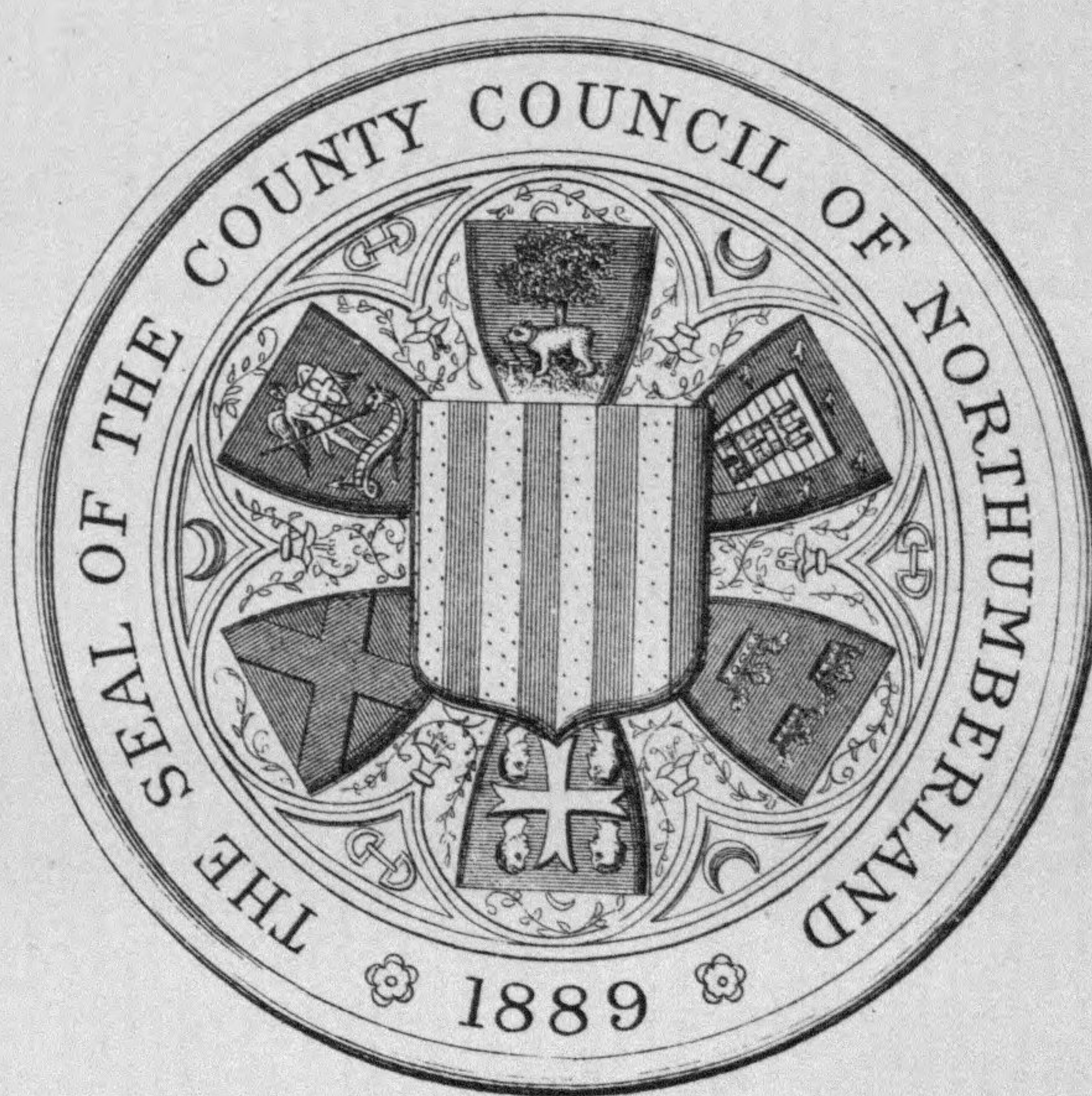
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SALOP.



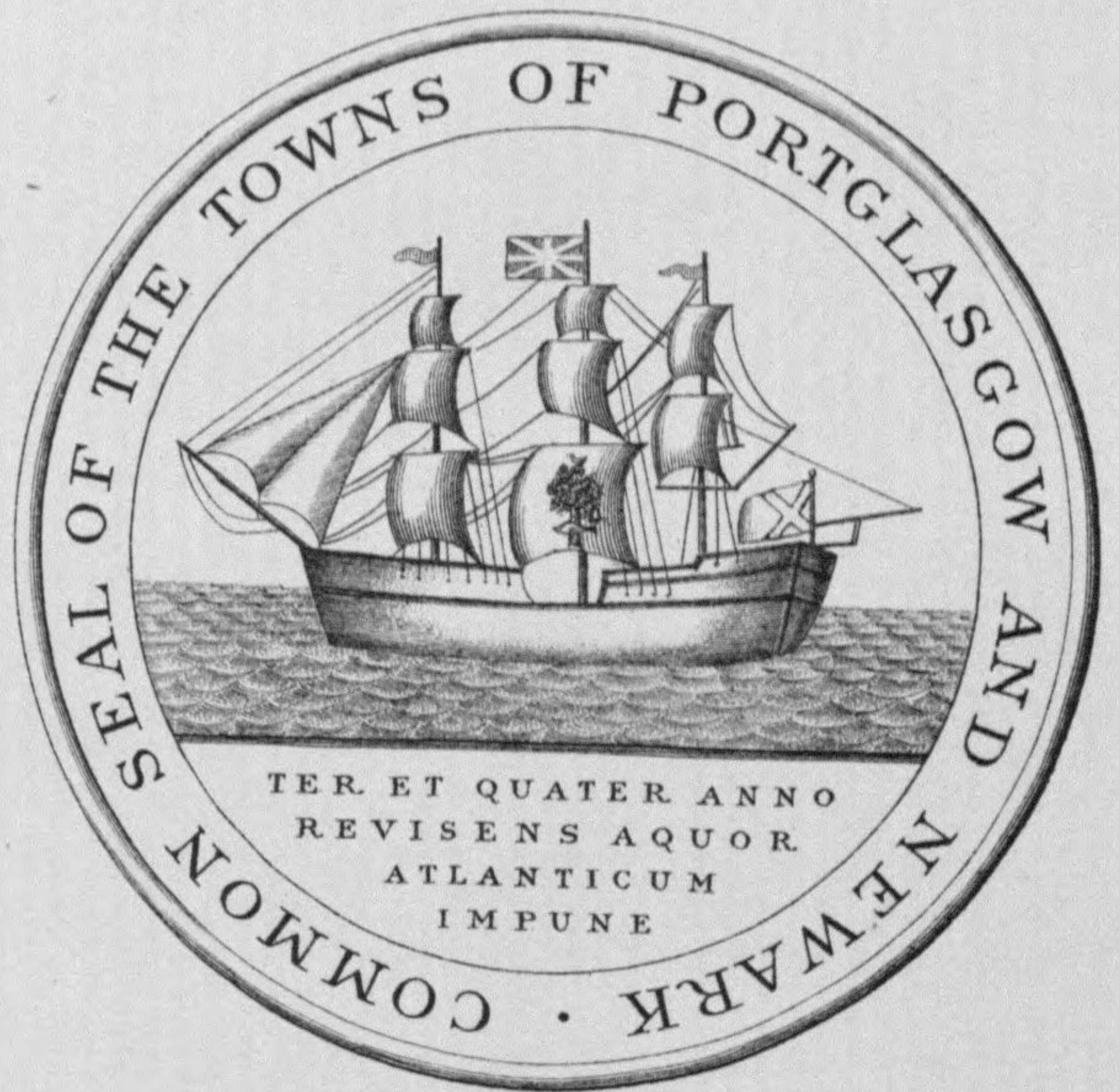
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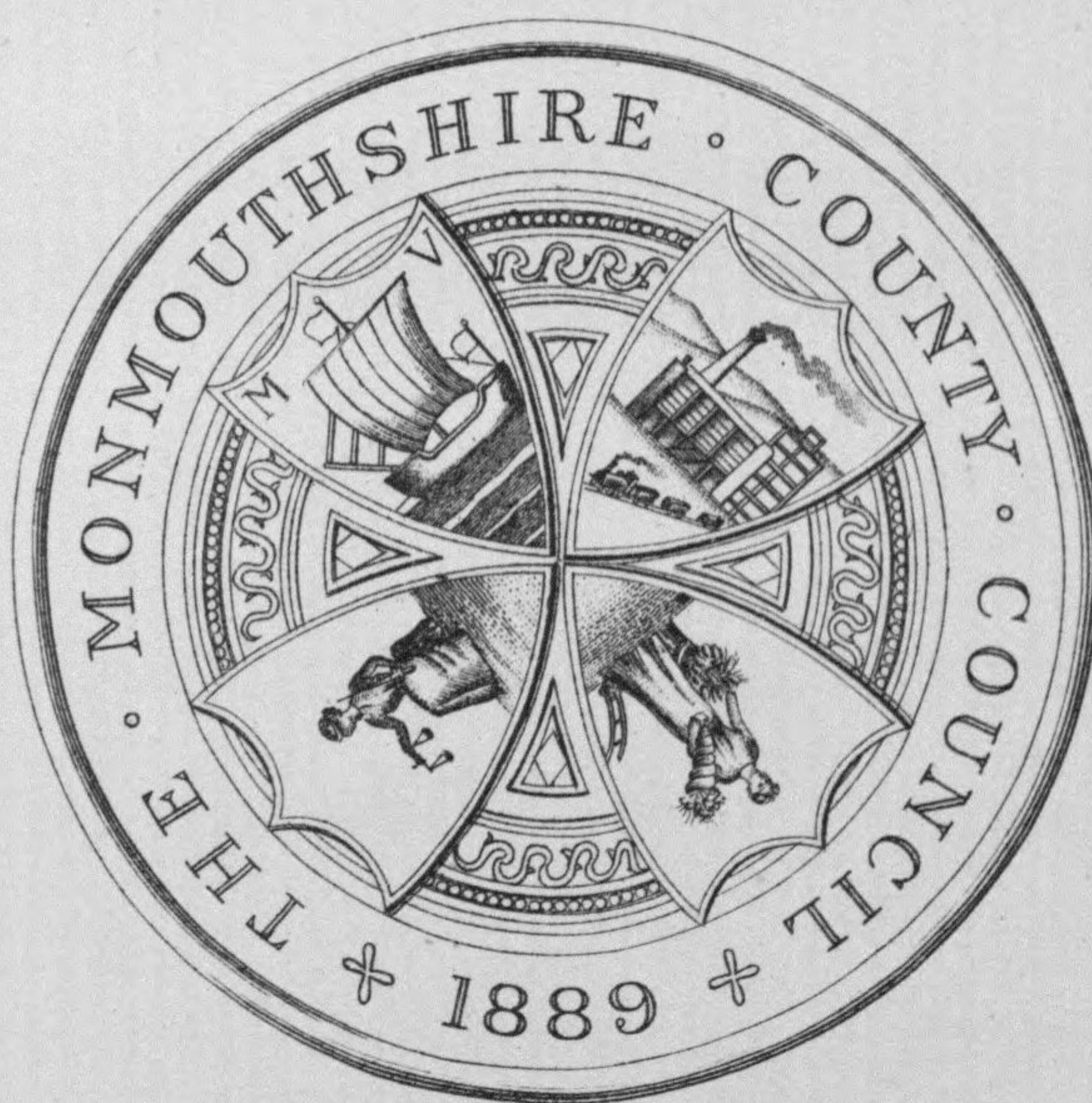
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ANNAN.



PORT GLASGOW.



MONMOUTHSHIRE.



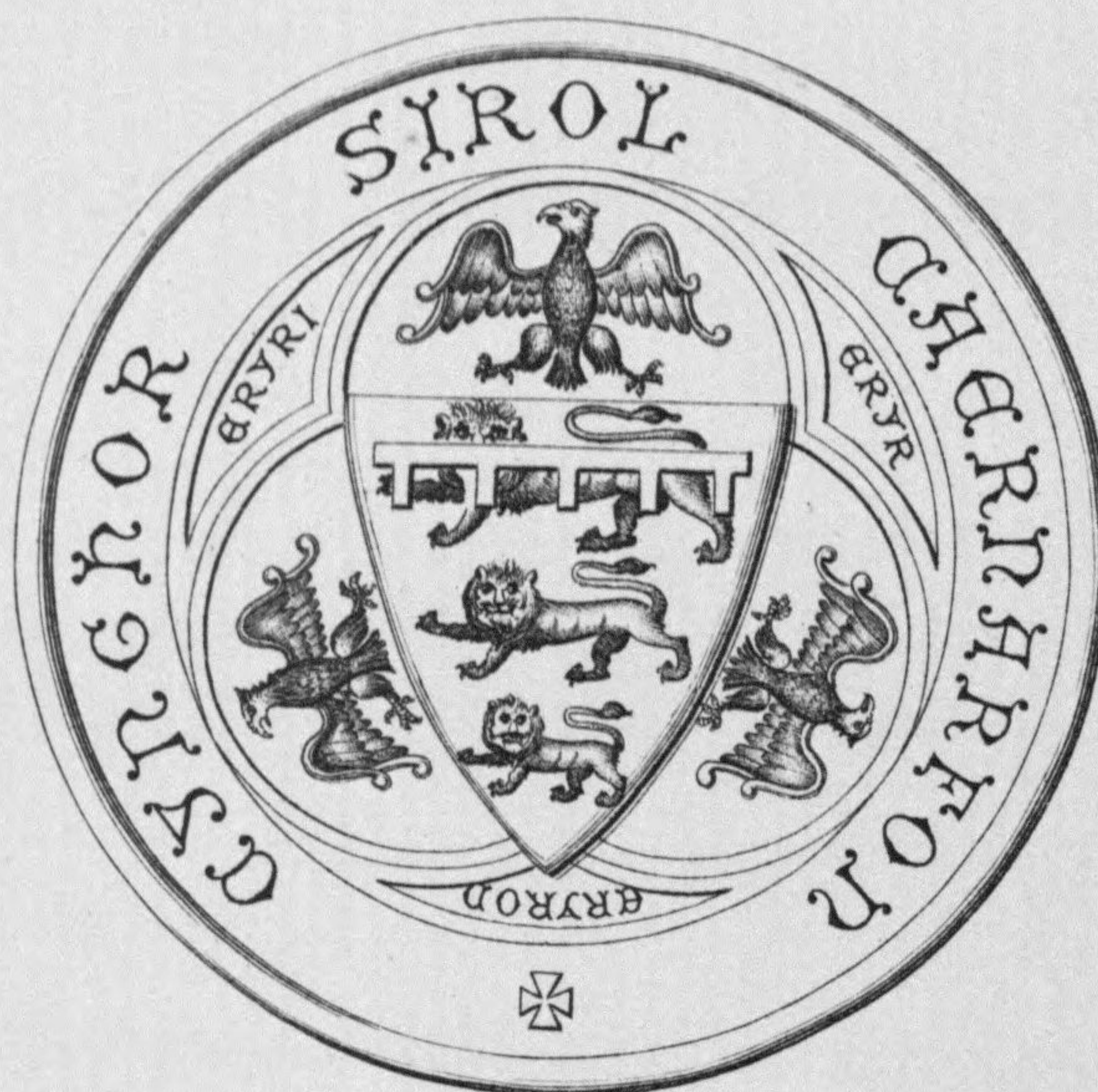
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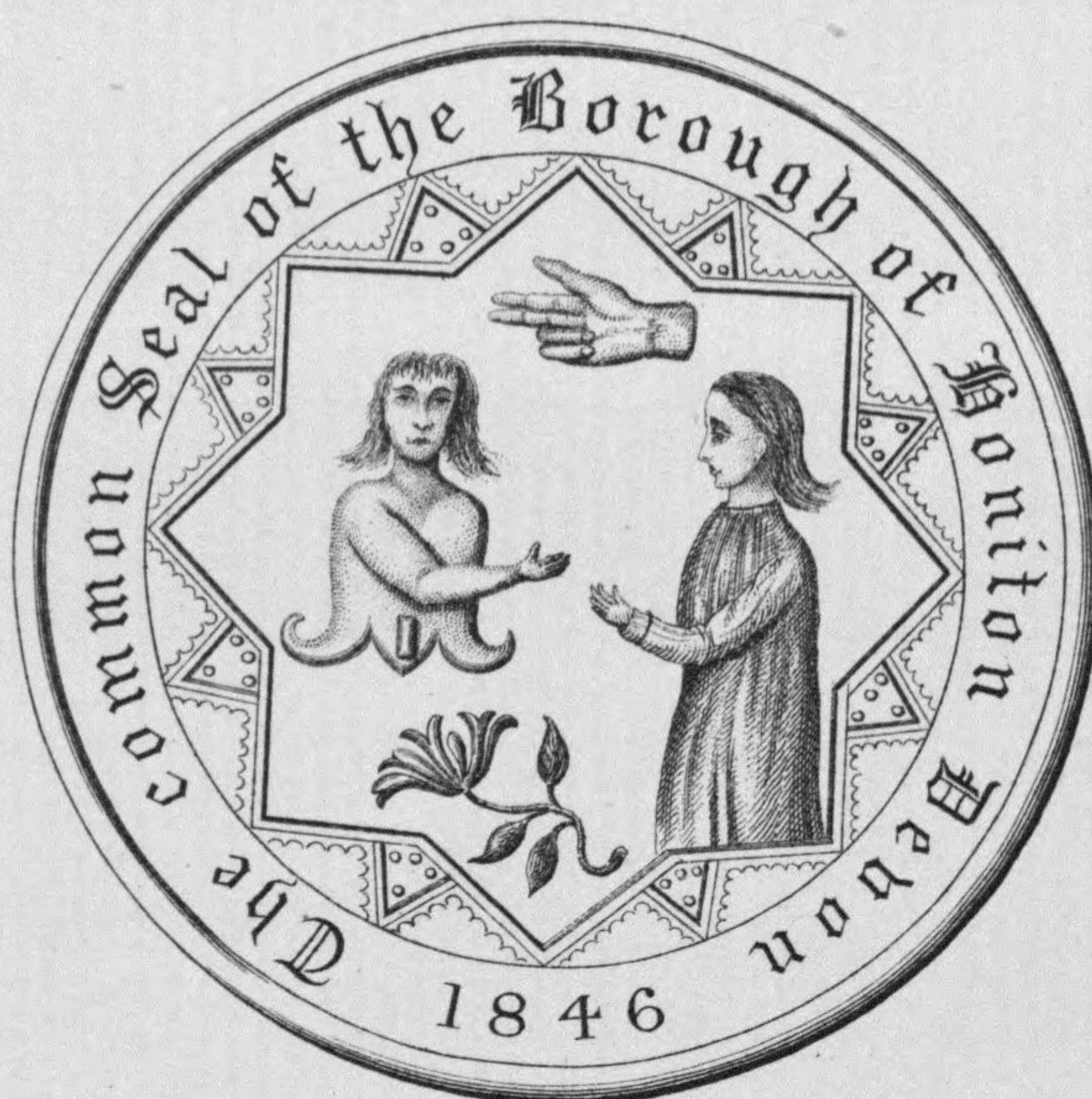
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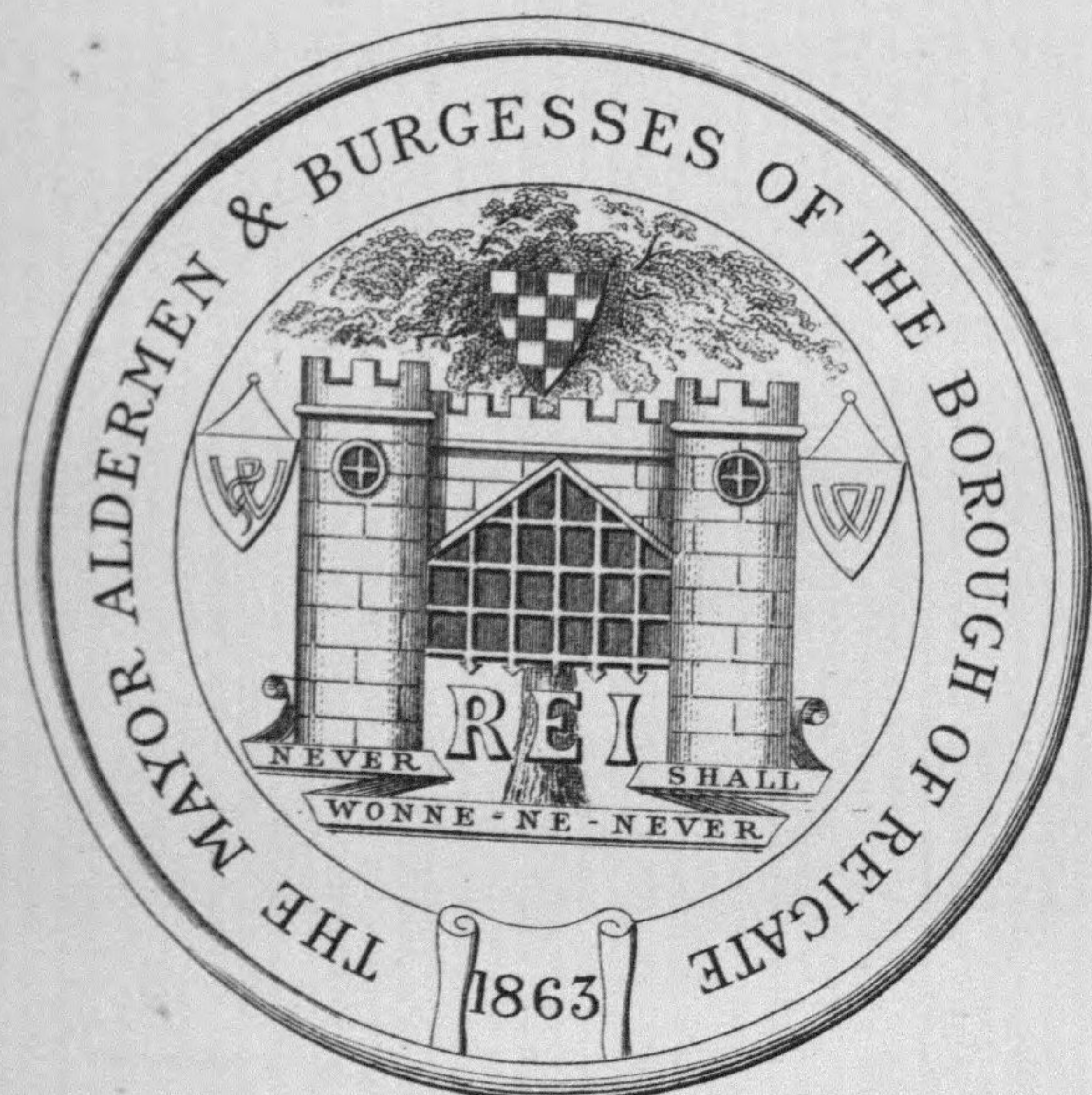
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CARNARVONSHIRE.



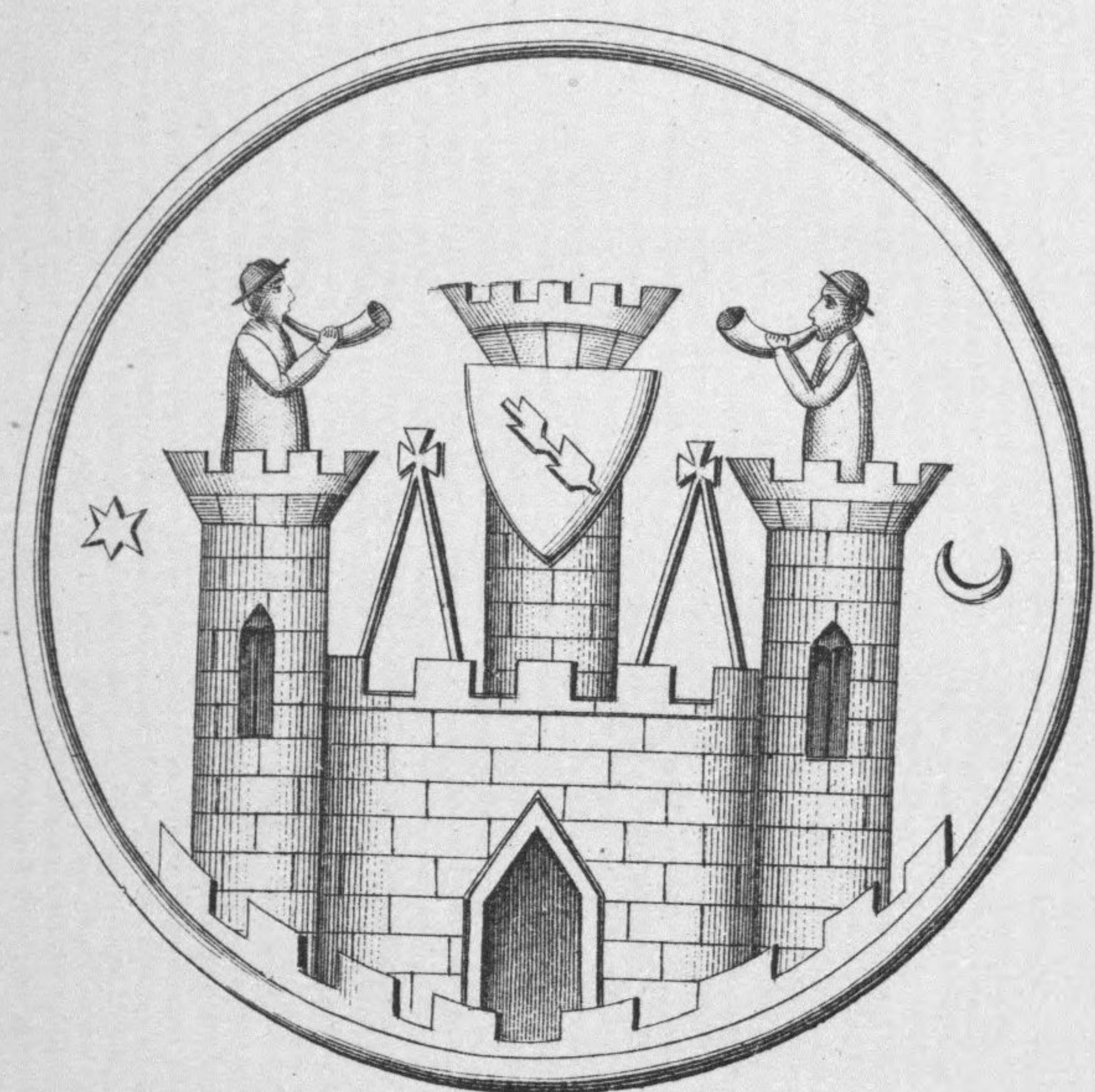
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CARRICKFERGUS.



WARWICK.



BISHOPS CASTLE



WHITHORN.



DUMFRIES.



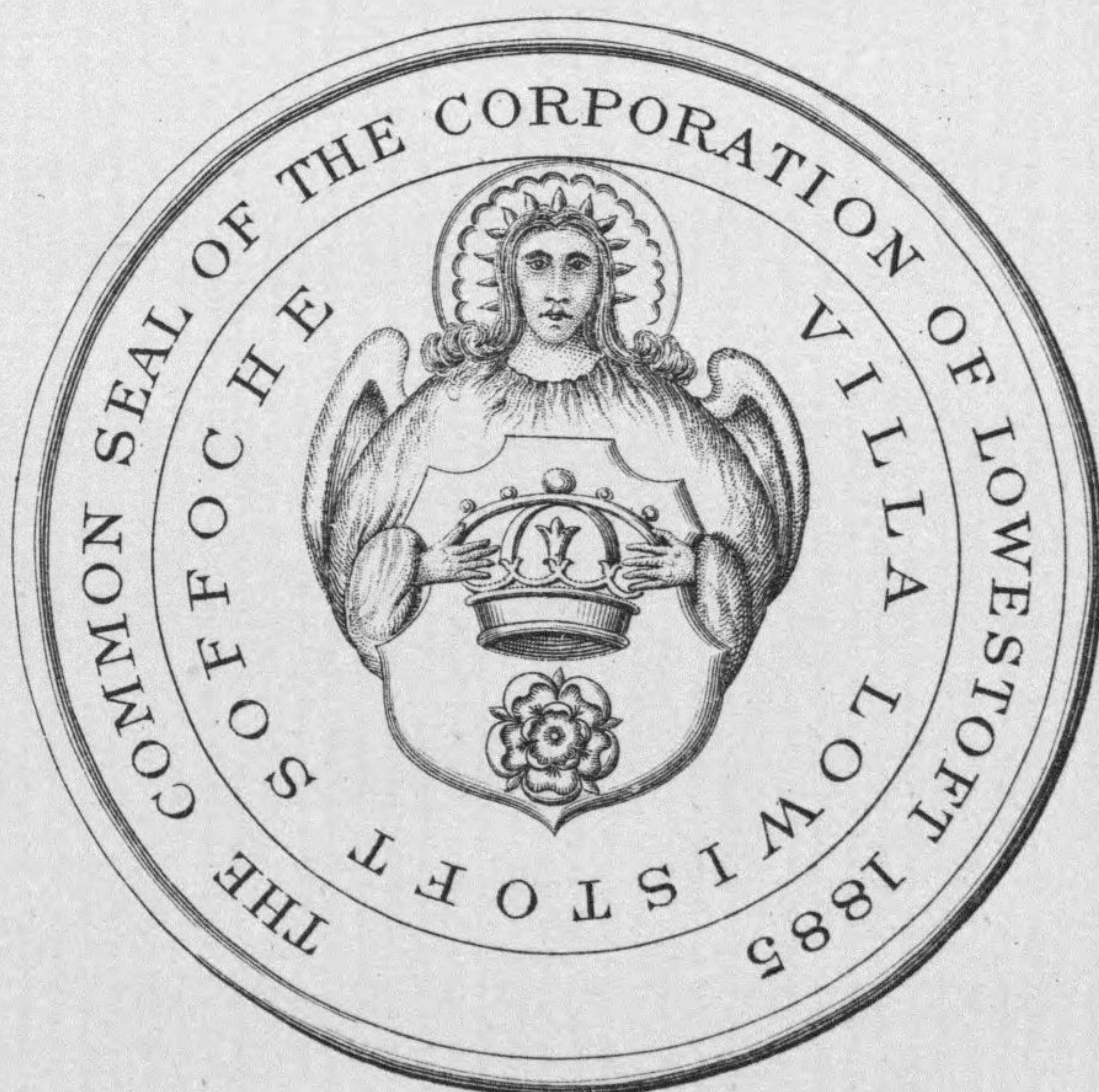
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SOUTH MOLTON.



BRECHIN.



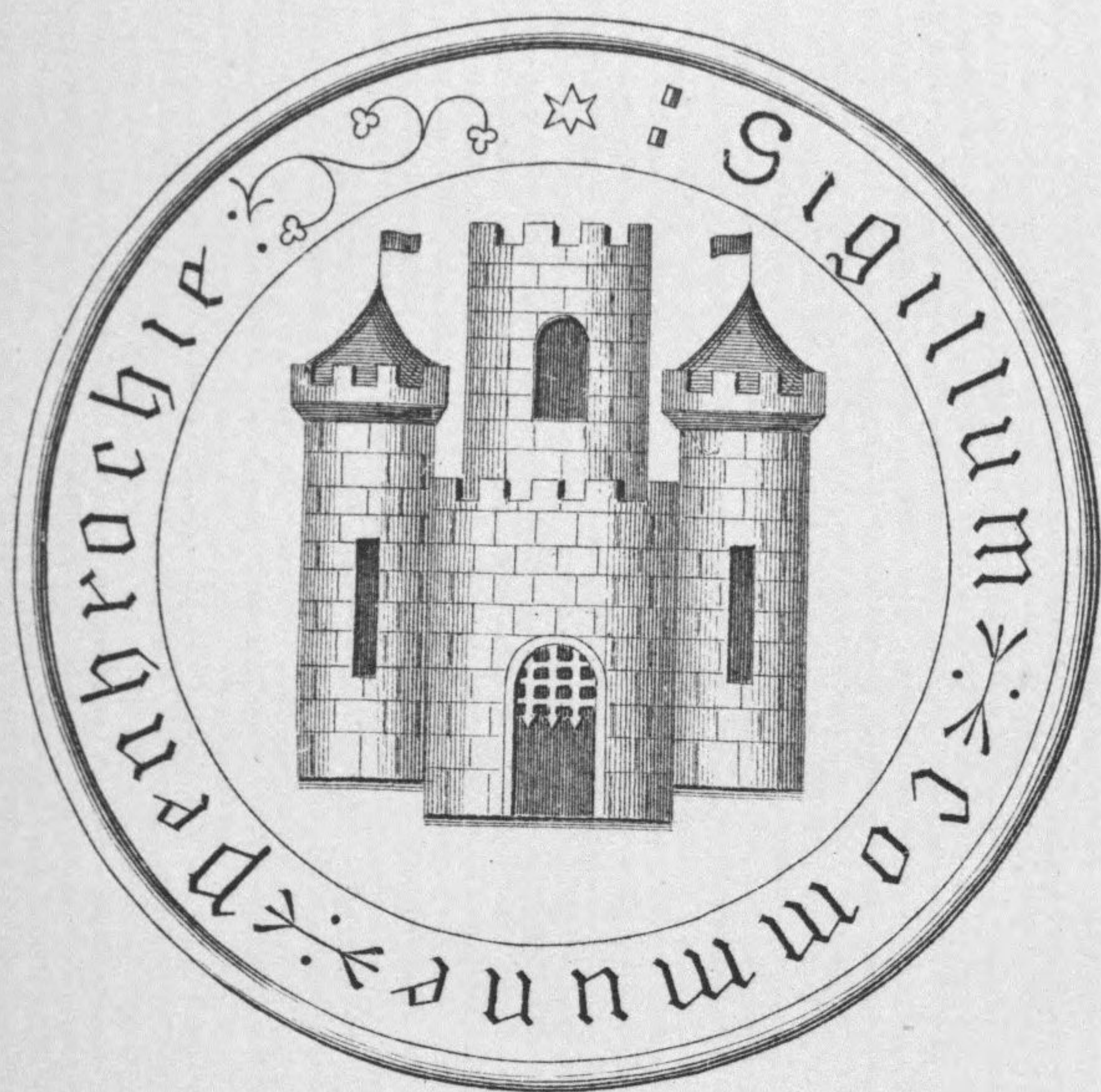
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AUCHTERMUCHTY.



GLOSSOP.



PEMBROKE.



FALKLAND.



CRAIL.



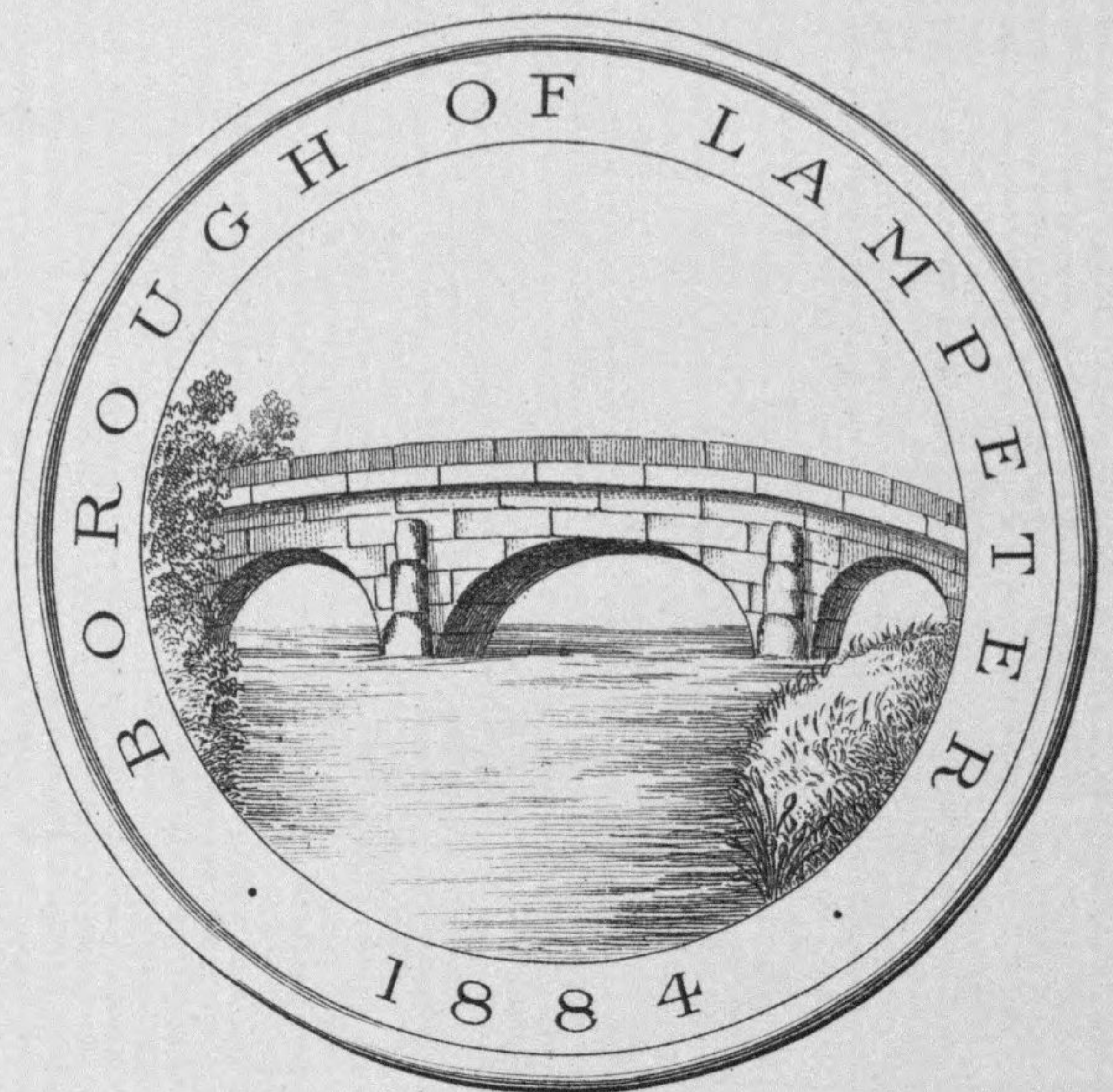
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WITNEY.



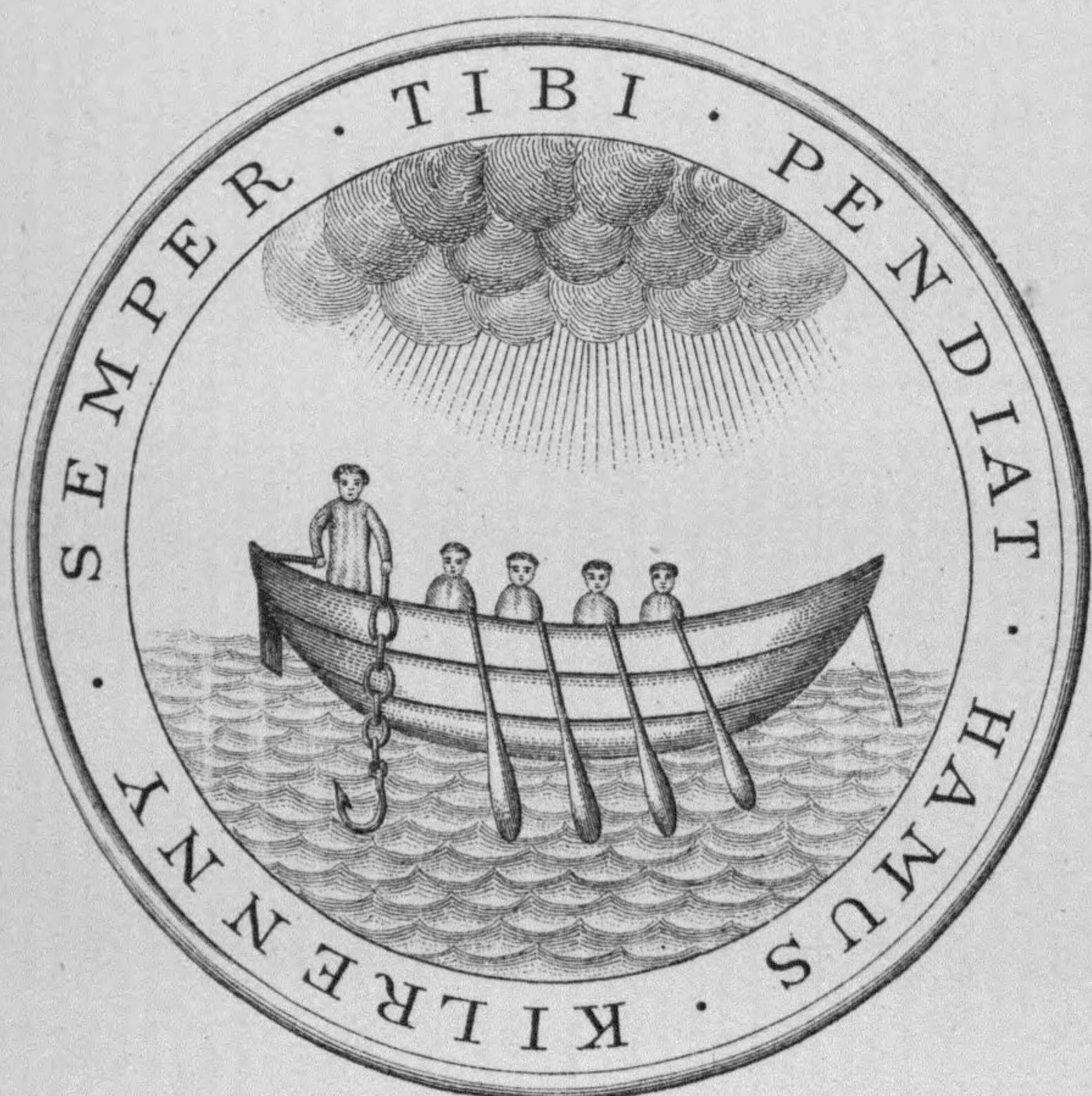
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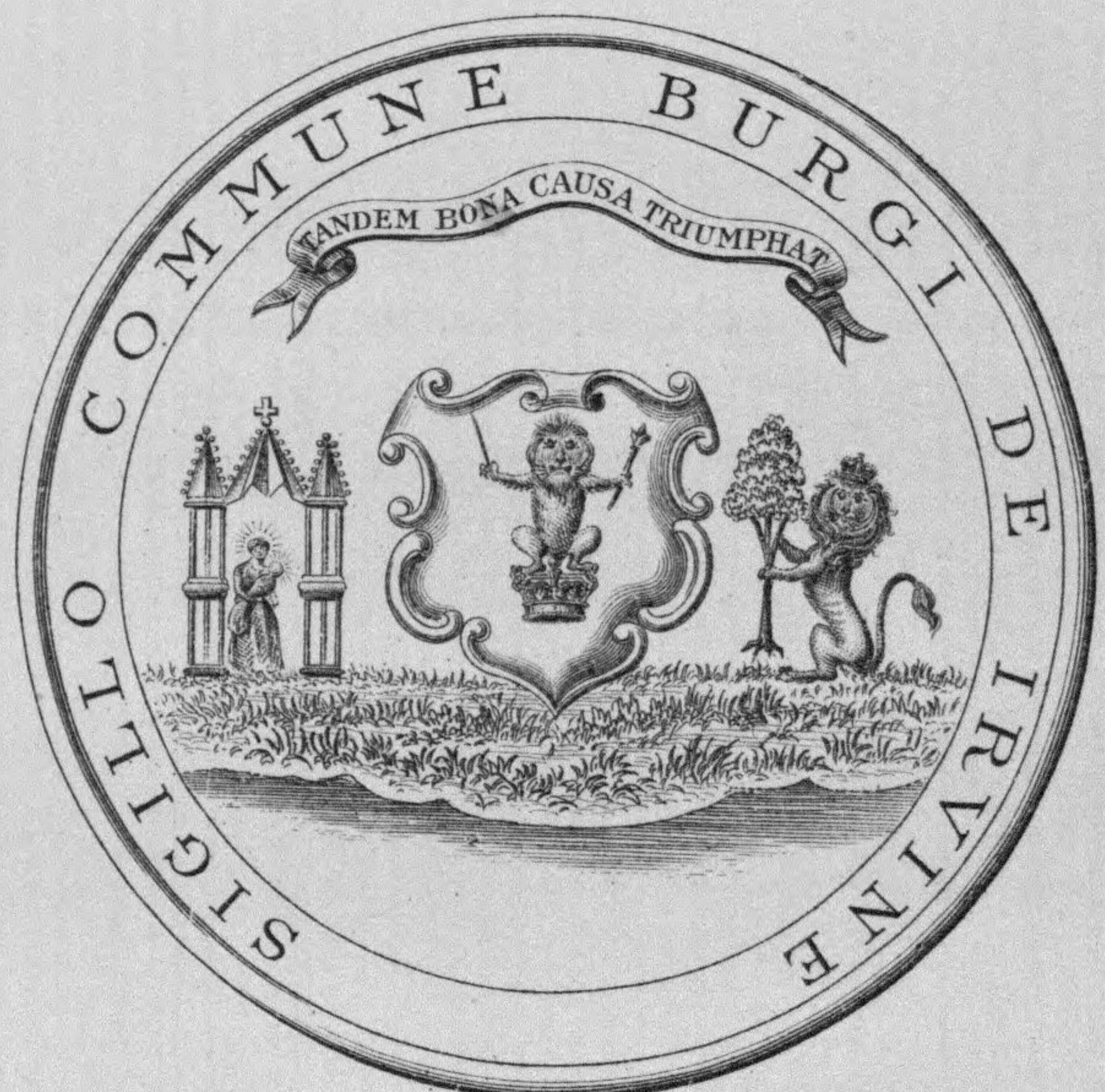
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HADDINGTONSHIRE.



KILRENNY.



IRVINE.



MONTGOMERY.



CARDIGANSHIRE.



NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



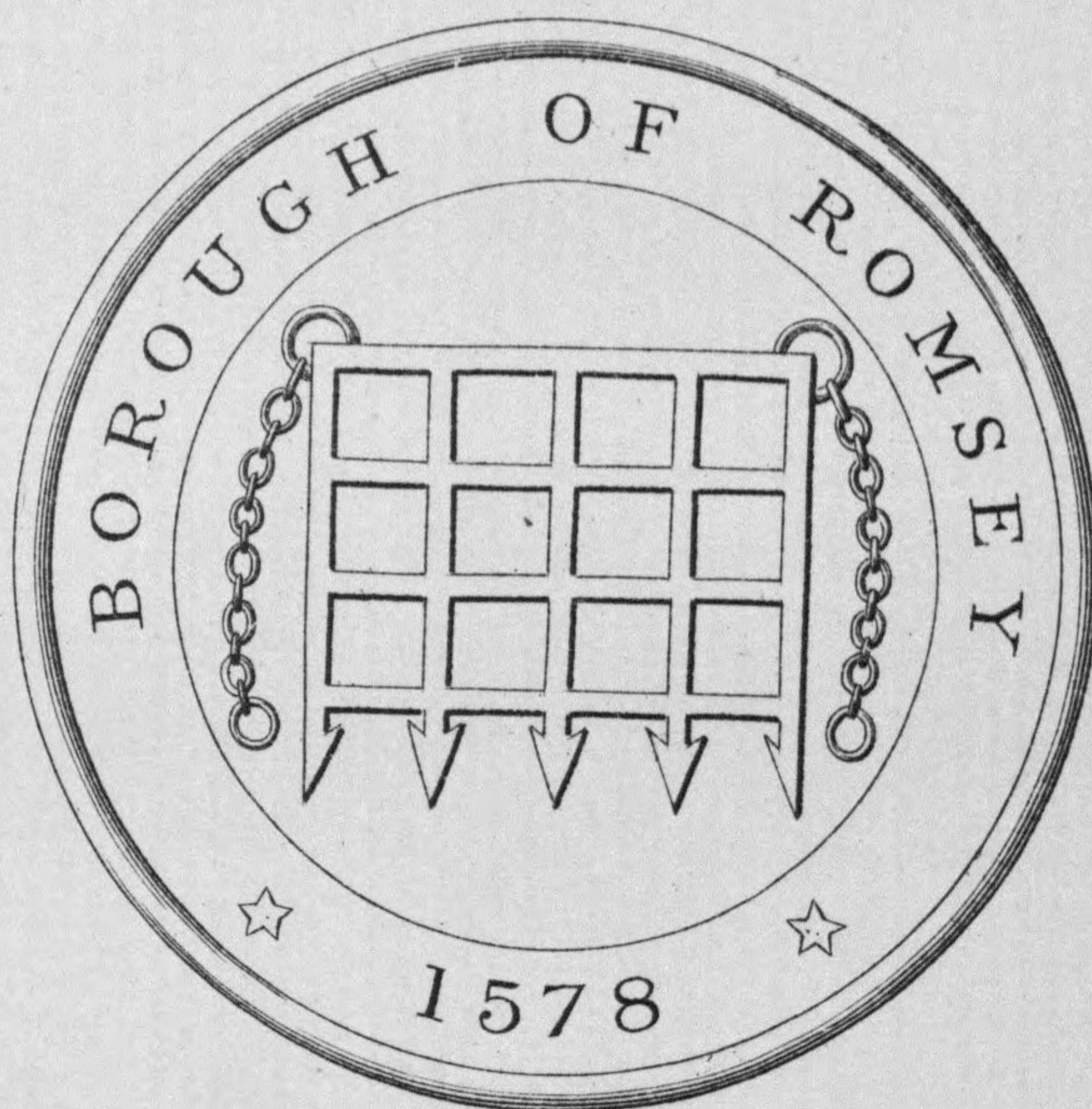
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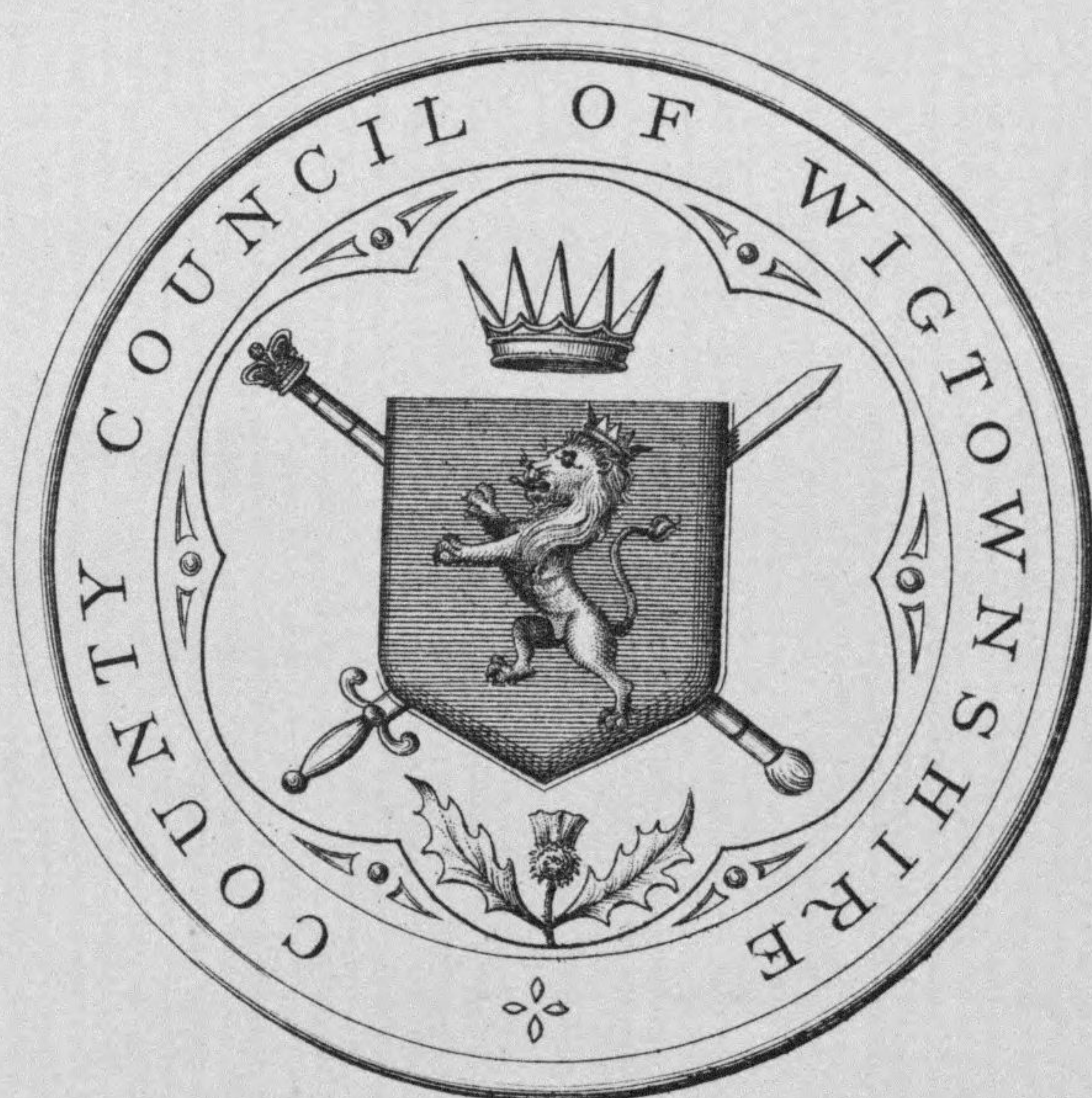
CULROSS.



CHIPPING NORTON.



ROMSEY.



WIGTOWNSHIRE.



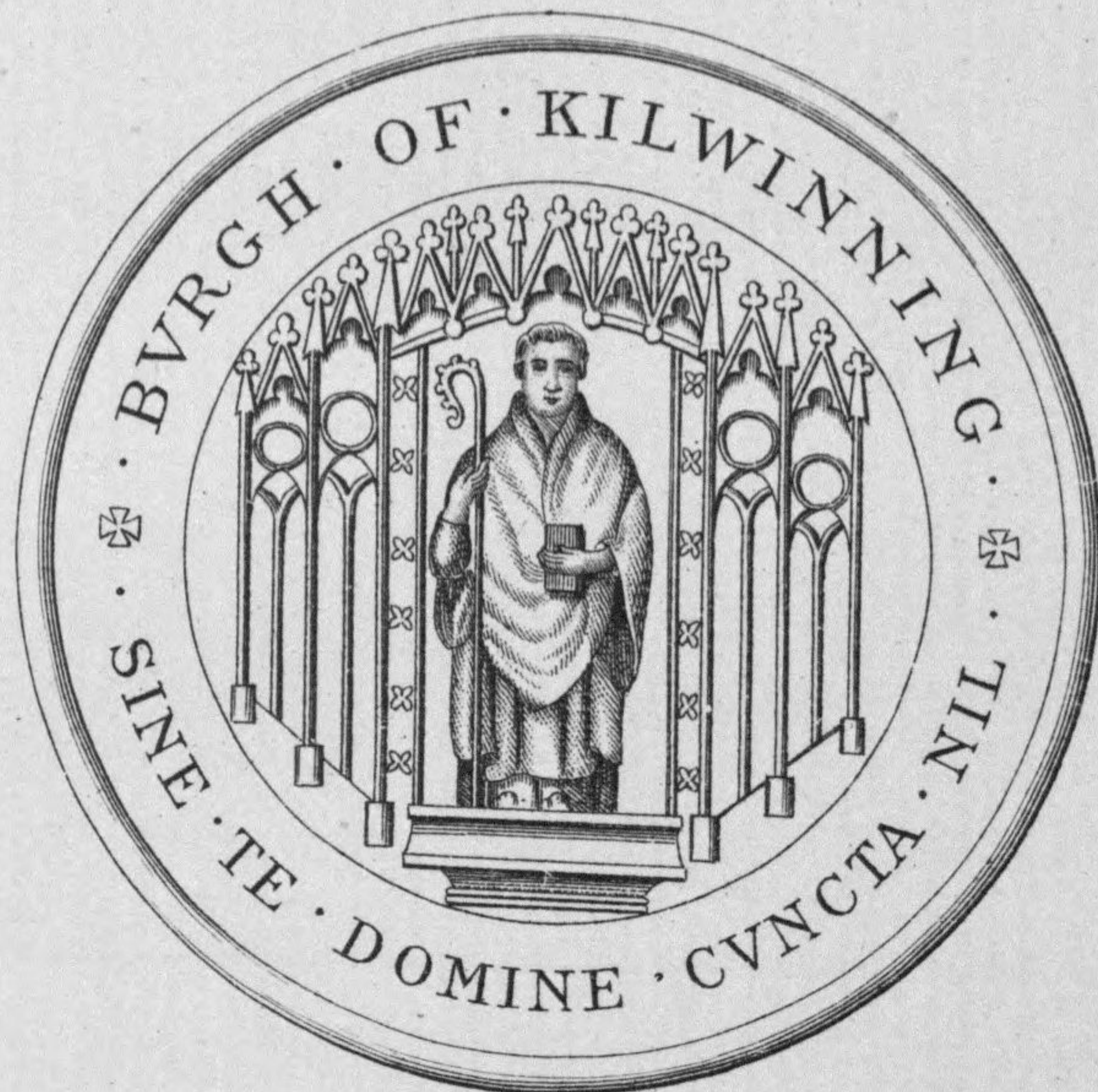
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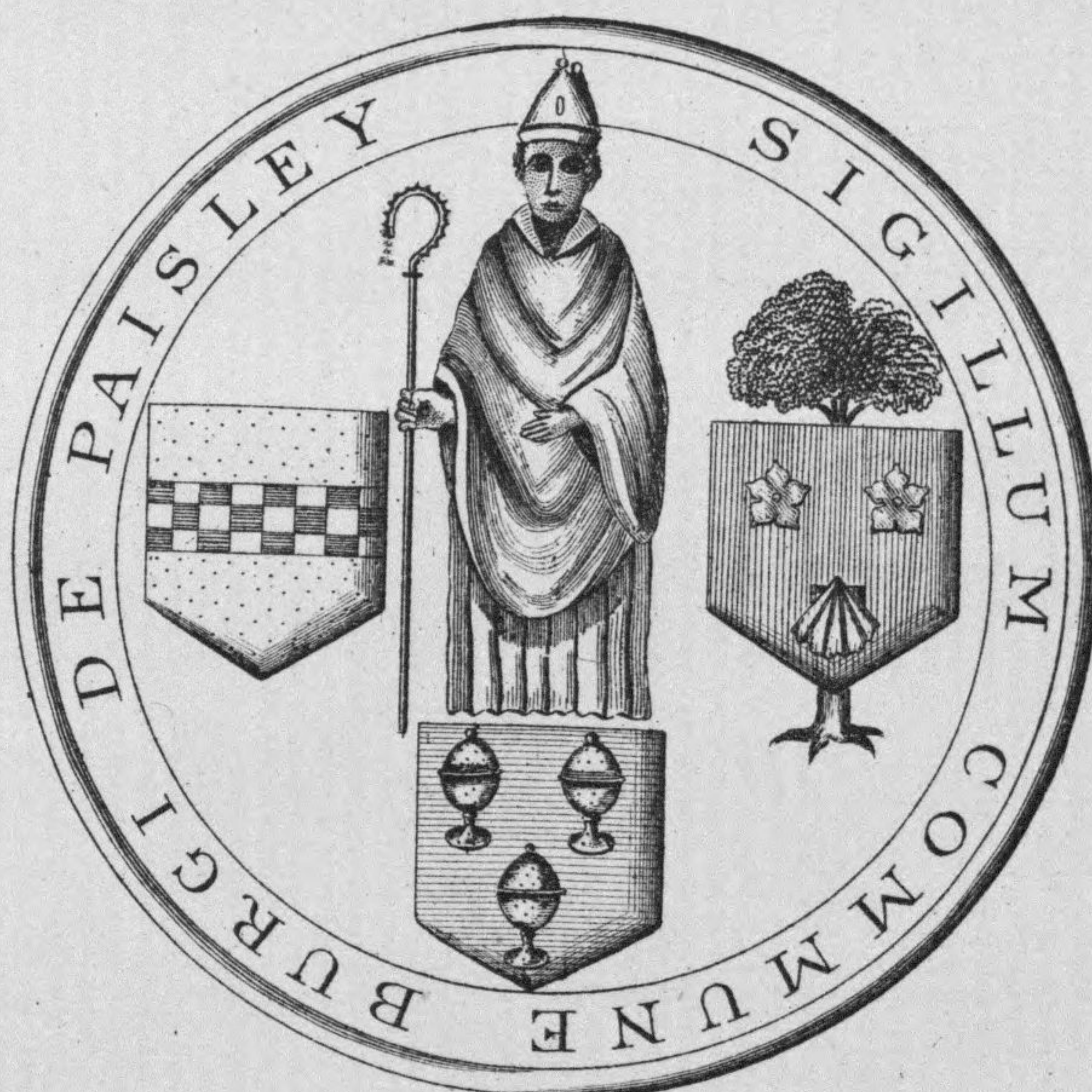
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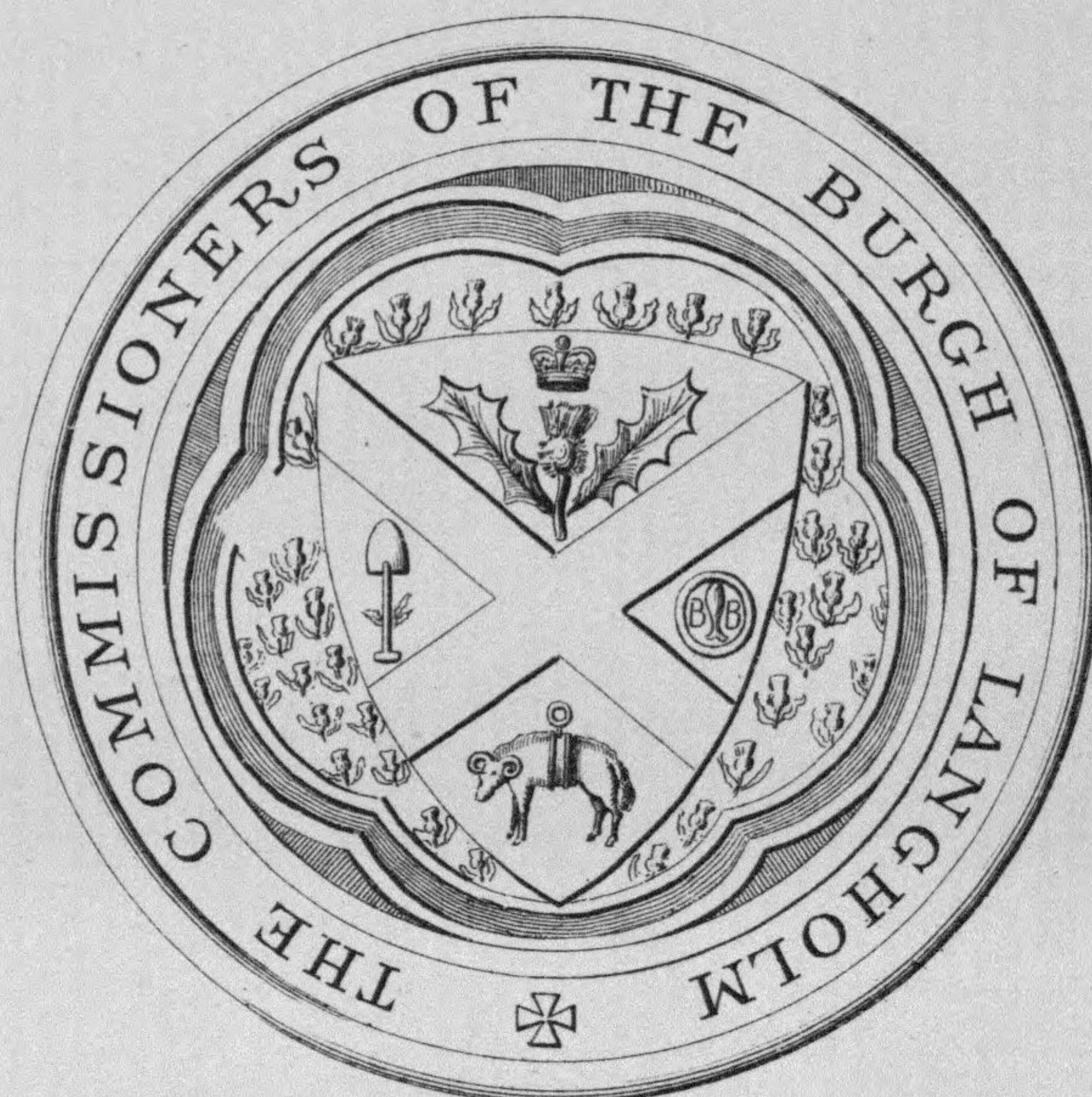
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PAISLEY.



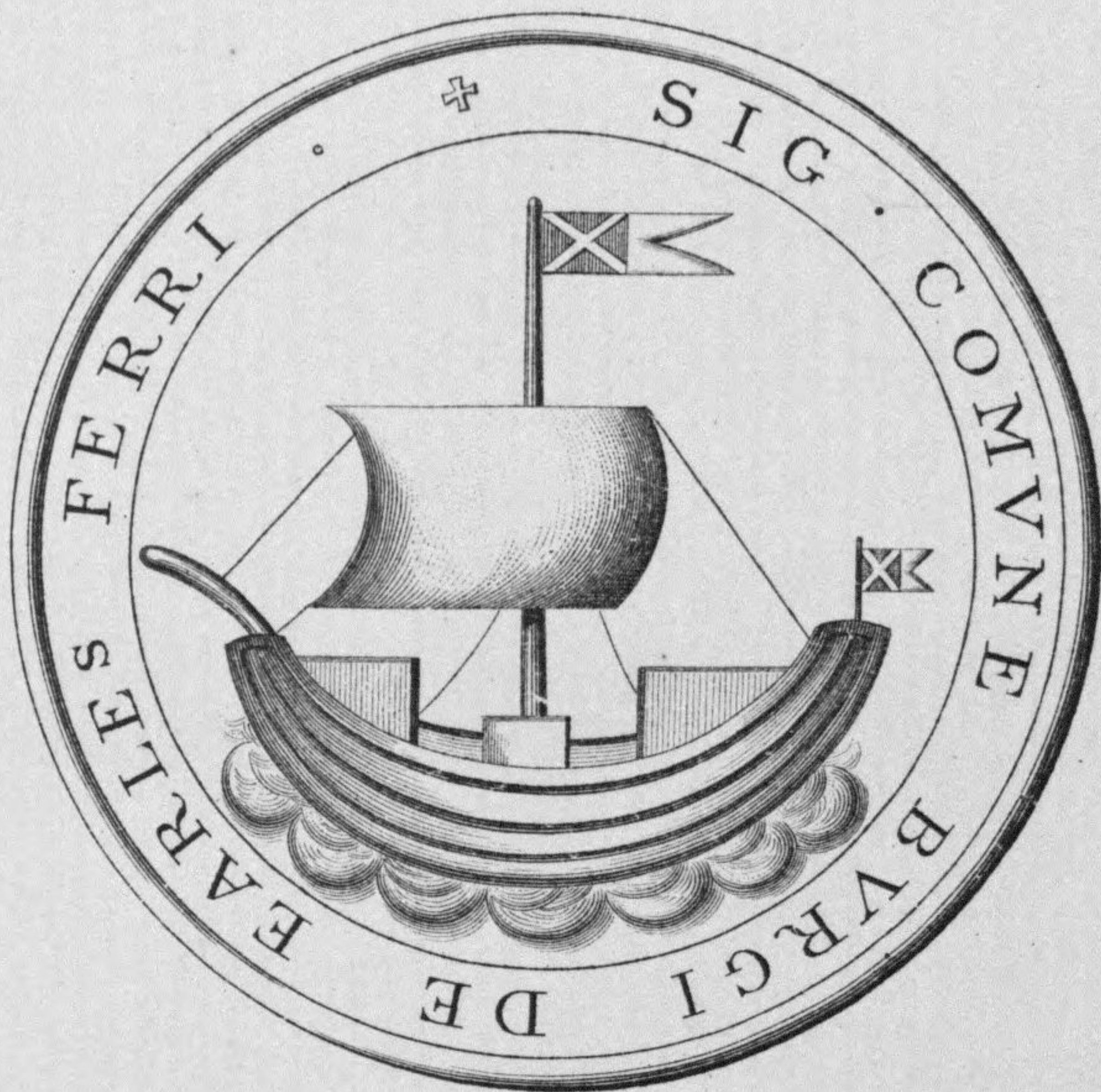
ANSTRUTHER EASTER.



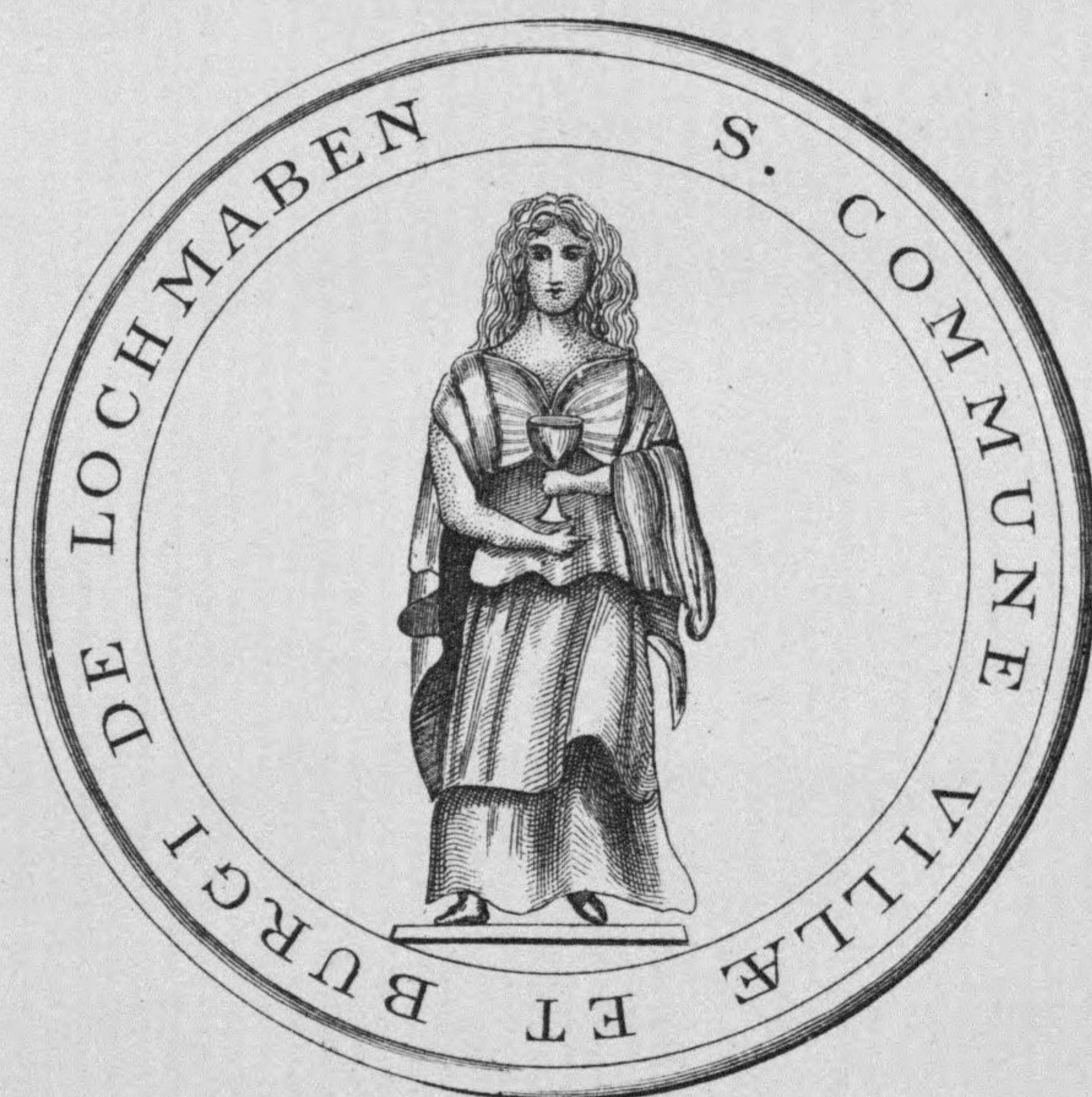
LANGHOLM



BURFORD.



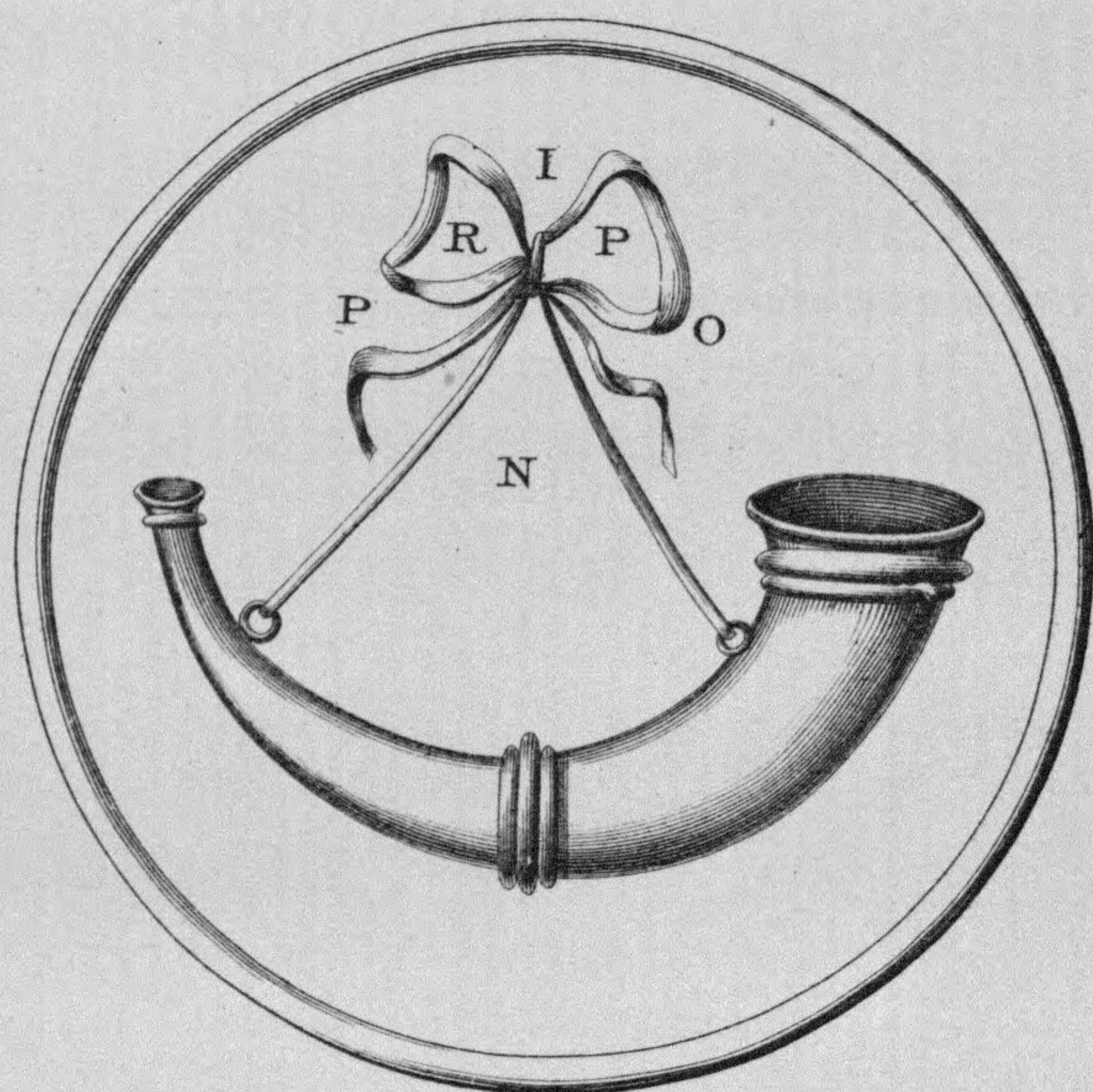
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LOCHMABEN.



BERVIE.



RIPON.



CHARD.



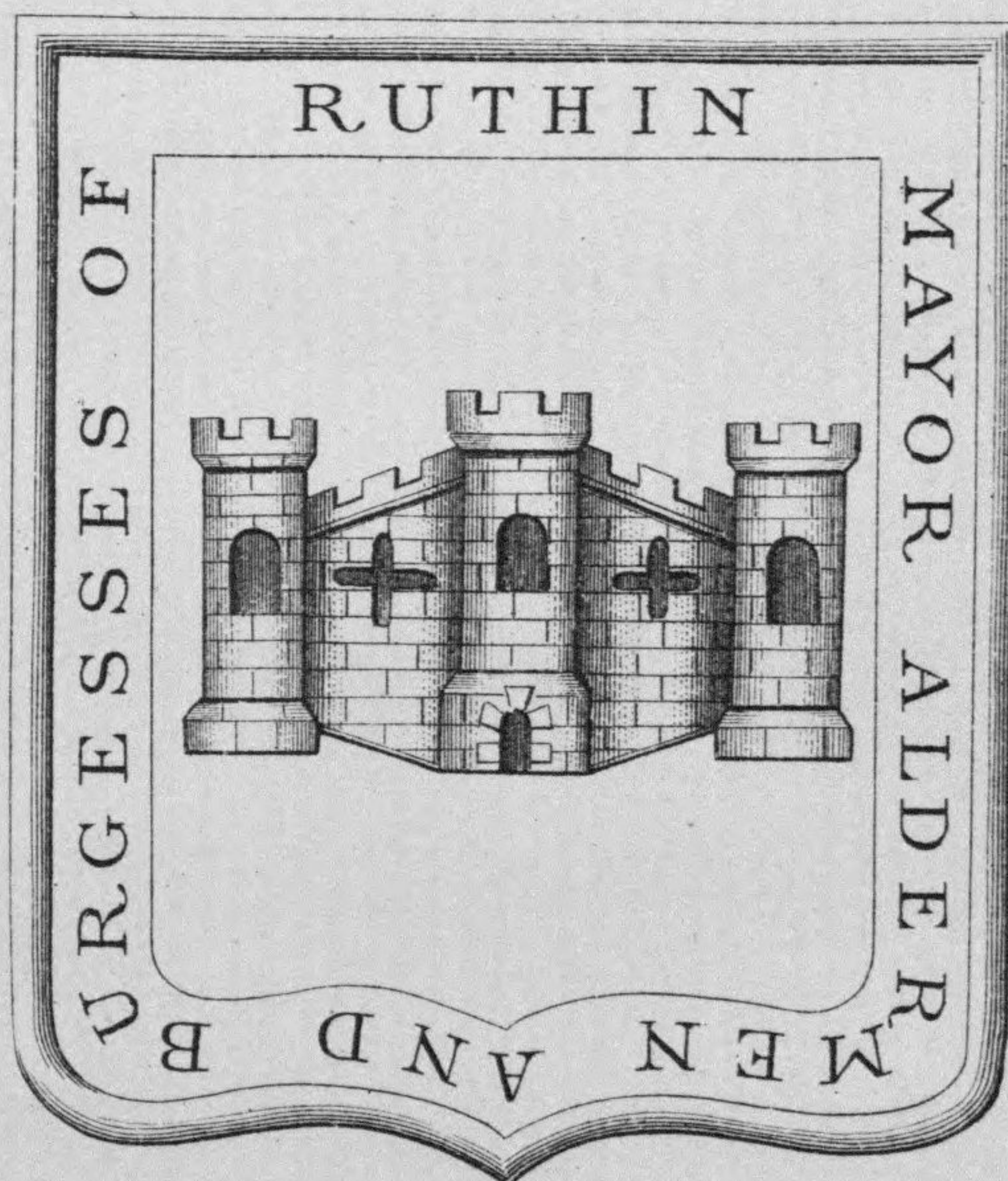
LEOMINSTER.



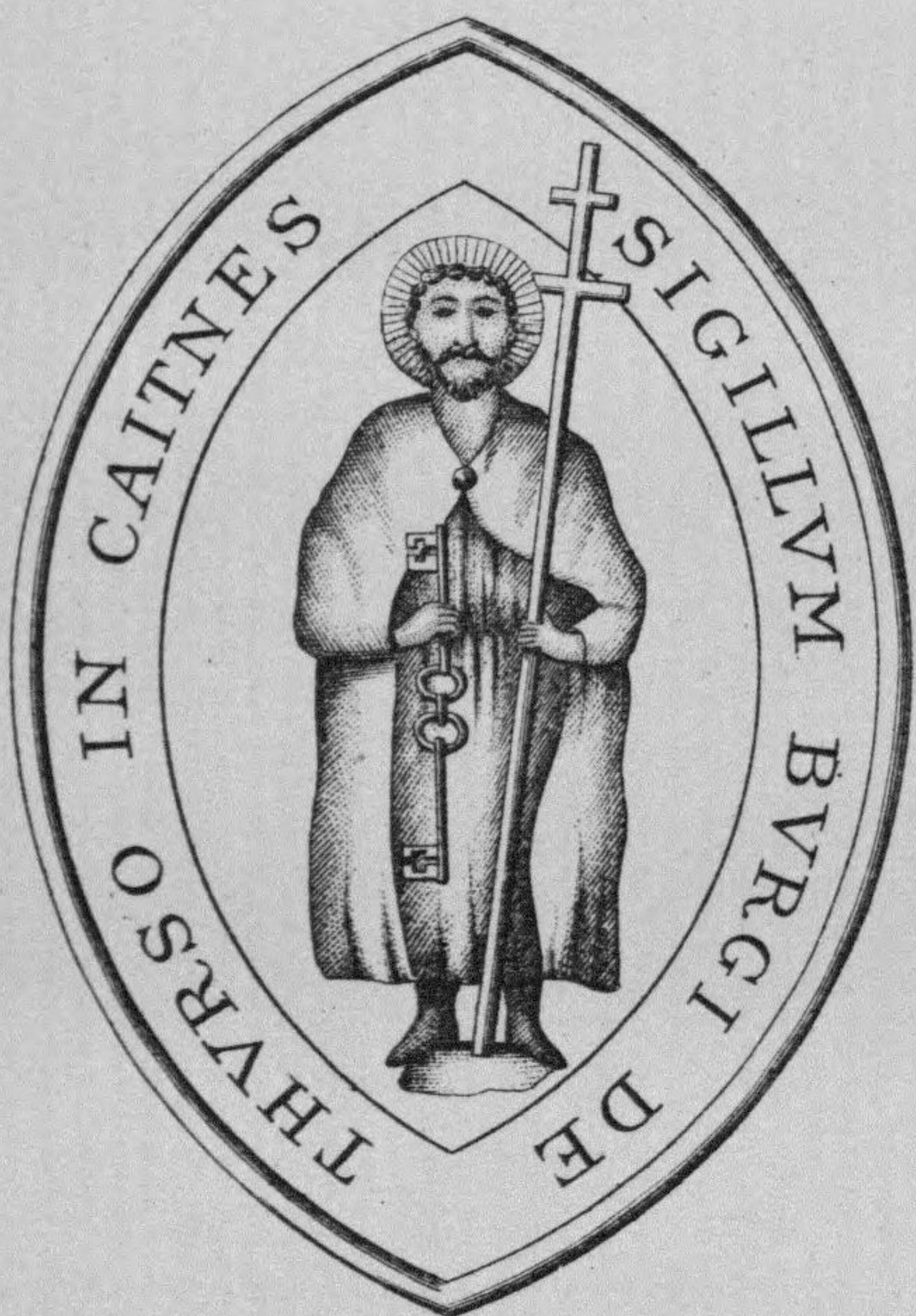
BODMIN.



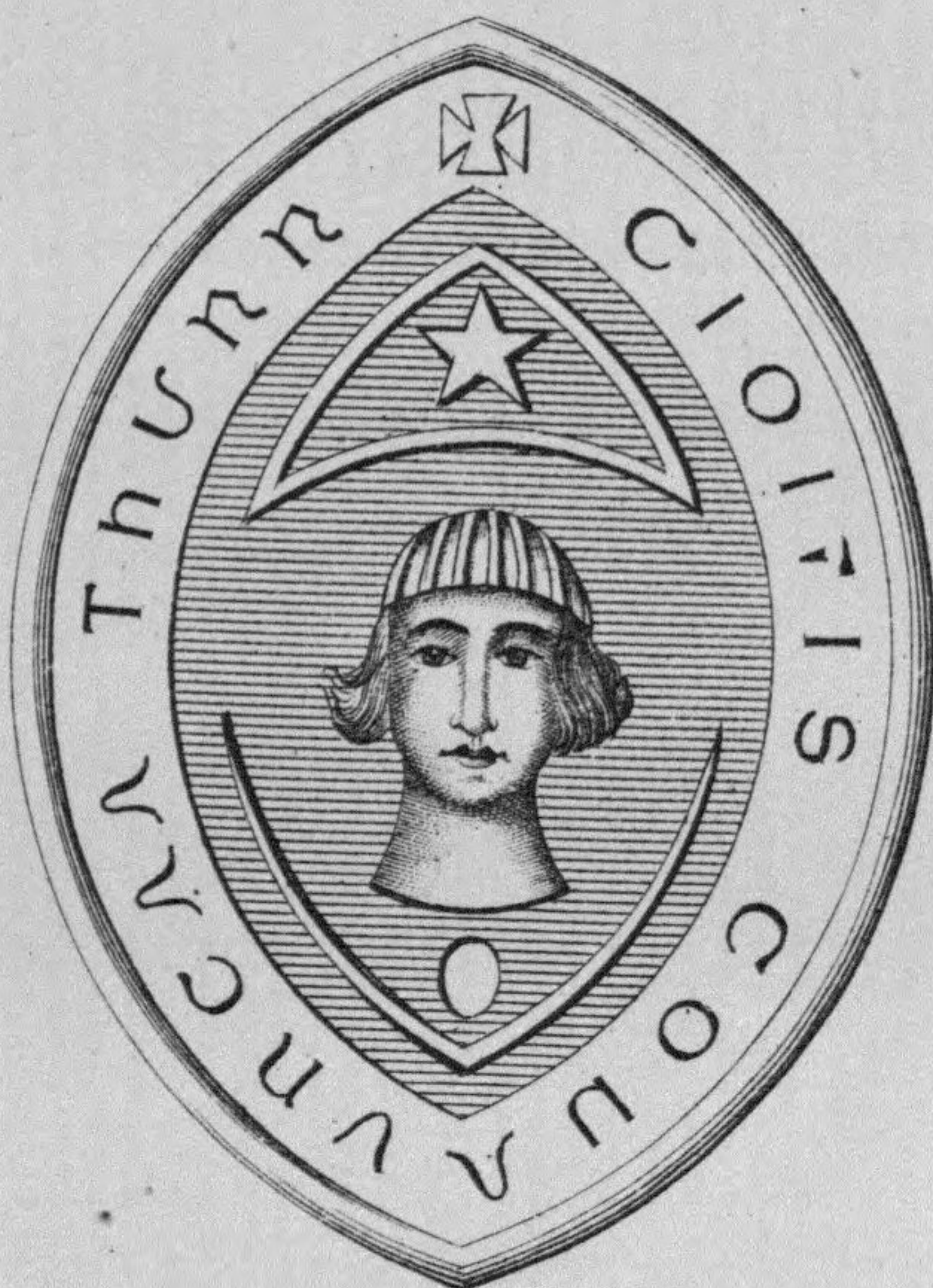
FETHARD.



RUTHIN.



THURSO.



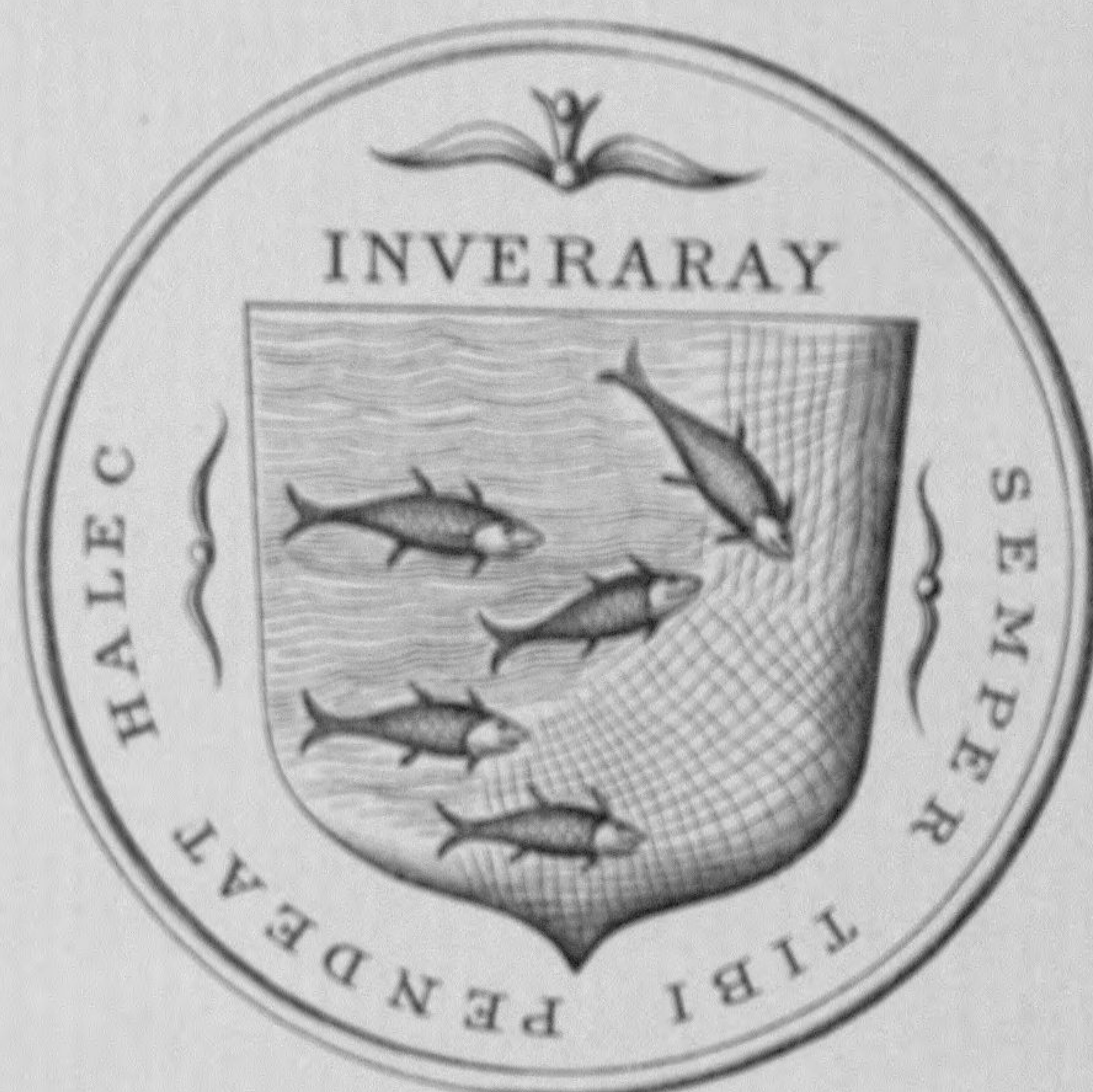
MAIDENHEAD.



HENLEY.



OSWESTRY.



INVERARAY.



CAMPBELTOWN.



DORNOCH.



LANARK.

Fox-Davies, Arthur Charles

The Book of Public Arms A Cyclopaedia of the armorial bearings, heraldic devices, and seals, as authorised and as used, of the counties, cities, towns, and universities of the United Kingdom. Derived from the official records, compiled and edited by Arthur Charles Fox-Davies and M. E. B.

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